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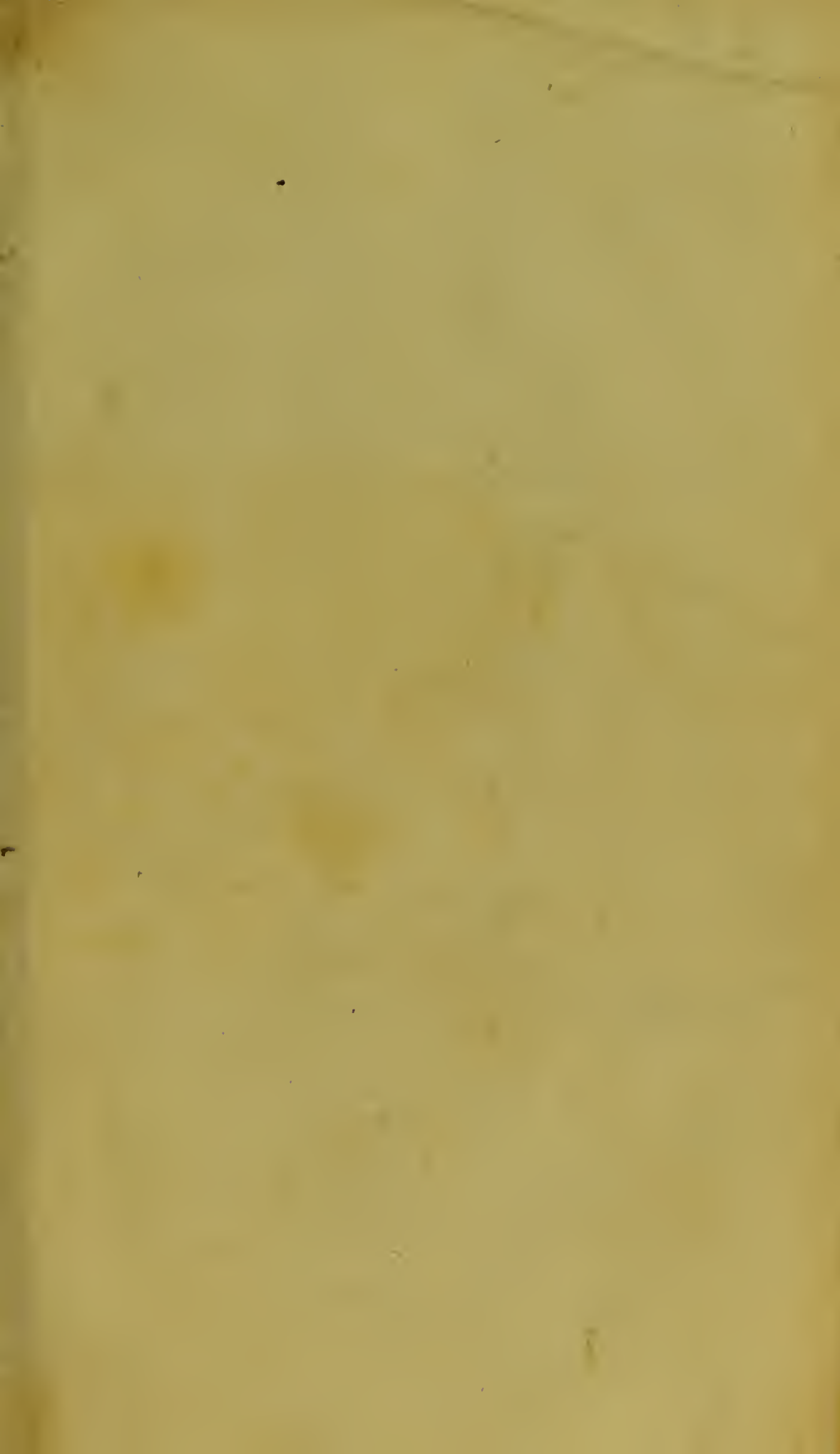
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BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA;  
OR,  
HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL MEMOIRS  
OF THE  
LIVES AND WRITINGS  
OF THE  
MOST EMINENT MEDICAL CHARACTERS  
THAT HAVE EXISTED  
FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF TIME TO THE PRESENT PERIOD;  
WITH A  
CATALOGUE OF THEIR LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.

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By BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON,  
MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, OF THE  
PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF GUY'S HOSPITAL, AND OF  
THE LONDON COMPANY OF SURGEONS.

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IN TWO VOLUMES.

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VOL. II.

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"Jam autem quamcumque denum adhibere diligentiam conati sumus; non  
negamus multa esse prætermissa, ac minime speramus, fore ut tam vasti argu-  
menti opus hoc perfectum evaserit: in id etenim necessarium fuisset, ut omnium  
Europæ Scholarum Medicarum Historia, subinde renovata, nobis fuisset suppe-  
ditata." Mangeti Bibliothec. Med. Scriptor.

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1799.



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## BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA.

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JACOBÆUS (OLIGER)

A Professor of Physic and Philosophy at Copenhagen,

WAS born in July 1650, at Arhusen, in the peninsula of Jutland, whereof his father was bishop, and who took all possible care of his son's education; but dying in 1671, he was sent by his mother, the famous Jasper Bartholin's daughter, to the university of Copenhagen, where he took the usual degrees, and then travelled to the principal courts in Europe. In this tour he passed through France, Italy, Germany, Hungary, England, and the Netherlands. His view was to improve himself in his profession, and he omitted no opportunity that offered. Upon his return home in 1679, he received letters from his prince, appointing him professor of physic and philosophy in the capital of his kingdom. He entered upon the discharge of this post in 1680, and performed the functions of it with the highest reputation; so that beside the honour conferred upon him by the university, Christian Vth, king of Denmark, committed to him the charge of augmenting and putting into order that celebrated cabinet of curiosities, which his predecessors had begun; and Frederic IV, in 1698, made him a counsellor in his court of justice.

Thus loaded with honours, as well as beloved and respected by his compatriots, he passed his days in

tranquillity, till an unforeseen stroke deprived him for ever of his happiness. This was the loss of his wife, Anne Marguerite, daughter of Thomas Bartholin, who, after seventeen years of marriage, died in 1698, leaving him father of six boys. The loss threw him into a melancholy, which at length proved fatal. In vain he sought for a remedy, by the advice of his friends, in a second marriage with Anne Fistorph; this proved ineffectual, his melancholy increased; and after languishing under it near three years, he died at the age of 51. His works are as follow:

1. "De Ranis Dissertatio," Romæ, 1676.
2. "Bartholomæi Scalæ, Equitis Florentini, Historia Florentinorum, &c." Romæ, 1677; the famous Magliabecchi furnished him with this MS. from the Medicean library.
3. "Oratio in Obitum Tho. Bartholini," 1681.
4. "Compendium Institutionum Medicarum," Hafniæ, 1684, 8vo.
5. "De Ranis & Lacertis Dissertatio," 1686.
6. "Francisci Ariosti de Oleo Montis Zibinii, seu Petroleo Agri Mutinensis, &c." 1690.
7. "Panegyricus Christiano Vto dictus," 1691.
8. "Gaudia Arctoi Orbis ob Thalamos Augustos Frederici & Ludovicæ," 1691.
9. "Museum regium, sive Catalogus Rerum, &c. quæ in basilicâ Bibliothecâ Christiani Quinti Hafniæ asservantur," 1796.

He had a great talent for poetry, and composed several excellent poems upon various subjects, some of which have been published. He left the character of a good husband, a good master, a good neighbour, and a good friend:



## JAMES (DR. ROBERT)\*

An English Physician of great Eminence, and particularly distinguished by the Preparation of an excellent Fever Powder,

Was born at Kinverston, in Staffordshire, A.D. 1703. His father was a major in the army; his mother, a sister of Sir Robert Clarke. He was of St. John's college in Oxford, where he took the degree of A.B. and afterwards practised physic at Sheffield, Litchfield, and Birmingham, successively. Then he removed to London, and became a licentiate in the college of physicians; but in what years we cannot say. At London, he applied himself to writing as well as practising physic; and in 1743, published a "Medicinal Dictionary," 3 vols. folio. Soon after he published an English translation, with a supplement by himself, of "Ramazzini de Morbis Artificum;" to which he also prefixed a piece of Frederick Hoffmann, upon "Endemial Distempers," 8vo; in 1746, "The Practice of Physic," 2 vols. 8vo; in 1760, "On Canine Madness," 8vo; in 1764, "A Dispensary," 8vo.

JUNE 25, 1755, when the king was at Cambridge, JAMES was admitted by a mandamus to the doctorship of physic. In 1778 were published, "A Dissertation upon Fevers," and "A Vindication of the Fever Powder," 8vo, with "A short Treatise on the Disorders of Children," and a very good print of Dr. JAMES. This was the 8th edition of the "Dissertation," of which the first was printed in 1751; and the purpose of it was, to set forth the success of this

\* The Life of Dr. JAMES is copied into the Biographical Dictionary, and thence into this collection, from Dr. Ralph Heathcote's "Sylva," 2d. edit.

powder, as well as to describe more particularly the manner of administering it. The "Vindication" was posthumous and unfinished, for he died March 23, 1776, while he was employed upon it. The editor informs us, that "it is only a part of a much larger tract, which included a defence of his own character and conduct in his profession; and was occasioned," he says, "by the violent and calumnious attacks of his brethren of the faculty."

"Quonam fato fieri:" by what unaccountable perverseness in our frame does it happen, that we set ourselves so zealously against any thing new? The fever powder grew into repute about the year 1750; and it was no sooner in repute, than the physicians began to persecute, as some time after the chemists began to counterfeit it. Two sets of men might therefore be considered as inimical to it; the physicians by their invectives, the chemists by their adulterations; and the latter would disgrace it more effectually than the former, by occasioning numbers to perish, whom the genuine powder would have cured. It was, it seems, so natural to expect the persecution of such a powder, that one of the profession may almost be thought to have actually foretold it. "Can any one," says he, "behold without scorn such drones of physicians, that after the space of so many hundred years experience and practice of their predecessors, not one single medicine hath yet been detected by them, that hath the least force directly and *per se* to oppose, resist, and expel a continual fever. Should any by a more sedulous observation pretend, or make the least step towards the discovery of such remedies, their hatred and envy would swell against him, as a legion of devils against virtue; whole societies would dart their malice at him, and torture him with all  
" the

“ the calumnies imaginable, without sticking at any  
 “ thing that should destroy him root and branch ; for he  
 “ who professes a reformation of the art of physic, must  
 “ resolve to run the hazard of the martyrdom of his  
 “ reputation, life, and estate.” Dr. Morton, who  
 has saved millions of lives, as JAMES observes, by  
 pointing out the use of the bark, complains of the op-  
 position made to that medicine. “ It is an undoubted  
 “ truth,” says he, “ that there were many villainous  
 “ slanderers every where, especially in London, who  
 “ wickedly and artfully conspired to suppress the rising  
 “ reputation of this febrifuge ; lest by this short me-  
 “ thod of curing fevers, they should lose the oppor-  
 “ tunity of picking the pockets of their patients.”

It should seem as if an inventor was in a similar situ-  
 ation with the citizen of old, who could not propound  
 a law, without a halter about his neck. Nay, indeed  
 in a worse situation, as having a more certain fiery  
 ordeal to go through ; for the law might pass, and the  
 propounder escape hanging ; but the novelist, or in-  
 novator, as they call him, is sure to be persecuted.  
 The efficacy of JAMES's Powder is, we presume, as  
 well established by matter of fact, as the efficacy of  
 any medicine that ever was hit on ; but alas ! what is  
 matter of fact against prejudices and passions ? and es-  
 pecially when these prejudices and passions are inflamed  
 and heightened by interested and selfish motives. There  
 was once a violent dissension between Peripatetics and  
 Galenists, about the origin of the nerves ; the former  
 deducing them from the heart, the latter from the  
 brain. A Galenical anatomist of Venice happened  
 to be performing at a lecture upon the subject, when a  
 noble Peripatetic, his antagonist, was present ; and he  
 proceeded with more than ordinary care, because he  
 had the conviction of this Peripatetic particularly in

view. He dissected with accuracy each minute part ; and laying open the root out of which the nerves grew, publicly exhibited its situation in the brain. Upon which turning to his antagonist, he asked, “ if he were “ at length convinced, that the nerves sprung from the “ brain, and not from the heart ;” who after some pause, “ allowed indeed the fact to be so very plain “ and obvious, that he could not but have assented to “ it, if Aristotle had not declared to the contrary.”

\* But what are the objections to this justly famous powder ? Why some (it is said) refuse to give it, because they know not what it is ; and indeed, once in my hearing, an old country apothecary (than whom, existeth not in general a more self-sufficient creature) declared himself with much conscientious formality to this purpose, “ He did not know,” forsooth, “ of “ what it was compounded.” He had better have said, that he was afraid it might hurt the sale of his drugs ; and then, though he would have said nothing more than what every body knew, he would at least have spoken sense. For, did the dotard know the constituent parts, or of what any thing was compounded ? supposing integrity and philanthropy to be any way concerned, his business was, not to dispute captiously about principia, or primogenial particles, but to search anxiously and curiously into facts, or effects ; and if the powder was found to operate as represented, to give it at all adventures, let it be compounded of what it would. I could not submit to engage upon this occasion, else I might have referred this apothecary, as I would some of his betters, to Hippocrates the father of them all ; who, far from disdaining, and scornfully rejecting without examination, advises practition-

\* The words of Dr. Heathcote.



ers to examine every thing, and “to inquire of all, “physicians or not, if in any case they know of any “thing useful.” And surely with good reason, since, as a late physician observed, “even ignorant people, “not knowing the theories of the learned, nor there- “fore misled by them, have sometimes followed, what “is not unfrequently a better guide, traditional expe- “rience.”

Another objection to this powder is, that it is empirical. If by empirical they mean a medicine that has been tried or experienced, as the word according to its Grecian origin imports, so it ought to be, else it may be good for nothing, or even hurtful, for any thing that is known. But they do not mean this, they mean, that it is not agreeable to the Pharmac. Londinens.; that it is below the dignity of liberal practice; and that in short, it is not an orthodox medicine. For there is an orthodoxy in physic as well as in divinity; and a man may be a heretic with the professors of either, if he shall offend against their respective establishments, by advancing any thing new or inconsistent with them. Let, however, what will become of orthodoxy, truth in all cases ought to prevail; and especially as in the present, where the safety and lives of men are at stake; for as JAMES himself writes, “if “the dignity of physic, like that of Moloch, is to be “supported by human sacrifices, it is the duty of every “civil society, to treat both the art and its professors “like the knights-templars, who, for their transcendent villainies, were extirpated from the face of the “earth.”

Another circumstance which hath been urged to disgrace the powder is, that “it hath no specific efficacy in the cure of fevers, and that other medicines “will do as well.” We verily believe, and our faith

is grounded on matter of fact; that it hath specific qualities; that it will cure fevers more effectually and more speedily than any other medicine; but were this not so, and were it only of equal efficacy with others, there is surely something very ungenerous and malign in the cavil; for, what does it amount to? why it amounts to this, viz. that Dr. JAMES is a busy, forward, presumptuous fellow, for labouring to distinguish himself by being useful in his profession, and ought particularly to be discouraged, hated, and persecuted, for aspiring after a specific, which none of his fraternity had been able to discover. Thus we recollect an Athenian voter, a notable wiseacre doubtless, who, when asked why he thought Aristides deserving of banishment, replied, that “for his part he knew nothing  
 “of Aristides, but that he had no notion of his pre-  
 “tending to be *just* above others:” “*se ignorare*  
 “Aristidem, sed sibi non placere, quod tam cupide  
 “elaborasset, ut præter cæteros *justus* appellare-  
 “tur.”

To conclude; if JAMES did not live to see his powder received, and its use adopted *universally*, he only experienced what all advancers of new things experienced before him; unless we may except Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who is said by Hobbes to have been “the only one that conquered  
 “envy in his life-time, and saw his new doctrine every  
 “where established.” “Harveius solus, quod sciam,  
 “doctrinam novam, superatâ invidiâ, vivens stabili-  
 “vit.” Dr. JAMES married, and left sons and daughters.

## JAQUES (FRERE)

A celebrated French Lithotomist, who flourished about the end of the last Century,

Frequently performed the operation of lithotomy in a peculiar manner, and was at that time the subject of every one's conversation. About the year 1697, this man, who was an obscure monk, went to Paris from some of the extreme parts of France, in a very miserable condition, being both destitute of money, food, and clothes, but of an open and free temper; his simplicity of mind was judged commendable by some of the French writers. Here he produced, and shewed almost to every one, the many testimonies of patients, who had been happily cut and cured by his safe and easy method, in the several provinces of France. And though his mode was yet unknown to any of the surgeons, he made no secret of it: as for the reward of his labours, he required nothing more than would pay for the mending of his shoes and his instruments. At length he addressed himself to the chief surgeons and physicians of the French king at Paris, desiring that he might have the liberty of cutting and curing such patients, as were afflicted with the stone in that city, and in the great hospitals, by his new and yet unheard-of method: at the same time strenuously asserting, that his chief design in visiting Paris was to teach them a better method of cutting for the stone. Hereupon the surgeons, and particularly the lithotomists, were highly displeased, that JAQUES should put himself upon a par with themselves; but being induced through motives of curiosity, they permitted him to perform an operation first upon a dead subject, that had a stone conveyed into the bladder.

THE dead subject being made ready, and many surgeons and physicians present, JAQUES began his operation in the following manner: first, the body being laid and secured in the proper posture upon the table, he then passed a common tubulated catheter into the bladder in the usual method, and therewith he extruded the side of the bladder in the left part of the perinæum. He then made an incision with a knife a little longer than the common bistoury, near the perinæum, but in a manner somewhat different from the usual practice of that time; for guiding the knife upwards from the anus, near which he entered it, he divided the parts nearly in a right line, in the left side of the perinæum, about two fingers breadth from its raphe, the incision reaching obliquely to about the middle of the perinæum, in which he cut through the neck of the bladder, and part of the bladder itself, without injuring any other part of the urethra. Then passing his finger through the wound into the bladder, he searched for the seat of the stone; which done, he passed a spoon-like instrument through the wound, and having thereby introduced a pair of stone forceps, the catheter being withdrawn, he extracted the same very dexterously, to the great admiration of the spectators, notwithstanding the stone was nearly as big as a common hen's egg. The operation being thus concluded, the surgeons, upon inspecting the body, found, that this new lithotomist had first cut through the common integuments of the perinæum—to about the length of two fingers breadth; that the wound next passed between the accelerator and erector muscle of the penis, without injuring either of them, till it had reached and penetrated the neck of the bladder, and part of its body in a right line for about an inch, according to the practice in the apparatus minor: and, lastly, he had extracted the stone  
through



through this incision. The particulars of the case being duly considered, several of the most prudent surgeons there present, and particularly Merius, could not help thinking, that this new method of lithotomy was much preferable to the method of cutting by the apparatus major, and must be attended with less danger. For in the common method of cutting by the apparatus major, it is not only necessary to divide the urethra, but the neck of the bladder, and its narrow sphincter, together with the prostate gland, are also violently dilated and contused; and if the stone should be considerably large, these parts must be still further injured by the violence used for its extraction. As the majority, however, of the most eminent surgeons and lithotomists were not fond of promoting new methods introduced by inferior hands, we need not wonder, that they would not permit the new lithotomist to perform his operation on a living patient.

J A Q U E S, finding himself thus coldly received by the Parisians, addressed himself to the king's surgeons and physicians, who then resided with the court at Fontainebleau, and to them he shewed his letters of recommendation, and testimonies of patients who had happily been cured by him in the several parts of France; requesting of them, that he might be permitted to perform his new method of lithotomy upon a certain young man, a taylor, there, afflicted with the stone, which request was immediately granted. J A Q U E S performed the operation according to the preceding method, so successfully before the king's physicians and surgeons, that, to his great applause, the patient was in less than three weeks seen walking about in the areas, and not troubled with any of the bad symptoms, which usually attended the common method of cutting. This lucky instance of his success brought J A Q U E S to be taken notice

tice of and respected by every body, even by the king himself, and made most of the Parisians look upon him as a physician sent from heaven for the relief of mankind, by his new and better method of lithotomy. In the spring following, therefore, having obtained the king's licence, he returned to Paris, and performed his operation upon a great number of patients, being always attended with such a crowd of spectators, that at last it became necessary to have a guard of soldiers, to keep the tumult in order.

Upon opening and inspecting the unsuccessful subjects of JAQUES's operation, it was observed by Merius and Dionis, that the bladder was very often quite cut from the urethra: in others they found a cancer, or an incipient mortification of the bladder and intestines; and in others, the muscles, nerves, and blood-vessels of the penis, had been divided by the knife. In some, the elevating muscle of the anus and blood-vessels from the hypogastrics were cut asunder; in others, the back part of the bladder was observed three or four times perforated towards the cavity of the abdomen; and in others, the wound of the bladder appeared unequally lacerated and distorted. In some patients he perforated the rectum, so that the *æces* were discharged through the wound; and in several women whom he cut, he not only wounded the bladder, but also the vagina and rectum; and, lastly, by his wounding some of the adjacent large blood-vessels, there followed so profuse a hemorrhage, that the patient sometimes expired, either under the knife, or soon after the operation.

JAQUES, having thus imprudently treated such a number of patients, and so considerable a person as the marshal de Loyre being almost dead the day after he was cut, with the most excruciating pains, but happily

pily preserved by the assistance of M. Fagon, the chief physician and a prudent surgeon : it naturally followed, that the reputation of this new lithotomist began now to be turned into disgrace, infomuch that the generality of the Parisians quickly pronounced him a very ignorant and imprudent operator. He, therefore, quitted those quarters, and after travelling over most parts of France, he went at last into Holland, particularly to Amsterdam and to Leyden, and thence he went through most of the principal countries and cities in Germany, performing his operation in all of them, but generally with his former ill success. But what with his rashness and cruelty, the unfitness of his instruments, and wilful negligence, he could not establish any reputation in those parts, especially for the first years : he afterwards, however, began to alter and improve in his operation, and in the year 1712, he cut sixteen patients at Strasburgh with great success, making use of a grooved catheter, and laying aside his rash manner of operating.

But, however imprudent or rash might be the practice of JAQUES in his operation formerly, it is certain, that his method was of essential service in giving more prudent surgeons a hint of improving their practice. Thus, from this method of lithotomy, as Dionis justly observes in his chapter on that subject, in his chirurgical operations, others were directed to improve and perfect the operation of puncturing the perinæum, to empty the bladder in a suppression of urine.

The celebrated surgeon at Paris, M. Merius, made it his business to publish a treatise on this method of lithotomy, to persuade surgeons to adopt the practice of it: though in a little time afterwards, he used all his endeavours to dissuade them from it again. But he proposed it with this improvement; that instead of the  
common

common tubulated catheter, like that used by JAQUES, the operator should cut upon a grooved catheter, like that used in the apparatus major. This grooved catheter being passed into the bladder, and then held in the left hand, he says, is next to be protruded outward against the left side of the perinæum, as was the practice of JAQUES. The lithotomist must then proceed to cut through the perinæum, into the groove of the catheter, so as to divide the neck of the bladder, with some part of its body which lies next to it, continuing the incision cautiously onward, till the aperture is big enough for the extraction of the stone. Through the wound thus made is to be introduced a hollow conductor into the bladder, termed by the French a gorgeret, in the same manner as is usual in the apparatus major: and, lastly, by introducing a pair of convenient forceps, the stone itself is to be extracted. But though we must here confess M. Merius to be the first and real improver of JAQUES's method of lithotomy, yet we believe he never made trial of it upon any living subject: but soon after he had made this improvement, he again rejected it, pronouncing it unsafe, and much inferior to the common method by the apparatus major. However, he was the primary occasion of this method being performed as he had corrected it, by the celebrated M. Mareschal, who cut by it with success at Paris not long after JAQUES, if we may rely on what we find written in Dr. Lister's Journey to Paris; which passage is so extraordinary, that it seems surprising that it was never taken notice of by any of the French or even English writers on the subject. We shall therefore relate the affair, as it may be found in the said journey of Dr. Lister, which account was given him after his return from Paris to London, by another learned Englishman,

Mr.



Mr. Proley, who still resided at Paris, and saw JAQUES cut for the stone there in 1698, August 2, when he sent the doctor the letter now mentioned, in which we meet with the following passage: "That the surgeons  
 " of Paris greatly ran down JAQUES, notwithstanding  
 " they followed his method. For M. Mareschal had,  
 " from that time, cut for the stone according to  
 " JAQUES's method, with only this difference, that he  
 " used a grooved, instead of the common catheter.  
 " And that M. Le Rue, another surgeon of the hos-  
 " pital of La Charité, had, at the same time, cut ac-  
 " cording to the old method; but not with such good  
 " success as M. Mareschal had practised the method  
 " of JAQUES. For that all who had been cut by M.  
 " Mareschal were then alive and well: but that M.  
 " Le Rue had lost several, and that even those who  
 " survived his method were not so soon well as the  
 " others."

But whether or no the same method was continued, and often repeated by M. Mareschal, or others after him at Paris, we have no accounts. It seems a little extraordinary, that none of the French writers should have taken any notice of this affair, since M. Mareschal saw the first operation that was performed by Morand and Perchetus at Paris in 1730, according to Mr. Cheselden's emendations, as Morand himself informs us, in *Memoir. Acad. Reg.* 1731. But M. Garangeot declares Perchetus to be the first that cut for the stone by the lateral operation after JAQUES at Paris: see his "*Operat. Chirurg.*" tom. ii, p. 230; which may be best judged of and decided by the French surgeons. Vide "*Heister's Surgery*," vol. ii, p. 205, &c.

J E B B (S A M U E L) M. D.

A Native of Nottingham, and a Member of Peter House,  
Cambridge,

Became attached to the nonjurors, and accepted the office of librarian to the celebrated Jeremy Collyer. Whilst at Peter House, he printed a translation of "Martyn's Answers to Emlyn, 1718," 8vo; reprinted in 1719; in which latter year he inscribed to that society his "Studiorum Primitiæ," namely, "S. Justini Martyris cum Tryphone Dialogus, 1719," 8vo.

On leaving the university, he married a relation of the celebrated apothecary Mr. Dillingham, of Red-lion-square, under whom he took lectures in pharmacy and chemistry, by the recommendation of Dr. Mead, and afterwards practised physic at Stratford by Bow. In 1722, he was editor of the *Bibliotheca Litteraria*, a learned work, of which only ten numbers were printed, and in which are interspersed the observations of Maſſon, Waſſe, and other eminent scholars of the time. He also published, 1. "De Vitâ et Rebus gestis Mariæ, Scotorum Reginæ, Franciæ Dotariæ." 2. "The History of the Life and Reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Dowager of France, extracted from original Records and Writers of Credit, 1725," 8vo. 3. "An Edition of Aristides, with Notes, 1728," 2 volumes, 4to. 4. A beautiful and correct edition of "Joannis Caii Britannici de Canibus Britannicis Liber unus; de variorum Animalium et Stirpium, &c. Liber unus; de Libris propriis Liber unus; de Pronunciatione Græcæ et Latinæ Linguæ, cum Scriptione novâ, Libellus; ad optimorum Exemplarium Fidem recogniti; à S. JEBB, M. D. Lond. 1729," 8vo. 5. An edition of Bacon's "Opus Majus,"

Majus," folio, "neatly and accurately printed for W. Bowyer, 1733." 6. "Humph. Hodii, Lib. 2, de Græcis illustribus Linguæ Græcæ Literarumque humaniorum Instauratoribus, &c. Lond. 1742," 8vo. "Promittitur de Vitâ et Scriptis ipsius Humphredi Dissertatio, auctore S. JEBB, M. D." He wrote also the epitaph inscribed on a small pyramid between Haut Buisson and Marquise, in the road to Boulogne, about seven miles from Calais, in memory of Edward Sebright, Esq. of Croxton in Norfolk, three other English gentlemen, and two servants, who were all murdered, Sept. 20, 1723. The pyramid being decayed, was taken down about 1757, and a small oratory or chapel erected on the side of the road.

In 1749, Dr. JEBB possessed all Mr. Bridge's MSS. relative to the "History of Northamptonshire," which were afterwards bought by Sir Thomas Cave, baronet. Dr. JEBB practised at Stratford with great success till within a few years of his death, when he retired with a moderate fortune into Derbyshire, where he died March 9, 1772, leaving several children, one of whom was the late Sir Richard Jebb, M. D. one of the physicians extraordinary to his majesty. His brother, Dr. John Jebb, married a sister of the late general Gansell, one of whose sons was the justly celebrated John Jebb, M. D. F. R. S. of Craven-street.

# I M P E R I A L I (JOHN BAPTIST)

A celebrated Physician,

Was born at Vicenza in 1658, of the noble family of his name, which is one of the 24 nobles of Genoa. He studied at Verona, and afterwards at Boulogne, under Jerome Mercurialis and Frederic Pendosius. He made a great progress in the languages and the

sciences, and became one of the most able men of his time. He excelled particularly in philosophy and physic, which he taught with success at Padua. Upon his return to Vicenza, he practised his profession with extraordinary reputation till his death, which happened in May 1623, at 54 years of age.

He composed several things, and wrote well in Latin both in prose and verse. He left a son, John Imperiali, who was an ingenious man, and author of an elogy on his father, beside two other pieces in good esteem; one entitled, "*Museum historicum, seu de Viris Doctrinæ illustribus,*" and the other, "*Museum physicum, sive de humano Ingenio.*"

#### J O N E S (JOHN)

A Physician, and Native of Wales,

Studied at both the universities, particularly at Cambridge, where he took a medical degree; and became eminent in his profession at Bath, in Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire. He mentions curing a person at Louth in 1562, and the date of his last publication is in 1579. He was author of the following pieces:

1. "*The Dial of Agues,*" London, 1556.

2. "*The Benefit of the antient Bathes at Buckstone, which cure most grievous Sickneses,*" London 1572. This is dated from King's Mede, near Derby; and dedicated to George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, who had built a large lodging house at Buxton, and added other conveniences to the baths. The work contains very little concerning either the nature or history of these baths: but chiefly general directions, compiled from ancient authors, relative to the diet and regimen proper to be used with a course of bathing. He supposes a little sulphur, but not much of  
any



any mineral substance, to be contained in the Buxton waters; and peculiarly characterizes them from their pleasant, delicate, and moderate temperature: thence inferring their efficacy in depravation, diminution, and abolition of the action of the parts.

3. "The Bathes of Bath's Ayde, wonderful and most excellent against very many Sicknesses," London, 1752. This is dated from Asple Hall near Nottingham, and dedicated to Henry earl of Pembroke. An address is prefixed "to his Friends, Kinsfolk, and Allies of Bath, Bristol, Wells, and other neighbouring Places." He begins his work with establishing the fame and antiquity of the baths of Bath, and gives a genealogy of king Bladud up to Adam. In his second part much learning is displayed on the cause of heat in thermal waters; which he, with Aristotle, supposes to be subterranean fire. The third chapter chiefly turns upon the Galenical distinction of things natural, non-natural, and contrary to nature. The fourth is more proper to his subject, containing rules for the use of the Bath waters. He mentions drinking the water as well as bathing, and recommends as much as the stomach will bear, the first thing in the morning. The time directed for staying in the bath is, for persons of a hot temperament, weak and thin, from five to six in the morning, and the same in the evening; for those of a contrary habit, two hours in the morning, and an hour and a half in the evening. Our author says, he is the second person after Dr. Turner who has taken notice of these waters. He published also the following works:

4. "A brief, excellent, and profitable Discourse of the natural Beginning of all growing and living Things, Heat, Generation, &c." London, 1574.

5. "A Translation from Latin into English of Galen's four Books of Elements." London 1574.

6. "The Art and Science of preserving of Body and Soul in Health, Wisdom, and Catholic Religion," 1759, 4to.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 156, &c.

### JONSTON (JOHN)

A learned Polish Naturalist and Physician,

Was born at Sambter in Great Poland, in 1603. He travelled all over Europe, and was esteemed every where by the learned. He afterwards bought the estate of Ziebendorf, in the duchy of Lignitz, in Silesia, where he died in 1675; having published, "A Natural History of Birds, Fishes, Quadrupeds, Insects, Serpents, and Dragons," in 1653, folio: as also a piece upon the Hebrew and Greek festivals, in 1660; "A Thaumatrography," in 1661, and some poems. Vide "Konig. Bib." vet. et nov.

### JORDEN (EDWARD)

Born in the Year 1569, at High Alden in Kent, and probably educated at Hart Hall, Oxford.

After completing his studies in his own country, he travelled abroad, visiting several foreign universities, and taking his degree of doctor in that of Padua. On his return he practised for a time in London, where he became a member of the college of physicians, and was in great reputation for learning and abilities. Dr. JORDEN removed after some time from London to Bath, where he spent all the latter part of his life, universally respected as well in his private character as his medical capacity.

Our physician had a natural propensity to the studies of chemistry and mineralogy, and as these were the foundation of the fame he acquired by his "Treatise on Bathes and Mineral Waters," so they were the occasion of diminishing his fortune, by engaging him in a project of manufacturing alum. Where his works were situate we are not told; but a grant he had obtained from king James of the profit of them was revoked at the importunity of a courtier in that monopolizing age: and though he made application for redress, he could not obtain it, notwithstanding the king appeared particularly sensible of the hardship of his case. That this disappointment was of a nature not easily to be forgotten, may be concluded from a passage in his book, where, his subject leading him to treat of alum springs, he thus gives vent to his feelings. "Now I come to allum (*indignum vox ipsa* "*jubet renovare dolorem*) the greatest debtor I have, "and I the best benefactor to it, as shall appear when "I think fit to publish the artifice thereof." Dr. JORDEN was constitutionally subject to the gout and stone, and died in his 63d year, January 7th, 1632. He was buried in the church of St. Peter and Paul in Bath. The two following were his only publications:

1. "A briefe Discourse of a Disease called the Suffocation of the Mother," 1603.

2. "A Discourse of Natural Bathes and Mineral Waters." 1631, 4to.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 231, &c.

#### J O U B E R T (LAURENCE)

Counsellor and Physician to the King of France, first Doctor Regent, and Chancellor and Judge of the University of Montpellier,

Was born at Valence in Dauphiny, in 1529. Having made choice of physic for his profession, he went to

Paris, where he studied that art under Sylvius : and going thence to Italy, he attended the lectures of L'Argentier. After this he continued his studies at Montbrison, a city in the county of Forez. At last, going to Montpellier, he became the favourite disciple of Rondelet, upon whose death he succeeded to the regius professorship of physic in that university in 1567; having given abundant proofs of his merit by the disputations which he held for four days upon several theses. These were afterwards printed among some others of his tracts at Lyons in 1571. The fame of this physician was so prodigious, that nothing was deemed too difficult for his skill, insomuch that Henry the third, who passionately wished to have children, sent for him to Paris, to remove those obstacles which rendered his marriage fruitless. In this, however, the king was disappointed. JOUBERT died in 1582. His writings in Latin and French are numerous; the Latin were printed at Frankfort, 1582, 1599, and 1645, in two volumes, folio. They are nearly all upon physic and surgery.

MUCH offence was given, and many clamours were raised by one piece, which he published under the title of "Vulgar Errours," wherein he treated the subjects of virginity and generation in such plain terms, as had never before appeared in the French language. He was even so free as to produce three affidavits of matrons, who, at the magistrate's command, had examined whether some maidens, who complained that they had been ravished, had sufficient reason for that complaint. JOUBERT compares together the expressions which these matrons made use of, yet he dedicated this book to the queen of Navarre, consort to Henry the fourth. But all the clamours, instead of stopping the sale of the book, as was intended, had a  
contrary



contrary effect, and helped considerably to make it sell the more. It was printed at four different places within six months, Bourdeaux, Paris, Lyons, and Avignon; and not less than 1600 copies in each impression: and whereas the price at first was only ten-pence, it was afterwards sold for half-a-crown, and even for four livres. All this hungry sort of curiosity in the public has been long ago well understood by literary traders, who have not failed to make advantages of it.

## J U N I U S (ADRIAN)

A learned Hollander, born in 1511 or 1512, at Horn, of which Place his Father had not only been Secretary, but five Times Burgomaster.

Having passed through his first studies at Haerlem and Louvain, he fixed upon physick for his profession; and for his improvement therein resolved to travel abroad. Accordingly, going first to France he put himself under the care of James Houlier, a celebrated physician at Paris. Thence he went to Bologna, in Italy, where he was admitted M. D. and afterwards, passing through several parts of Germany, crossed the Channel into England.

HERE he became physician to the duke of Norfolk in 1543, and was afterwards retained in that quality by a certain great lady. He continued in England several years, and wrote many books there; among others a Greek and Latin lexicon. He dedicated this work, in 1548, to Edward VI, with the title of king. Edward not being acknowledged such by the pope, our author, who was of that religion, fell under the displeasure of the court of Rome for his dedication, and was prosecuted for it a long time after. His works were put into the "Index Expurgatorius," where he was branded as a Calvinist, and an author "*damnatae memoriae*," of con-

demned memory; a disgrace which gave him great uneasiness and concern; and in order to be freed from it, having laid his case before cardinal Granville, he applied, by the advice of Arius Montanus, directly to the pope, and prepared an apology, shewing the indispenfible necessity he was under of giving Edward the title of king, and at the same time protesting he had always been a good catholic.

Before the death of Edward, he returned to his own country, and led a sedentary life, sticking closely to his study: but upon the accession of queen Mary, he came again into England; and being a very good poet, he published, in 1554, an epithalamium on the marriage of Philip II with that queen. This address was well judged, and could not fail of making an eclat, and introducing him in a favourable light to that court; whence he would probably have made a considerable fortune, had not the turbulent state of those times driven him home again. He confined himself some time in Horn, but after a while settled at Haerlem; and repaired the disappointment he met with respecting his finances in England, by marrying a handsome young gentlewoman, who brought him a good fortune; which he knew how to improve, by making the most of the dedications to his books, of which he published three at Haerlem in 1556.

Some years after he accepted an offer from the king of Denmark to be his physician, with a considerable salary, and removed to Copenhagen; but neither liking the climate nor genius of the inhabitants, he left the country very abruptly, without ever taking leave of the king. This was probably in 1564.

Returning to Haerlem he practised physic, and was made principal of the college or great school in that town. He continued there till the place was besieged  
by

by the Spaniards in 1573, when he found means to get out of it, by obtaining leave to attend the prince of Orange, who desired his assistance as a physician: but the rifling and plundering of his library, when the city was taken, threw him into the utmost grief. He had left a great many works in it, which had cost him much pains and labour, and the loss was aggravated by this circumstance, that they were almost fit for the press. In this exigency he went to Middlebourg, where the prince had procured him a public salary to practise physic: but the air of the country did not agree with his constitution; and he fell into some disorders, which, with the grief he felt for the loss of his library, put an end to his life in 1575. There was a design to have given him a professorship at Leyden, which university was but just rising when he died. He had a prodigious memory, which enabled him to treasure up a vast stock of learning. Beside his skill in physic, which was his profession, he was an historian, poet, philosopher, and understood perfectly eight languages. His works make up 24 articles, among which are, "Lexicon Græco-Latinum, 1548; "Adagiorum ab Erasmo omissorum Centuriæ octo & dimidia, 1558; Batavia, 1588;" which last was published after his death, as others of his pieces were.

## J U R I N (Dr. JAMES)

A distinguished Person, who cultivated Medicine and Mathematics with equal Success.

He was Secretary of the royal society in London, as well as president of the college of physicians there. He had great disputes with Michellotti upon the momentum of running waters; with Robins upon distinct vision

vision; and with the partizans of Leibnitz upon moving bodies. A treatise of his "upon Vision" is printed in Smith's "Optics." He died in 1750.

J U S S I E U (JOSEPH DE) M.D.

Of the learned Family of the Jussieus,

Born at Lyons in 1704, went to Peru in 1735, in the capacity of a botanist, with the academicians sent there to measure a degree. After continuing in that country 36 years, he returned to France in very bad health, and almost in a state of childhood, and died in 1779.

DURING the first part of his stay in America, M. DE JUSSIEU employed himself in observations on the different species of bark, the extracts of which he was of opinion might in future be sent from America instead of the plant itself.

Having travelled over a great part of Peru, and being detained in the country against his will, by the breaking out of an epidemical distemper, he had an opportunity of observing and committing to paper accounts of the small-pox at Peru, of the epidemical distempers of the country, and of a particular distemper, which, coming after the eruption of the Cotopaxi, took the name of that volcano.

A journey, undertaken in 1747, furnished an opportunity of giving us drawings of the several bridges, which the savages use to pass torrents. The journey through the countries about Paraguay, very curious and very interesting both to the antiquary and the botanist, being unfortunately lost, we can only commemorate the following discoveries. Mr. DE JUSSIEU described the species of cinnamon, which grows upon the mountain of Los Canelos. He also saw, upon the mountains of Peru, the immense fossil bones,



so common in that country; but he observed, that they were only to be found at a certain height, beyond which he conjectured the empire of the sea had not extended. From all that remains, it appears, that Mr. DE JUSSIEU, who likewise drew maps of the country, would, had not his diary been lost, have made us better acquainted with Peru, than we are now with several parts of Europe. Vide "Euloge in Hist. de l'Acad. R. translated by Mr. Maty, in his Review, vol. iii, p. 329, &c.

## K.

## K E I L L (JAMES)

An eminent Physician, born in Scotland, March 27, 1673.

He received part of his education in North Britain, and completed it in travels abroad. He applied himself early to dissections, and the study of anatomy; made himself known by reading anatomical lectures in both universities; and had the degree of M. D. conferred upon him at Cambridge, having some time before published his "Anatomy of the Human Body," for the use of his pupils.

IN 1703, he settled at Northampton as a physician; and in 1706, published a paper in the "Philosophical Transactions, Numb. 306," containing "An Account of the Death and Dissection of John Bayles, of that Town, reputed to have been 130 Years old." He was also well skilled in mathematical learning; and, in 1708, gave the world a proof of it, in a book, entitled,

entitled, “An Account of animal Secretion, the Quantity of Blood in the human Body, and muscular Motion.” He afterwards published the same treatise in Latin, with the addition of a “*Medicina Statica*,” and, in 1717, printed a second edition of this work in English, having added an essay, “concerning the Force of the Heart in driving the Blood through the whole Body.” This drew him into a controversy with Dr. Jurin upon that subject, which was carried on, in several papers printed in the “*Philosophical Transactions*,” to the time of our author’s death.

He had now for some time laboured under a very painful disorder, namely, a cancer in the roof of his mouth; and in order, if possible, to procure some relief, had applied the cautery with his own hands to the part, but in vain; for he died July 16, 1719, in the vigour of his age, and was buried at St. Giles’s church at Northampton. A handsome monument and inscription were placed over him by his brother John Keill, to whom he left his estate, being never married, but who survived him little more than two years.

#### KENNEDY (JOHN) M.D.

A Native of Scotland, who resided some Time at Smyrna, and died at an advanced Age, January 26, 1760,

Had a collection of about two hundred pictures, among which were two heads of himself by Keyling, and a very valuable collection of Greek and Roman coins, which, with the pictures, were sold by auction in 1760. Among the Roman coins were 256 of Carausius, nine of them silver, and eighty-nine of Alectus; these coins of Carausius and Alectus were purchased by P. C. Webb, esq. the 256 for 70*l.* and the eighty-nine for 16*l.* 10*s.* They were afterwards bought by Dr. Hunter, who added

to the number very considerably \*. Dr. Kennedy, in "his Dissertation on the Coins of Carausius," asserted, that Oriuna was that emperor's guardian goddess: Dr. Stukeley, in his "Palæographia Britannica, No. 3, 1752," 4to, affirmed she was his wife: to which Dr. KENNEDY replied in "Further Observations, &c. 1756," 4to; and upon his antagonist's supporting his opinion in his "History of Carausius, 1757, 1759," he abused him in a sixpenny 4to letter.

"ORIUNA, on the Medals of Carausius," says an elegant writer, "used to pass for the moon: of late years it has become a doubt whether she was his consort. It is of little importance whether she was moon or empress: but how little must we know of times, when those land-marks to certainty, royal names, do not serve even that purpose! In the cabinet of the king of France are several coins of several reigns, whose country cannot now be guessed at." Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nicholls, p. 113. Walpole's "Preface to Historic Doubts."

#### KERCKRING (THOMAS)

A celebrated Physician.

He resided a great part of his life at Hamburgh, under the character of resident from the grand duke of Tuscany; obtained considerable reputation; and was a member of the royal society of London. His principal works were upon anatomical subjects; in particular "Spicilegium Anatomicum," which he published at Amsterdam, in 4to, in 1670; and "Anthropogeniæ Ichnographia," printed at the same place and time. In this last he maintained the doctrine, that

\* Vide "Life of Dr. William Hunter," vol. i, page 468.



eggs were discovered in the bodies of all women, from which the human species was produced. He died in 1693, at Hamburgh.

#### K I N G (Sir EDMUND)

Originally a Surgeon, who applied himself much to the Study of Chemistry.

THIS helped to recommend him to Charles II, who sometimes amused himself in his laboratory. He was the first physician who attended that prince in his last illness, when he ventured to incur the penalty of the law<sup>1</sup> by letting him blood. This was approved of by others of the faculty, and was indeed the only means of preventing his sudden death. One thousand pounds were ordered him by the privy-council, for his attendance on the king, but he never received the money. In the "Philosophical Transactions," are some curious observations by him concerning ants, and the animalcula in pepper-water. There is also an account of his transferring forty-nine ounces of blood out of a calf into a sheep; the latter was, in all appearance, as strong and healthy after the operation as before.

#### K I R S T E N I U S (PETER)

Professor of Physic at Upsal, and Physician extraordinary to Christina Queen of Sweden,

Was born December 25, 1577, at Breslaw, in Silesia, where his father was a merchant. He lost his parents when he was very young, but his guardians took good care of his education; and as they intended him for his father's profession, had him well instructed in arithmetic, and such other knowledge as might prepare him for it.

BUT KIRSTENIUS's genius was not this way inclined:  
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he had a passion for letters, which, as they did not think proper to control, he was left to indulge at full length. He learned the Greek and Latin tongues, to which he also joined a little Hebrew and Syriac. As physic was his intended object, he cultivated natural philosophy, botany, and anatomy, with the greatest care, in his native place. Afterwards he went to visit the universities of Leipzig, Wittemberg, and Jena; and having made a great progress during four years, under the professors there, he took a journey into the Low Countries, and into France. He had been told, that a man cannot distinguish himself in the practice of physic, unless he understands Avicenna; and knowing the translation of that physician's works to be very bad, he had a strong inclination to learn Arabic. To this he was urged by Joseph Scaliger and Isaac Casaubon, who judged him proper to do great service to the republic of letters in that way: and he resolved to read not only Avicenna, but also Mesue, Rhasis, Abenzoar, Abukasis, and Averroes. This passion did not hinder him from gratifying the inclination he had to travel, in which he spent seven years from home. He took a doctor of physic's degree at Basil in 1601, and then he visited Italy, Spain, England, and even Greece and Asia.

Soon after his return into Silesia, he went to Jena, and married a wife there, by whom he had eight children. In 1610, he was chosen, by the magistrates of Breslaw, to have the direction of their college and their schools; but he afterwards resigned that difficult employment, being obliged to it by a fit of sickness, and applied himself entirely to the study of Arabic and the practice of physic. He succeeded greatly in his application to this language, and was so zealous to promote the knowledge of it, that he employed all  
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the money he could spare in printing Arabic books. We are not told why he removed into Prussia; but he had reasons to be well satisfied with this removal, for it gave him an opportunity of entering into the family of chancellor Oxenstiern, whom he accompanied into Sweden: where, in 1636, he was appointed professor of physic in the university of Upsal, and physician to the queen. His constitution was, however, much broken, and he did not enjoy these advantages above four years; for he lived only till the 8th of April, 1640. He was one of those few who joined piety to the practice of physic. It is observed in his epitaph that he understood twenty-six languages.

He published several works, for which divines are as much obliged to him as those of his own faculty, viz. 1. "Grammatica Arabica." 2. "Tria Specimina Characterum Arabicorum." 3. "Decas sacra Canticorum et Carminum Arabicorum ex aliquot MSS. cum Latina ad Verbum Interpretatione." 4. "Vitæ quatuor Evangelistarum ex antiquissimo Codicæ, MS. Arabico erutæ." 5. "Liber secundus Canonis Avicennæ, Typis Arabicis ex MSS. editus et ad Verbum in Latinum translatus." 6. "Liber de vero Ufu et Abusu Medicinæ." 7. "Nota in Evangelium S. Matthæi ex collatione Textuum Arabicorum, Syriacorum, Ægyptiacorum, Græcorum, et Latinorum." 8. "Epistola S. Judæ ex MSS. Heidelbergensi Arabico ad Verbum translata," &c.

#### K O E M P F E R (ENGELBERT)

An eminent German, born September 16, 1657, at Lemgow in Westphalia, where his Father was a Minister.

After studying in several towns, and making a quick progress; not only in the learned languages, but also in history, geography, and music, vocal and instrumental, he

he went to Dantzick, where he made some stay, and gave the first public specimen of his proficiency by a dissertation, "*De Divisione Majestatis*," in 1673. He then went to Thorn, and thence to the university of Cracow, where, after studying philosophy and foreign languages for three years, he took the degree of doctor in philosophy, and then went to Königsberg, in Prussia, where he staid four years.

ALL this time he applied very assiduously to physic and natural history. He next travelled to Sweden, where he soon recommended himself to the university of Upsal, and to the court of Charles the eleventh, a great encourager of learning, insomuch that great offers were made him if he would settle there; but he chose to accept the employment of secretary of the embassy, which the court of Sweden was then sending to the saphi of Persia; and in this capacity he set out from Stockholm, March 20, 1683. He went through Finland and Ingria, to Narva, where he met Fabricius the ambassador, with whom he arrived at Moscow the 7th of July. The negotiations at the Russian court being ended, they proceeded on to Persia; but had like to have been lost in their passage over the Caspian sea, by an unexpected storm, and the unskillfulness of their pilots. During their stay in Georgia, KOEMPFER went in search of simples, and of all the curiosities that could be met with in those parts. He visited all the neighbourhood of Siamachi, and to these laborious and learned excursions we owe the many curious and accurate accounts he has given us in his "*Amænitates exoticæ*."

Fabricius arrived at Ispahan in January 1684, and stayed there near two years; during all which time KOEMPFER made every possible advantage of his abode in the capital of the Persian empire. The ambassa-

dor, having ended his negotiations towards the close of 1685, prepared to return into Europe; but KOEMP-FER did not judge it expedient to return with him, resolving to go farther into the East, and make still greater acquisitions by travelling. With this view, he entered into the service of the Dutch East-India company, in the capacity of chief surgeon to the fleet, which was then cruising in the Persian gulph, and set out for Gombroon, in November 1685. He stayed some time in Sÿras, where he visited the remains of the ancient Persepolis, and the royal palace of Darius; the scattered ruins of which are still an undeniable monument of its former splendor and greatness. As soon as he arrived at Gombroon, he was seized with a violent fit of sickness, which was near carrying him off; but happily recovering, he spent a summer in the neighbourhood of it, and made a great number of curious observations. He did not leave that city till June 1688, and then embarked for Batavia; where, after touching at many Dutch settlements in Arabia Felix, on the coast of Malabar, in the island of Ceylon, and in the gulf of Bengal, he arrived in September. This city having been particularly described by other writers, he turned his thoughts chiefly to the natural history of the country about it. He possessed many qualifications necessary for making a good botanist; he had a competent knowledge of it already, a body inured to hardships, a great stock of industry, and an excellent hand at drawing. In May 1690, he set out from Batavia on his voyage to Japan, in quality of physician to the embassy, which the Dutch East-India company sends once a year to the Japanese emperor's court, and he spent two years in this country, making all the while most diligent researches into every thing relating to it. He quitted Japan,

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in order to return to Europe, in Nov. 1692, and Batavia, in Feb. 1693. He stayed near a month at the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived at Amsterdam in October.

In April, 1694, he took a doctor of physic's degree at Leyden, on which occasion he communicated in his theses some very singular observations, which he had made abroad. At his return to his native country, he intended immediately to digest his papers and memoirs into proper order; but, being appointed physician to his prince, he fell into too much practice to pursue that design with the vigour he desired. He married the daughter of an eminent merchant at Stolzenau, in 1700. The long course of travels, the fatigue of his profession, and some family uneasinesses, arising it is said from the debts he had contracted, had very much impaired his constitution, so that, after a variety of ailments, he died Nov. 2, 1716. His "History of Japan" is in great esteem. Vide KOEMPFER's Life, by Scheuchzer, his translator, prefixed to his History of Japan, Lond. 1728, folio.

#### KONIG (EMANUEL)

A learned Physician of Basil, and born there in 1658.

He published many works on the subject of medicine, which were so highly esteemed in Switzerland, that he was considered as a second Avicenna. He died at Basil, in 1731.

#### KUNCKEL (JOHN)

Author of many Chemical Discoveries, particularly with respect to  
Vitrification,

Was born in the duchy of Sleswic, in 1630. He published at London, "Chemical Observations;" and

purſued his chymical experiments chiefly with a view to the improvement of the arts. He was a very moderate writer, but an able and ſagacious philoſopher. He died in 1702.

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L A N C I S I (JOHN MARCA)

Born at Rome, Oct. 26, 1654.

He went through his claſſical ſtudies early; after which he completed his courſe in philoſophy in the Roman college, and ſtudied divinity for ſome time; but having from his earlier years had a turn to natural hiſtory, that taſte engaged him to ſtudy medicine, to which he applied with great vigour. Anatomy, chemiſtry, and botany, were equally at firſt the object of his attention; he alſo ſtudied geometry, which he thought might be of uſe. In 1672, he was created doctor of philoſophy and phyſic; and in 1675, obtained the place of phyſician in ordinary to the hoſpital of the Holy Ghoſt, in Saffia. Here he made new improvements by attending the patients, and writing the hiſtory of their ſeveral caſes. He quitted this poſt in 1678, when he was admitted a member of the college of St. Saviour, in Lauro, where he ſpent five years in reading the beſt authors upon phyſic. In 1684, he was appointed profeſſor of anatomy in the college of Sapiientia, which office he diſcharged for thirteen years with great reputation. In 1668, pope Innocent XI choſe him for his phyſician and private chamberlain, though he was not above 34 years of age. This pope alſo, ſome time after,

after, gave him a canon's stall in the church of St. Laurence and St. Damascus; but this he held only during the life of that pontiff, after whose death he resigned it. In 1699, pope Innocent falling sick, LANCISI was ordered among others to attend him; accordingly he never left the pontiff's bed-side during his whole illness. After Innocent's death, he was chosen physician to the Conclave; and Clement XI, succeeding to St. Peter's chair, made LANCISI his first physician and private chamberlain.

THE rest of his life was employed in the practice of his profession, and in writing books. He died January 21, 1720, aged 65. He had collected a library of more than twenty thousand volumes, which he gave in his life-time to the hospital of the Holy Ghost, for the use of the public, particularly the young surgeons and physicians who attended the patients in that hospital. This noble benefaction was opened in 1716; the pope, attended by a great number of his cardinals, being present. The principal of his works were,

“JOHAN. MARC. LANCISI Archiatri pontificii Opera, quæ hæctenus prodierunt omnia, &c. Genevæ, 1718,” 2 vols. 4to. The first volume contains the following pieces: “De subitaneis Mortibus; Dissertatio de nativis deque adventitiis Romani Cæli Qualitatibus; De noxiis Paludum Effluviis.” The contents of the second volume are, “Dissertatio historica de bovillâ Peste ex Campaniæ Finibus, an. 1713, Latio importatâ, &c. 1715;” “Dissertatio de rectâ Medicorum Studiorum instituendâ;” “Humani Corporis anatomica Synopsis;” “Epistola ad J. Baptist. Bianchi de Humorum Secretionibus et Genere ac præcipuè Bilis in Hepate Separatione;” “An Acidum ex Sanguine extrahi queat;” (the negative had been maintained by

Boyle) “ *Epistolæ duæ de triplici Intestinatorum Poly-po; de Physiognomia,*” and many small pieces, in Italian as well as Latin.

#### LANDO, (HORTENSIO)

A Physician, born at Milan, lived in the Sixteenth Century.

HE was author of several works, which he published under fictitious names. He was in particular supposed to be the writer of a dialogue under the name of *Philoctetes*, which reflected on the memory of Erasmus. LANDO also wrote two other dialogues, one of which was called, “ *Cicero Relegatus;*” the other “ *Cicero Revocatus,*” which have been falsely attributed to Cardinal Alcander. He was also author of a volume of letters, which was published at Venice.

#### LANFRANC,

A Physician of Milan,

Studied in that city under William de Saliceto, and afterwards himself professed medicine and surgery in the same place. He nevertheless underwent many persecutions there, of which he does not tell us the cause; he was even arrested and sent to prison, but at length the viscount Matthieu permitted him to go wherever he thought proper, and choosing to reside in France, the viscount granted him a safe passage into that kingdom. He was sent for to several different places in that country, and stopped some time at Lyons.

It was in this city that he composed his small book on surgery, at the intreaty of one of his friends, named Bernard, who was a very powerful one, and protected him at the court in which LANFRANC had wished to reside. He experienced a very favourable reception at Paris, which perhaps is the reason that he is so constantly praising the politeness of the French nation in general.



general. In the year 1295, he was sent for to Paris by many gentlemen and masters in medicine, but particularly by John de Passovant, and the bachelors in medicine, to read publicly on surgery, and to demonstrate the operations of that art. Surgery was very much neglected in Paris at that time; there was no company for exercising or perfecting the art. According to LANFRANC's opinion, the word *physicus* means a physician, simply and properly so called; and *medicus*, a physician-operator, or physician-surgeon, such as he himself was. *Laicus* means, in his opinion, a barber-surgeon; he also sometimes names them "chirurgi barberii." These last were greatly despised by the author. He very much blames the physicians for abandoning surgery to barbers and women. "Formerly," says he, "physicians exercised the operations of surgery, and did not think it beneath them to bleed their patients themselves; but now it is given up into the hands of barbers. As for me, I always bleed my patients with my own hand, and do it more skilfully than the most famous barbers."

LANFRANC has left the following works:

1. "Chirurgica parva," in the king's library, No. 6,922.

2. "Ars completa totius Chirurgiæ, five Practica major, Libri quinque." MSS. in the king's library, No. 6,992, 7,129.

They were printed at Venice, in 1490, 1498, 1519, 1546, folio; and at Lyons in 1553, also in folio. His "Complete Art of Surgery" has been translated into French by John Gallant, master-barber in the city of Paris, 1488. The surgery of LANFRANC has also been translated into French by William Iffoire, and printed at Lyons, in 1490, in 4to. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire," &c. p. 17, in the supplement to the second volume.

## LANGIUS (JOHN)

Of Lawenburg in Silesia, born in the Year 1485,

Studied physic at Pisa in Tuscany, where he had his doctor's degree. After this he practised at Heidelberg, and was successively first physician to four several electors palatine, among whom he attended Frederic the second above thirty-seven years through Spain, Italy, France, and the greatest part of Europe, and died at Heidelberg, in the year 1565, aged 80. He published at Basil, 1554, in 4to, certain miscellaneous medical epistles, which a very able judge declares "to be penned with great erudition, to contain many "curious matters, and to be well worth the perusal." Vide "Merklinus in Lindenio renovato. Astruc de Lue Vener." lib. v. &c.

## LANZONI (JOSEPH)

A Physician and Professor at Ferrara, Member of the Academy of Natural Curiosities,

Was born at Ferrara on the 26th of October, 1663, and from his earliest infancy shewed a strong inclination to the pursuits of literature. The reputation he acquired in the practice of medicine gained him the confidence of many illustrious personages. Every moment, which was not employed in the duties of his profession, was devoted to literature, or the study of antiquity. If any difficult question upon subjects of medicine or philosophy were debated in Italy, he was generally appointed arbitrator, and was considered as the standard of ultimate appeal. He was the re-establisher and secretary of the academy of Ferrara. He died on the first day of February 1730, in the 67th year of his age.

IN 1738, a collection of his works was published at Lausanne, both of those which he himself had published, and of his posthumous MSS. This collection, which is in three volumes, 4to, is, entitled “*Josephi Lanzoni Ferrariensis, Philosophiæ ac Medicinæ Doctoris, in patriâ Universitate Lectoris primarii, Opera omnia, &c*” Vide “*Nouveau Dictionnaire, &c.*” tom. 2, p. 646, &c.

L A S S O N E (JOSEPH FRANCIS DE)

First Physician to the late King and Queen of France, Doctor-Regent of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, of the Academy of Medicine at Madrid, and Pensionary-Veteran of the Academy of Sciences of Paris,

Was born on the 3d of July, 1717, of Anthony Joachim de Lassone, and Margaret de Bagnole. M. DE LASSONE's father refused the honourable office of physician in ordinary to the king, and had quitted the earldom of Venaissin, his native country, to procure for his son the instructions of the celebrated masters resident in the capital. The success of these views was equal to their wisdom and prudence, and at 25 years old, M. DE LASSONE entered into the academy of sciences, as associate-anatomist.

HE was not indebted for this distinction to a rigid perseverance in study; his family had frequently been alarmed by the propensity which he shewed for the gay pleasures of youth, but he as often raised their hopes by some ingenious performances, which merited academic honours, as well as the esteem of his preceptors. These anxious alarms were greatly increased, when his parents were informed, that he had made a connection with an opera girl celebrated for her beauty; they had also heard he had written a comedy, and insisted that he should suppress and sacrifice this imprudent

dent production ; he submitted, and was never afterwards willing to declare the title of the piece, which had nevertheless been acted with much success under a different name, and still remains on the theatre. This juvenile work, foreign as it was to his studies, gave an extraordinary proof of the facility and flexibility of his genius, which afterwards enabled him to acquire in the different sciences a just and elevated reputation.

M. DE LASSONE, determining upon a strict attention to study, was wholly devoted to the pursuits of anatomy, in which he made a rapid progress. He carefully examined the structure of the bones, and the coats of the arteries, and inquired into the œconomy, constituent parts, and use of the spleen. He demonstrated, that one of the membranous coats of the arteries possesses a muscular power peculiar to itself, contributing with that of the heart to preserve the circulation.

Ruyfch had considered the spleen as totally vascular. Malpighi had observed in it a pulposus substance, and cellular membrane ; and anatomists were divided between the opinions of two observers, equally celebrated for their exactness. M. DE LASSONE explained in what manner the pulposus substance had escaped the observation of Ruyfch, and why that same substance had presented to Malpighi the deceitful appearance of membranes. He had intended to have pursued this investigation, and hoped to discover the unknown use of the spleen ; for this viscus, without being very necessary to the immediate preservation of life, is certainly destined to some important office in the animal œconomy. An extraordinary event, however, put an end to the anatomical labours of M. DE LASSONE. In selecting among some dead bodies a proper subject for dissection, he fancied he perceived in one of them some very doubtful signs of death, and endeavoured to re-animate a life, which



perhaps was not yet extinguished : his efforts were for a long time in vain, but his first persuasion removed every difficulty ; he at last perceived some motions, which convinced him that this state of apparent death was only the salutary crisis of a disease. M. DE LASSONE at last brought his patient to life ; he proved to be a poor peasant, and his restorer nourished and consoled him. This circumstance impressed so deep a sense of horror on the mind of the anatomist, when he reflected on the consequence that would have attended his selecting this unhappy object for dissection, that he immediately determined to decline these pursuits in future. Natural history succeeded the study of anatomy, and we shall mention here only his works upon the chrystallized freestones of Fontainebleau. M. DE LASSONE did not limit himself to describing those crystallizations which M. Bezout had first observed, he endeavoured to point out in what manner they were formed. The particles of crystals, from their diminutive smallness, escape notice : in the crystals of freestone, these particles are very perceptible. M. DE LASSONE proved, that they are true spathic calcareous crystals, which in their crystallization have taken up a quantity of quartz earth.

Chemistry, a science intimately connected with natural history, finally became the beloved occupation of M. DE LASSONE. His numerous memoirs present a valuable train of new observations, useful to the progress of this study, and to the art of compounding remedies : in every part of these we may perceive the sagacity of an attentive observer, of an ingenious experimental chemist.

M. DE LASSONE, notwithstanding the number of his works had given every one reason to suppose, that he had devoted himself exclusively to the sciences, had not neglected

neglected the practice of medicine. After having exercised it for a length of time in the hospitals and cloisters, he was sent for to court. Here he observed, that a superfluity of wealth, as well as an excess of poverty, an immoderate thirst after honours or power, the resentment of oppression and injury, the vacuum which the enjoyments of vanity leave in a mind destitute of any other resource, are equally baneful to happiness and health; and that it is not on the throne, more than in the cottage of the peasant, that we can hope to find generous and happy minds. But it was in the cloisters especially, where the occurrences of life are more uniform, where all the individuals are obedient to a common law, that he perceived more forcibly the effect of moral persuasions; for every cause acts there in a more equal manner, and if any one wish for examples of the rashness of imposing eternal sacrifices upon human creatures, the observations of M. DE LASSONE will point them out in a clear and decisive manner.

At Versailles, first physician successively to two queens, and afterwards first physician to the king, of an union of which places the celebrated Fernel was the only example before him. M. DE LASSONE obtained the same confidence and esteem in two different courts; the ministers, the courtiers, had been all changed, but he preserved the friendship of his sovereigns.

The celebrated Fontenelle had honoured M. DE LASSONE with his friendship upon his first entrance into the world; Winslow had wished to be his instructor in anatomy; Buffon and D'Alembert were his contemporaries, his fellow associates; the Abbe Arnaud, his countryman, preserved for him to his death the tender affection, to which their infancy had given birth, and this friendship, founded upon sentiment and esteem,

was

was not in the least diminished by the difference of their tastes, their characters, and occupations. The affability of his manners, and his ardent zeal for the advancement of knowledge, gained him universal respect among the young scholars, whose industry he encouraged, and whose reputation was become one of his most satisfactory enjoyments.

When a natural delicacy of constitution made M. DE LASSONE experience the inconveniences of a premature old age, he became sorrowful and fond of solitude; yet reconciled to his situation, he calmly observed his death approaching, and on the 8th of December 1788, his life passed away in a sleep; a life devoted to works of general utility, to acts of benevolence, and to those pleasures of reflection, the consequence of a virtuous mind. Vide "Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences," 1788, p. 23, &c.

#### LAVIRETTE (LOUIS ANNE)

A Physician and very ingenious Man.

HE translated many books from the English into French, and in particular "Maclaurin's Newton." He wrote also, "Original Observations on the Hydrophobia," and died in 1759.

#### LAVOISIER (ANTHONY LAWRENCE)

Born at Paris on the 16th of August, 1742.

He received a careful and liberal education; and in the 23d year of his age was rewarded with a gold medal, which the academy of sciences of Paris decreed to him on the 9th of April, 1766, for writing a memoir upon the best and cheapest manner of lighting the  
streets

streets of a great city: two years afterwards he was admitted into this learned society, of which he was constantly one of the most industrious and useful associates. He dedicated his studies to every branch of the mathematical and natural sciences. He was successively occupied in the analysis of gypsum, found in the neighbourhood of Paris, in the crystallization of salt, in the congelation of water, in exploring the phenomena of thunder, and of the aurora borealis.

SOME journeys, which LAVOISIER took with the celebrated M. Guettard into every part of France, furnished him with materials for a lithological and mineralogical account of that kingdom, described on an ingenious chart. The same materials were the basis of a grand work upon the revolutions of the globe, and the formation of beds of earth, two fine sketches of which work may be seen in the Memoirs of the Academy for the years 1772 and 1787.

M. LAVOISIER devoted his whole time and fortune to the cultivation of the sciences, and he appeared equally destined to contribute to the improvement of each individually. A circumstance, however, now occurred, which fixed his choice exclusively to the study of chemistry, and conducted him rapidly to immortality: we mean the celebrated discovery of elastic fluids. Already Black, Cavendish, Macbride, and Priestley, had disclosed to the view of physicians a new world of experimental philosophy; they had commenced an epoch singularly distinguished in the annals of genius, such as those of the discoveries in electricity, the mariner's compass, and others of similar importance. They opened to the learned an inexhaustible treasure, till now deeply concealed in the bosom of nature. Scarcely had the first knowledge of Black's and Cavendish's discoveries been diffused in France,

but



but LAVOISIER was immediately eager to try their experiments, to vary them in different ways, and to confirm and publish the result of them. Ambitious of giving new facts, or placing those already known in a clearer light, he was not too anxious to make them public, until he had revised, compared, and made them a complete body of science. It was necessary rather to constrain him towards the end of the year 1775, to present to the academy his first work, under the title of "New Researches into the Existence of elastic Fluids fixed in certain Substances, &c."

Dr. Priestley's work on different kinds of air had just appeared in London: the immense extent of his experiments, the whole scope which the English philosopher had embraced, made the friends of LAVOISIER fear he might be excelled in many points by Priestley, and lose part of the fruit and glory of his researches. LAVOISIER, therefore, yielded to the advice of his friends, and on this account the work contains only the first view of many objects, some of which he has since contradicted, but it is nevertheless equally valuable for the method and the important experiments which it contains. In the first treatise, the rules of chemistry are described with an exactness in vain looked for among his predecessors. LAVOISIER suddenly appeared in the chemical world, what Kepler, Newton, and Euler had been in mathematics and geometry. His experiments on elastic fluids, occupying a period of nearly eighteen years, form an ingenious application of his discoveries, beginning, with an unparalleled precision, the experiments of others, and finding in them important truths, which had escaped the attention of their authors.

His first work was but an introduction to his great projects, and a preliminary step to the immense revolution

lution he was to effect in chemical science. The whole of his great fortune was expended in the advancement of chemical philosophy in particular. His house became a vast laboratory; the most skilful artists were employed to construct the necessary instruments and apparatus, infinitely superior to those which had been in general use. He had conversations at his own house twice a week, to which were invited the learned men in geometry, physics, and chemistry: instructive discourses, like those which had preceded the establishment of the academies, were made the object of these meetings. Here were discussed the opinions of the most learned men in Europe; here were read the most striking passages of the recent works that were published in other countries; here were compared theories with the result of experiment; here were admitted the most learned men of all nations; Priestley, Fontana, Blagden, Ingenhousz, Landriani, Jacquin the son, Watt, Boulton, and other illustrious physicians, chemists, and artists, from England, Germany, and Italy, met with La Place, La Grange, Borda, Cousin, Meunier, Vandermonde, Monge, Guyton, Berthollet, and others of France. Thus inspired with the same love of truth and an uniformity of taste, this society of enlightened men improved the several departments of science.

M. LAVOISIER established a school of chemistry in the year 1776, which continued to flourish till 1792: in this school many important discoveries were made, and many happy changes in the ground of chemical science were carried into effect. Such were the means by which this eminent philosopher endeavoured to establish a new chemical doctrine, the merit of which belongs exclusively to himself.

Forty memoirs were successively read in the meetings

ings of the academy of sciences, from the year 1773, to the year 1793, and are inserted in the twenty volumes which correspond with these years. The essays present to those who study chemical history, even in that short period of his glory, a series of discoveries and results on all the important phenomena of chemistry, on the analysis of atmospheric air, on the formation and fixation of elastic fluids, on the properties of the matter of heat, on the composition of acids, on the decomposition of water, on the solution of metals, on vegetation, fermentation, and animalization. All the discoveries and facts contained in the Memoirs of LAVOISIER constitute a whole work, so well connected, such a natural concatenation of ideas and phenomena, that it is impossible not to acknowledge the greatest fertility of genius.

Those learned men, who searched after truth, and were zealously employed in the study of nature, convinced of the reality of the facts which he constantly offered them, submitted to his demonstrations, adopted the fundamental principles of his doctrine, and united with him in the year 1784, to make its foundation more solid, and to render the edifice of the pneumatic theory durable and permanent.

M. LAVOISIER, supported by the union of the most distinguished French chemists, resolved to collect into one focus all the new facts, which he had elucidated separately. He accordingly made a methodical arrangement, and formed some new chemical principles, which he published in the year 1789. In this last work are amassed all the discoveries, which he made during a period of twenty years. In all his productions he observes a regular and methodical order. Among his numerous essays may be traced a continued series of wonderful industry, the same accuracy of description,



scription, the same proofs of innate genius. In the works of Dr. Priestley, a multitude of experiments and discoveries are every where presented: we are astonished with the number and diversity of apparently new facts; but we are at the same time struck with their incoherence, opposition, and contradiction: we vainly endeavour to arrange into any order so many different results and scattered ideas. LAVOISIER conducts us in a straight and easy path, where our steps are sure and certain. Priestley opens to our view a thousand new tracks, but without any communication, without enabling us to see where we are to begin, and where to end. The works of LAVOISIER are as a skein of silk, formed by a single thread, and easy to be wound and collected: those of Priestley represent a clew composed of a number of threads differing in strength and extent, and which are liable to be broken every moment.

With such claims to immortality, how many others has LAVOISIER had to the public gratitude, and to the regret of mankind? How many and how great services has he rendered to manufactories, to the sciences, to the learned, and to artists! Member of the committee of consultation, he was incessantly occupied in the encouragement of genius, and one of the most zealous distributors of national rewards: Commissary for the establishment of new measures, he was one of its most active members.

He was not less useful in a variety of essays written for the purpose of perfecting the fabrication of assignats, and for his experiments in agriculture: his work entitled, "Territorial Riches of France," which he published as an extract only of a great work that he had meditated, and the materials of which he had a long time before collected, ought to place him among the



the worthiest of those writers, who endeavour to instruct a nation in the knowledge of its real interest. Member of the provincial assembly of the Orleannois, in the year 1787, he displayed that sweet philanthropy and love of order so compatible with the reform of abuses. Called to the national treasury in the year 1791, he established an order so strict and simple, that it was an easy matter to know every evening the exact state of the public treasures.

To all these immense advantages of knowledge, M. LAVOISIER united all the good qualities of the heart: a faithful friend and husband, a kind relation, simple and chaste in his manners, moderate and wise in his passions, regular in the whole tenor of his behaviour; his private life is a lasting example of domestic virtues.

This philosopher, illustrious by many glorious works of science: this philanthropist, celebrated for innumerable acts of charity and benevolence, so nearly connected with the public prosperity, is cast into the grave by a set of profligate men, moved neither by the pre-eminence of virtue and talents, nor even by the interests of their own country, or of mankind in general; who, equally deaf to the cries of Europe as to those of their own conscience, make a barbarous game of the lives of men, and sacrificed to their bloody idol a life so precious and valuable to their native country. We shall beg leave to make an extract from a letter received from the ingenious Mr. Henry; of Manchester, in answer to a request of some information respecting the life and writings of our author.

“S I R,

Manchester, October 5, 1797.

“I wish it were in my power to give you any useful  
“information relative to the life and writings of the  
“much to be lamented M. LAVOISIER, that might

“ furnish materials for a biographical account of him.  
 “ I only know, that he was a man of considerable note  
 “ and fortune under the old government, and possessed  
 “ the place of intendant of the finances : that he was  
 “ afterwards made a farmer-general ; and that his opu-  
 “ lence tempted Robespierre to dispatch him by the  
 “ guillotine on some frivolous charge, I think of de-  
 “ preciating the value of his assignats. During his  
 “ confinement, foreseeing that he should at least be  
 “ deprived of his effects, he is said to have consoled  
 “ himself with the hopes, that he should have been  
 “ able to maintain himself by the practice of phar-  
 “ macy : and that having conceived the idea of making  
 “ some grand and interesting experiments, he petitioned  
 “ for a few days respite with leave to make his trials,  
 “ which was cruelly denied him. I believe all his  
 “ principal writings, except the volume of essays which  
 “ I translated, his elementary work, and a treatise on  
 “ the preparation of nitre, are contained in the me-  
 “ moirs of the academy of sciences.

“ Madame Lavoisier partook of her husband’s zeal  
 “ for philosophical inquiry, and cultivated chemistry  
 “ with much success.

“ I am, &c.

“ THOMAS HENRY.”

#### LAURENS or LAURENTIUS (ANDREW)

A French Physician and a native of Arles,

A disciple of Lewis Duret, was professor of physic,  
 chancellor of the university of Montpellier, and physi-  
 cian to Henry IV of France. He died, August 16,  
 1609. His anatomical works are more remarkable  
 for elegance of style, than correctness with respect to  
 the subject ; for he is said to have made a great many  
 mistakes,

mistakes, and to have laid claim to many important discoveries, which were, however, known to preceding authors, and which Riolan attributes to his trusting to the reports of others without examining the parts himself. His anatomical works and figures were printed in folio, Paris 1600, Francfort, fol. 1627.

## L E A K E (Dr. JOHN)

Born in the Parish of Ainstable, in the County of Cumberland,

Was the son of a clergyman, curate of the same parish, who came from Glasgow in Scotland. He was first sent to school at Croglin; and thence removed to the grammar school at Bishop Auckland, where he was distinguished by his rapid advances to the first classes of that ancient seminary. When his education was finished, he went to London, with a design to engage in the profession of arms; but not being endowed with such an ample portion of patience, as to wait the accomplishment of those expectations, with which he had been flattered, he devoted his attention to medicine. After attending the hospitals in London, and being admitted a member of the corporation of surgeons, an opportunity presenting itself of extending his knowledge, by visiting foreign countries, he embarked for Lisbon; whence, after gratifying his thirst for information by every thing worthy of remark in that metropolis, he visited several parts of Italy, and on his return to London, commenced business, as a surgeon and man-midwife, in the neighbourhood of Piccadilly.

He soon after published "A Dissertation on the Properties and Efficacy of the Lisbon Diet Drink;" which he administered with success in many very desperate cases of lues, scrofula, and scurvy. Stimulated by an ardent desire to enlarge the sphere of his



knowledge, and encouraged by his skilful countryman, the late Dr. Hugh Sanders, who was also bred to the chirurgical profession, he presented himself to the president and censors of the London college, and passed the usual examinations with uncommon eclat. About this time he removed to a spacious house in Craven-street, in the Strand, where he commenced lecturer in the obstetric art, by delivering to the faculty, who were indiscriminately invited to attend, his "Lecture introductory to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery," which passed through four editions in 4to. In 1765, he purchased a piece of ground on a building lease, and afterwards presented to the public the original plan for the institution of the Westminster lying-in hospital. As soon as the building was raised, he voluntarily, and without any consideration, assigned over to the governors all his right in the above premises, in favour of the hospital; and published, in 1773, a volume of "Practical Observations on the Child-Bed Fever;" and in 1774, "A Lecture introductory to the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, including the History, Nature, and Tendency of that Science, &c. publicly delivered October the 4th, 1773, 1774," 8vo; which was afterwards considerably varied, enlarged, and published in 2 vols. under the title of "Medical Observations and Instructions on the Nature, Treatment, and Cure of various Diseases incident to Women." This was so well received by the public, as to pass through seven or eight editions; and has been translated into the French and German languages.

About the latter end of 1791, he was seized with an indisposition of the breast, which was imagined to have been occasioned by his application in composing "A practical Essay on the Diseases of the Viscera, particularly those of the Stomach and Bowels." He recovered



vered from that illness, and in the spring of 1792, the work was published. About three weeks before his death, he had a return of his former complaint; but the day before he died, the physician, by whom he was attended, as well as the doctor himself, thought him much better, and it was intended he should remove the next day to sleep in the country. He retired to rest on Tuesday evening the 7th of August, having given orders to his servant to call him the next morning by eight o'clock. This was done, and no answer being made, the man called again at nine, with as little success. The night bolt of the chamber-door was then forced, and Dr. Leake was found dead in his bed; which event appeared to have taken place some hours. This was on the 8th of August 1792.

He was a very personable man, somewhat below the middle size, temperate in diet, active in business, acute in perceptions, voluble and very entertaining in his discourse, and an accomplished gentleman, owing to the great advantage of having travelled, and also to his having always found an easy admission into the most fashionable circles. Indeed he was allowed to be one of the best bred and politest physicians of the age; and in no part of the world are such qualities without their value, while in London they are peculiarly proper, and even necessary. But he was somewhat precise in his manners; and from too great irritability of temper, sometimes disgusted both his pupils and patients, to whom he was nevertheless ever anxious to be serviceable. He also was a warm admirer of Shakspeare.

Among Dr. LEAKE's few singularities of character may be mentioned his extraordinary and even troublesome solicitude about fresh air. All his windows were made so as to admit it at the top, as well as at the bottom; and neither in his professional visits, nor those

of friendship, could he be induced to remain in any room, in which fresh air was not instantly and copiously admitted:

His publications seem not to be marked by any extraordinary depth of research, or any new discoveries; but they are all of them sensible, practical, and useful. The same character may be given of his style; which seldom rises to any remarkable degree of elevation, or elegance; but is always correct, perspicuous, and pleasing.

### On the Decease of JOHN LEAKE, M. D.

BY DR. CRANE.

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Ah! te meæ si partem animæ rapit  
Maturior vis, — quid moror altera?      HORACE.

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Lamented LEAKE! receive these humble lays,  
The tribute of the Muse's artless praise,  
Of praise unbought, to science only due,  
And justly given to those discerning few,  
Whose skill, like thine, best claims her high regard,  
(A grateful, though inadequate reward)  
Lamented LEAKE! thy deep instructive page,  
Extends thy fame to every future age:  
Thy knowledge, by no sordid aims conceal'd,  
Important truths to all mankind reveal'd,  
Unknown before, — or threw new lights on those,  
Which serve the views of nature to disclose.  
From thee I learn'd (nor curb that honest pride)  
More than from all the lights I gain'd beside;  
What to thy labours doth not science owe?  
And what reward can my weak muse bestow?  
With lips so faintly touch'd with hallow'd fire,  
To give thy worth its due, it shall aspire;  
Alas! too well she feels her feeble aid,  
Yet will not thy just honors be unpaid:

Thousands

Thousands unborn, in after-time shall raise  
 More lasting trophies sacred to thy praise:  
 In thanks for lives thy works shall help to save,  
 And, under God, still rescue from the grave.  
 From me, who wait till death has fix'd the seal  
 On worth departed, and suppress my zeal,  
 Like pious offering, at thy shrine now paid,  
 If I surviv'd, at Lettsom's would be made.

Wells, August 12,

J. C.

Vide Biograph. Cumb. &c.

L E I G H (C H A R L E S)

An eminent Naturalist, born at Grange in Lancashire.

He practised physic with considerable success, and was fellow of the royal society, at a time when such distinction was considered as more appropriate to real talent and learning than at present. He published an account of the natural history of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derby. He was also author of a history of Virginia, as well as of some tracts on mineral waters. He died in the beginning of this century.

L E M E R Y (N I C H O L A S)

A celebrated Chemist, born November 17, 1645, at Rouen in Normandy.

His father was a proctor of the parliament of this province, and of the reformed religion. NICHOLAS, having received a suitable education at the place of his birth, was put apprentice there to an apothecary, who was a relation; but finding in a short time, that his master knew little of chemistry, he left him in 1666, and went to improve himself in that art at Paris, where he applied to Mr. Glazer, then demonstrator of chemistry in the royal gardens. This, however, did not answer his purpose; Mr. Glazer was one of those professors,



feffors, who are full of obscure ideas, and was also far from being communicative: LEMERY therefore stayed with him only two months, and then proceeded to travel through France in quest of some better masters. In this resolution he went to Montpellier, where he continued three years with Mr. Vernant, an apothecary, who gave him an opportunity of performing several chemical operations, and of reading lectures also to some of his scholars. These lectures were very useful to him; and he made such advances in chemistry, that in a little time he drew all the professors of physic, as well as other curious persons at Montpellier, to hear him; having always some new discoveries to instruct and entertain the most able among them. This raised his reputation so high, that he practised physic in that university without a doctor's degree.

IN 1672, having made the tour of France, he returned to Paris, where he commenced an acquaintance with Mr. Martyr, apothecary to Monsieur the prince; and making use of the laboratory which this apothecary had in the hotel de Conde, he performed several courses of chemistry, which brought him into the knowledge and esteem of the prince. At length he provided himself with a laboratory of his own, and might have been made a doctor of physic, but he chose to be an apothecary, in consequence of his attachment to chemistry; in which he presently opened public lectures, and had so great an affluence of scholars, that he had scarce room to perform his operations. Chemistry till this time had been a science in which there was little truth, and that so buried under a multitude of falsties, as to be utterly undiscernible. LEMERY was the first that dissipated these affected obscurities, reduced the science to clear and simple ideas, abolished the senseless jargon of barbarous terms, and promised  
nothing



nothing which he did not actually perform; at the same time he found out some chemical secrets, which he sold to good profit. But in 1681, his life began to be disturbed on account of his religion, and he received orders to quit his employ.

At this time the elector of Brandenburg, by Mr. Spanheim, his envoy in France, made him a proposal to go to Berlin, with a promise of erecting a professorship in chemistry for him there; but the trouble of transporting his family to such a distance, added to the hopes of some exception that would be obtained in his favour, hindered him from accepting that offer, and he was indulged to read some courses, after the time limited by the order was expired: but at length this not being suffered, he crossed the sea to England, in 1683, where he was well received by Charles II, who gave him great encouragement. Yet as the face of public affairs there appeared not more promising of quiet than in France, he resolved to return thither, though without being able to determine what course he should then take.

In these difficulties, imagining that the quality of a doctor of physic might procure him some tranquillity, he took that degree at Caen, about the end of the year; and repairing to Paris, had a great deal of business for a time, but did not find that tranquillity he desired. On the contrary, the state of the reformed religion grew daily worse; and at last, the edict of Nantz being revoked in 1685, he was forbidden to practise his profession, as well as other protestants. However, he read two courses of chemistry afterwards, under some powerful protections; one course being for the two young brothers of the marquis de Segnelai, secretary of state, and the other for my lord Salisbury. At length he sunk under the persecution, and entered  
into

into the Romish church, in the beginning of 1686. This change procured him a full right to practise physic: but he was obliged to have the king's letters for holding his course of chemistry, and for the sale of his medicines, as he was not now an apothecary. However these letters were easily obtained: and what with his pupils, his patients, and the sale of his chemical secrets, he made considerable gains.

Upon the revival of the royal academy of sciences, in 1699, he was made associate chemist, and at the end of the year became a pensionary. In 1707, he began to feel the infirmities of age, and had some attacks of an apoplexy, which were succeeded by some degree of a hemiplegia; yet not so severe as to hinder him from going abroad, so that he attended the academy for a considerable time; but at length was obliged to discontinue his attendance; and being confined to his house, he resigned his pensionary's place. He was struck with the last stroke of the apoplexy in 1715, which after seven days put a period to his life, June 19, at the age of 70.

We have the following books published by him.  
 1. "A Course of Chemistry." 2. "An universal Pharmacopœia." 3. "An universal Treatise of Drugs." 4. "A Treatise of Antimony; containing the chemical Analysis of that Mineral." Vide "Dict. portat. de Mons. l'Advocat. &c.

#### L E M E R Y (Louis)

Son of the above Nicholas Lemery,

WAS not unworthy of his father in respect to his talents and accomplishments. He was born at Paris in 1677, and became afterwards eminent as a chemist. He was physician to the king, and member of the academy of sciences.

sciences. He published "A Treatise on Food," in two volumes, a work which has been greatly esteemed. The "Memoirs of the Academy" contain many excellent pieces in chemistry, written by this Lemery, who died at Paris in 1743.

## LEONICENUS (NICHOLAS)

An eminent Physician of Italy, born in 1428, and Professor of Physic at Ferrara for more than sixty Years.

It is to this physician that we owe the first translation of any of Galen's works, which he also illustrated with commentaries. He translated also the "Aphorisms of Hippocrates." Another work of his is, "De Plinii et plurium aliorum Medicorum in Medicinâ Erroribus." He made also an Italian translation of Dion Cassius, and another of Lucian. By these dissimilar productions we see, that LEONICENUS was not so confined to physic, as to be inattentive to the other departments of literature. Indeed he was not greatly attached to the practice of physic: "I do more service," says he, "to the public, than if I visited patients, by instructing those who are to cure them;" meaning by his lectures and literary labours. This physician preserved a "viridis senectus," to a very great age; for his person was stout and upright, and his faculties clear and strong, when he died in 1524, aged 96. Vide "Mangeti Bibl. Script. Medic. &c.

## LEVENS (PETER)

Who studied and practised both physic and surgery, is styled, "Master of Arts of Oxon:" in the title to his book, called "The Path-way to Health, wherein are treated of most excellent and approved Medicines of great Virtue," &c. This book was published in 1587.  
Mr.



Mr. Wood informs us, that the author, or rather collector of these receipts, who appears to have been no graduate in physic, was some time fellow of Magdalen college in Oxon.

Mr. Bayle's "Medicinal Experiments, or a Collection of Choice and safe Remedies, for the Use of Families and Country People," is the most noted book of this kind. John Westley has published a collection of receipts, called "Primitive Physic," among which are some very good ones, particularly Sir Stephen Fox's remedy for sore eyes. This book, by the help of the title, has had a good run, having reached the 13th edition, particularly among the methodists, whose faith, co-operating with nature, frequently made them whole, while Mr. Westley had the credit of the cure.

#### LEUWENHOEK (ANTONY VON)

A very celebrated Physician, born at Delft in Holland, in 1632, and famous all over Europe for his Experiments and Discoveries with Microscopes.

His letters to the royal society of London, of which he was a member, and to others of the learned in this way, were printed at Leyden, 1722, in 4to. They gave an account of these discoveries; of animals, particularly, subjected to the senses, which we cannot contemplate without wonder and amazement. He died Aug. 26, 1723, aged 91.

#### LICETUS,

A celebrated Physician of Italy,

Was born at Rappollo, in the State of Genoa, 1577. He came, it seems, into the world before his mother had completed the seventh month of her pregnancy;



but his father being an ingenious physician, wrapped him up in cotton, and nurtured him so carefully, that he lived to be 77 years of age. He was trained with great care; became a very distinguished man in his profession; and was the author of a great number of works. Of his book "De Monstris," every body must have heard. He was professor of philosophy and physic at Padua, where he died in 1655. Vide "Mangeti Biblioth. Medica."

## LIEUTAUD (JOSEPH)

Counsellor of State, First Physician to the late King of France, to Monsieur the King's Brother, to the Count d'Artois, Professor of Physic in the University of Aix, Doctor-regent of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Member of the Academy of Sciences, President of the Royal Society of Physic, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, &c.

Was born on the 21st of June 1703, of John Baptist Lieutaud, and Louisa Garidel. He was the youngest of twelve children.

THE family of M. LIEUTAUD, established from time immemorial at Aix, had produced in the last and present centuries a number of military officers, who had served with distinction; many ecclesiastics, honoured with the first dignities; two solicitor-generals of the states of Provence; and many useful citizens in every profession. Garidel, the maternal uncle of M. LIEUTAUD, professor of medicine at Aix, about the beginning of the present century, merited the most distinguished rank among celebrated botanists, by his "History of the Plants of Provence."

M. LIEUTAUD, born with a delicate constitution, began to gather strength about the age of twelve years. His parents destined him for the church, and the zeal which he displayed in the prosecution of his studies, inspired a hope that he would one day obtain, in this situation,

situation, the highest renown and honours. But M. LIEUTAUD, observing the reputation of his uncle, and the respect which he had obtained, cherished a secret inclination for the profession of physic. With an open character, an upright heart, and a mind prone to reflection, he perceived in his earliest youth the impossibility of promising to remain during the whole of his life what an ecclesiastic ought to be. The probity of his sentiments had taught him, that every man, engaging in a profession, contracts a rigorous obligation to think and act as he speaks, and every contradiction to his engagements, opinions, or conduct, equally disgraces him.

M. LIEUTAUD's parents could not resist an inclination, the motives of which they were obliged to respect; they therefore at last yielded to his intreaties, and he had the liberty of entering into the schools of medicine.

Botany was the first object of his studies. He travelled into the countries which Tournefort had surveyed before him, and brought back with him many plants, which had escaped the observation of him whom the French botanists considered as a master in the science. This success gained him great applause in the universities of Aix and Montpellier, and he soon obtained in the first the reversion of the chairs of botany and anatomy, which his uncle had for a long time filled. Nevertheless, the preference, which he appeared to give to botany, was a work of chance only, which he had inherited from his uncle. A more powerful attraction drew him towards anatomy: and when he had lost his uncle, to whose taste for botany he had sacrificed his own; when the office of physician to the hospital of Aix had imposed upon him the duty of practising medicine, and pointed out to him the  
greatest

greater facility of searching into anatomy ; botany was nearly abandoned. M. LIEUTAUD was nevertheless for a long time deprived of the advantage of dissecting. One of the ecclesiastic governors of the hospital strongly opposed it ; fortunately, however, this ecclesiastic had some taste for geometry, and M. LIEUTAUD was capable of giving him instructions. He offered himself to him as his preceptor, and from the study of geometry, he soon conducted his pupil to that of physic ; by degrees he led him on to anatomy, and at last ranked him among the most assiduous of his pupils at the amphitheatre.

His audience was not limited to the students in medicine or surgery alone ; all classes of citizens furnished him with attendants, an assembly very honourable to his abilities, at a time when a taste for the sciences was not so widely diffused as in the present day. Among the pupils of M. LIEUTAUD, the marquis d'Argens is to be mentioned, at that time occupied either in studying philosophy or writing romances, and whom the friendship of the king rendered celebrated in every part of France.

M. LIEUTAUD published for the use of his pupils, a syllabus of anatomy, the first edition of which merited the praises of Winslow, who nevertheless severely criticized it. This work was regarded as a classical production by the learned professors. The author in the last edition, suppressed a number of useless hypothetical theories. He employed a part of the preface to this work in proving, that a physician ought to be an anatomist. He had confirmed this maxim by his own example ; and by a profound study and perfect knowledge of anatomy, he was the better prepared for the practice of physic. The contrary opinion, however, had been very much diffused, and it is useless here to combat it, not being



grounded upon particular observations of the two sciences, worthy an examination in a work of this nature; it has the same foundation as the prejudice against chemistry being useful in the arts, against the mathematics being necessary in mechanics, in the science of navigation, and in the art of war. These prejudices are warmly supported by ignorant practitioners, to whom it is less trouble to decry a science than to study it.

M. LIEUTAUD, physician and professor at Aix, was wholly occupied in his amphitheatre, and in the bedrooms of his patients, when a singular circumstance removed him from this scene of activity. He had discovered some errors in a work of a physician occupying the first place of distinction at Versailles. M. LIEUTAUD thought it his duty to conciliate the esteem of the author, by privately communicating to him the truth, instead of publicly declaring the errors he had observed. M. Senac chose the most prudent mode of acknowledging the obligation, by correcting the mistakes, and doing justice to the learned man who had pointed them out; he obtained for M. LIEUTAUD a new post at Versailles. This was not the only instance in which M. Senac had rewarded his friends, for discovering to him errors that had escaped his notice.

M. LIEUTAUD devoted to the pleasures of study all the moments, which he could spare from the performance of his necessary duties; he cultivated the sciences in his new place of residence with the same degree of zeal as he had prosecuted them in his own country. He lodged at Versailles, but did not live at court.

During his residence at Aix, M. LIEUTAUD presented to the academy of sciences many anatomical observations. He had selected them from the facts which his numerous dissections offered him, the result  
of



of which might interest both physicians and philosophers. Of this nature is the memoir on a bony substance found in the cerebellum of an epileptic person, and several others of great importance. The academy from this time bestowed upon him the honourable title of correspondent, which he obtained upon the motion of Winslow, notwithstanding he had been severely criticized in the only work which M. LIEUTAUD had then published. This conduct reflected equal honour on Winslow and LIEUTAUD.

A few years after the arrival of M. LIEUTAUD at Versailles, the academy elected him assistant-anatomist, an office by no means incompatible with that which he held at court; and the exactness with which he discharged the first duty of an academician, by presenting many valuable memoirs, proved that the academy had made a good choice.

One of these memoirs confirms an observation, which M. LIEUTAUD had presented to the academy fifteen years before. He had at that time remarked, that the size of the spleen augments, when that of the stomach diminishes, and so on alternately. He considered this correspondence between the two viscera, of which he had also developed the physical cause, as an equilibrium necessary to the functions of the animal œconomy, and this was in his opinion, one of the principal uses of the spleen.

His other memoirs are principally on anatomical subjects. One treats on the urinary bladder; three others give a philosophical description of the heart and pericardium; in these memoirs we have remarked his great aversion to all hypothesis, and his singular attention to relate only what he has himself observed. It is said, that M. LIEUTAUD seeing his library overburdened with books of anatomy and medicine, ex-

changed them for books of general literature, which he found much more entertaining. M. Senac, who had frequently argued with him in favour of the great utility of reading authors, or rather the necessity of uniting reading with observation, one day presented to him a singular proof of the truth of this observation; he gave him a Latin description of the foramen ovale. M. LIEUTAUD having read it, found it was not indeed written in the most elegant Latin, but was struck with the method, and the minute exactness which ran through the whole of it; he had even the honesty to prefer this description to one which he had himself presented in a memoir. He then heard with surprize, that this accurate Latin description was written by Galen, and was now convinced he had been mistaken in neglecting the researches of erudition.

In 1759, M. LIEUTAUD, attached more firmly to Versailles, demanded and obtained the title of associate-veteran of the academy. He had not, however, lost any part of his activity, but published in the same year a treatise upon the practice of physic. M. LIEUTAUD declares in his preface, that medicine possesses no remedies against intemperance, and that the free enjoyment of our faculties, an exemption from severe diseases, a long life, and a healthy old age, are not to be esteemed the consequence of medical influence, but the reward of temperance and sobriety. He points out, moreover, that medicines are pernicious, where they do not perform a cure; that the science of treating diseases consists in an accurate observation of nature, and in seizing the moment when art may most effectually assist her.

M. LIEUTAUD wrote a Latin work upon the seats and causes of diseases, which he had observed by the inspection of dead bodies; the number of bodies which he had dissected

dissected before he was forty years old is almost incredible.

M. LIEUTAUD having been appointed physician to the dauphin, upon the accession of this prince to the throne, the place of first physician was vacant, and he was named by the new monarch to fill this office. The first use which M. LIEUTAUD made of this honourable post was, to advise the king to be inoculated. This advice must be considered very courageous in a man, who was not only a witness to the progress inoculation was making, but was well acquainted with the obstacles which it had experienced, and knew to what an incredible degree of fury the physicians, who had opposed this practice, carried their aversion to the operation; the only one perhaps in the practice of medicine, the salutary effects of which have been fully approved.

Notwithstanding M. LIEUTAUD had always been a stranger to the life and manners of a court, he quickly dived into the characters of those who inhabit it. One day, when the king was speaking to him of the many physicians whose abilities his courtiers had very much praised, he asked him whether these accounts were not very much exaggerated: "Sire," said he, "these physicians possess none of the great qualities of which you have heard, but it is often with this kind of money, that the gentlemen of the court pay their physicians."

The income of M. LIEUTAUD was very considerable, and his beneficence made him avoid the reproach of avarice. The greater part of his superfluities being destined to the relief of the poor, he ardently wished to devote to the same use the expence of his table, which, from etiquette, a first physician to a king is always expected to keep.

M. LIEUTAUD died on the 6th of September, 1780, after five days illness. His last moments were calm and peaceable. He perceived the approach of death without dismay; his life, wholly employed in doing good, rendered his last moments unmolested with any unpleasant retrospect. Vide "Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences," 1780, p. 48, &c.

# LINACRE (DR. THOMAS)

A very learned English Physician,

Was descended from the Linacres, of Linacre-hall, in Derbyshire, but born at Canterbury, about 1460. He was educated in the king's school there, under the learned William Selling, alias Tilly; and, being sent thence to Oxford, was chosen fellow of All-Soul's college, in 1484. He made a great progress in learning at the university; but for farther improvement travelled to Italy with his master Selling, who was sent ambassador to Rome by Henry VII. At Florence he was much respected by Lorenzo de Medici, one of the politeſt men of his age, and a great patron of letters; that duke favoured him with the advantage of having the ſame preceptors as his own ſons. By this lucky opportunity, he acquired a perfect knowledge of the Greek tongue, under Demetrius Chalcondyles, a native of Greece, who had fled to Italy, with other learned men, upon the taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks; and he improved himſelf under his Latin maſter, Ang. Politian, ſo far as to arrive at a greater correctness of ſtyle than even Politian himſelf. Having thus laid in an uncommon ſtock of claſſical learning, he went to Rome, and ſtudied natural philoſophy and phyſic under Hermolaus Barbarus. Upon his return home, he applied himſelf to the practice of this laſt

art



art at Oxford; where he was created M.D. and being made public professor of his faculty, read medical lectures. But he had not been long at Oxford, before he was commanded to court by king Henry, who appointed him preceptor and physician to his son prince Arthur; and he was afterwards made physician to that king, as also to his successor Henry VIII, and to the princess Mary.

AFTER receiving all these honours, as attestations and rewards of supreme merit in his profession, he resolved to change it for that of divinity. To this study he applied himself in the latter part of his life; and entering into the priesthood, obtained the rectory of Mersham, Oct. 1509; but resigning it within a month, he was installed into a prebend of Wells, and afterwards, in 1518, into another of York; he was also precentor in the latter church, but resigned this office in half a year. He had other preferments in the church, some of which he received from archbishop Warham, as he gratefully acknowledges in a letter to that prelate. Dr. Knight informs us, that he was a prebendary of St. Stephen's, Westminster; and bishop Tanner writes, that he was also rector of Wigan, in Lancashire. He died of the stone in great pain and torment, Oct. 20, 1524, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, where a handsome monument was erected, in 1557, to his memory, with a Latin inscription upon it, by Dr. Caius. Caius gives him the character of the most learned man of his age, both in Greek and Latin, as well as in the art of physic. He further adds, that he had an utter detestation of every thing trickish or dishonourable; that he was a very faithful friend, and by all ranks of men valued and beloved. Fuller copies Caius in telling us, that LINACRE was esteemed the ornament of his age, for his accurate

skill in the Greek and Latin tongues, and in other sciences as well as his own profession, and that he left it doubtful whether he were a better Latinist or Grecian, a better grammarian or physician, a better scholar or man of moral qualifications.

Freind enlarges farther, and says, that if we consider him with regard to his skill in the two learned languages, he was much the most accomplished scholar of that age; that it is paying no compliment to him to say, that he was one of the first, in conjunction with Colet, Lily, Grocyn, and Latimer, all of whom got their knowledge of the Greek tongue abroad, who revived the learning of the ancients in this island. He made it his business in studying physic, and he was the first Englishman that ever did so, to be well acquainted with the original works of Aristotle and Galen. No one of the faculty had more at heart the honour and advancement of it than LINACRE; of which his donation of two physic lectures, one founded in each university, are a conspicuous proof. But he had still further views for the advantage of his profession. Observing how the practice of physic was then managed, and that it was mostly ingrossed by illiterate monks and empirics, who in an infamous manner imposed upon the public, he saw there was no way of redressing this grievance, but by giving encouragement to men of reputation and learning, and placing the power of licensing in proper hands. Upon these motives he projected the foundation of the college of physicians; and he was the first president after its erection, and held that office for the seven years he lived afterwards. The assemblies were kept in his own house, which he left at his death to that community, and of which they still continue in possession. "The wisdom of such a plan," continues Freind, "speaks  
" for

“ for itself. LINACRE’s scheme, without doubt, was  
 “ not only to create a good understanding and unani-  
 “ mity among his own profession, which of itself was  
 “ an excellent thought, but to make them more useful  
 “ to the public; and he imagined, that, by separating  
 “ them from the vulgar empirics, and setting them  
 “ upon such a reputable foot of distinction, there would  
 “ always arise a spirit of emulation among men libe-  
 “ rally educated, which would animate them in pur-  
 “ suing their inquiries into the nature of diseases, and  
 “ the methods of cure, for the benefit of mankind;”  
 and perhaps, concludes the doctor, “ no founder  
 “ ever had the good fortune to have his designs suc-  
 “ ceed more to his wish.” The following is a list of  
 his translations and other works:

His translations are, 1. the following pieces of Galen:  
 “ De Temperamentis et de inequali Temperie, &c.”  
 “ De tuendâ Sanitate, &c.” “ De Methodo Medendi,  
 &c.” “ De Naturalibus, &c.” “ De Pulsuum Ufu.”  
 “ De Symptomatibus, &c.” Dr. Freind, declares  
 that any one, perusing the preface of the book, “ De  
 Methodo Medendi,” without knowing it to be a trans-  
 lation, would perhaps, from the exactness and propriety  
 of the style, guess it to have been written in a classical  
 age. 2. “ A Latin Translation of Proclus’s Sphere,  
 Venet. 1499,” and 1500, without the dedication to  
 prince Arthur, which has been since printed separate-  
 ly by Mattaire in “ Annal. Typogr.” His works,  
 1. “ The Rudiments of Grammar, for the Use of  
 the Princess Mary.” This was translated by Bucha-  
 nan into Latin, and printed with the title of “ Rudi-  
 menta Grammaticis Thomæ Linacri, Paris, apud  
 Rob. Stephani, 1536.” 2. “ De emendatâ Struc-  
 turâ Latini Sermonis, Libri sex.” This, says Dr.  
 Knight, has been held in the highest estimation as a  
 classical production.

## LINNÆUS (CHARLES VON)

The Father of Modern Botany,

Was the son of a Swedish divine, and born May 24, 1707, at Roeskhult, in the province of Smaland in Sweden, of which place his father had the cure when his son was born, but was soon after preferred to the living of Stenbrihult, in the same province, where dying in 1748, at the age of 70, he was succeeded in the cure by another son. We are told in the commemoration speech on this celebrated man, delivered in his Swedish majesty's presence, before the royal academy of sciences at Stockholm, that the ancestors of this family took their surnames of Linnæus, Lindelius, and Tiliander, from a large lime-tree, or linden tree, yet standing on the farm where LINNÆUS was born, and that this origin of surnames is not very uncommon in Sweden.

THIS eminent man, whose talents enabled him to reform the whole science of natural history, accumulated very early in life some of the highest honours, that await the most successful proficient in medical science. Since we find, that he was made professor of physic and botany in the university of Upsal, at the early age of thirty-four; and six years afterwards, physician to his sovereign, the late king Adolphus, who, in the year 1753, honoured him still farther, by creating him knight of the order of the polar star. His honours did not terminate here, for in 1757 he was ennobled, and in 1778, the present king of Sweden accepted the resignation of his office, and rewarded his declining years by doubling his pension, and by a liberal donation of landed property, settled on him and his family.

It seems probable, that his father's example first gave

LINNÆUS



LINNÆUS a taste for the study of nature, who, as he has himself informed us, cultivated as his first amusement, a garden plentifully stored with plants. Young LINNÆUS soon became acquainted with these, as well as the indigenous ones of his neighbourhood. Yet from the narrowness of his father's income, our young naturalist was on the point of being destined to a mechanical employment; fortunately, however, this design was over-ruled. In 1717, he was sent to school at Wexsio, where, as his opportunities were enlarged, his progression in all his favourite pursuits were proportionably extended. At this early period he paid attention to other branches of natural history, particularly to the knowledge of insects; in which, as is manifest from his oration on the subject, he must very early have made a great proficiency; since we find that he was not less successful herein than in that of plants, having given them an arrangement, and established such characters of distinction, as have been universally followed by succeeding entomologists.

The first part of his academical education LINNÆUS received under professor Stobæus, at Lund, in Scania, who favoured his inclination to the study of natural history. After a residence of about a year, he removed in 1728, to Upsal. Here he soon contracted a close friendship with Artedi, a native of the province of Angermannia, who had already been four years a student in that university, and, like himself, had a strong bent to the study of natural history in general, but particularly to ichthyology. He was moreover well skilled in chemistry, and not unacquainted with botany, having been the inventor of that distinction in umbelliferous plants, arising from the differences of the involucre. Emulation is the soul of improvement; and, heightened as it was in this instance by friendship,

friendship, proved a very powerful incentive. These young men prosecuted their studies together with uncommon vigour, mutually communicating their observations, and laying their plans so as to assist each other in every branch of natural history and physic.

Soon after his residence at Upsal, our author was also happy enough to obtain the favour of several gentlemen of established character in literature. He was in a particular manner encouraged in the pursuit of his studies by the patronage of Dr. Claus Celsius, at that time professor of divinity, and the restorer of natural history in Sweden; since so distinguished for oriental learning, and more particularly for his "*Hierobotanicum*, or critical Dissertations on the Plants mentioned in Scripture." This gentleman is said to have given LINNÆUS a large share of his esteem, and he was fortunate enough to obtain it very early after his removal to Upsal. He was at that time meditating his "*Hierobotanicum*;" and being struck with the diligence of LINNÆUS, in describing the plants of the Upsal garden, and his extensive knowledge of their names, fortunately for him at that time involved in difficulties, from the narrow circumstances of his parents, Celsius not only patronized him in a general way, but admitted him to his house, his table, and his library. Under such encouragement it is not strange, that our author made a rapid progress, both in his studies and the esteem of the professors; in fact, we have a very striking proof of his merits and attainments, inasmuch as we find, that, after only two years residence, he was thought sufficiently qualified to give lectures occasionally from the botanic chair, in the room of professor Rudbeck.

LINNÆUS was soon after appointed by the royal academy of sciences at Upsal, to make the tour of Lapland,

Lapland, with the view of exploring the natural history of that arctic region. This tour had been made for the first time by the elder Rudbeck, in 1695, at the command of Charles the eleventh, but unfortunately all the observations, which that traveller had made, perished in the terrible fire at Upsal, in 1702. LINNÆUS set out from Upsal on this journey, about the middle of May 1723, equally a stranger to the language and to the manners of the Laplanders, and without any associate. He even traversed what is called the Lapland desert, a tract of territory destitute of villages, cultivation, or any conveniences, and inhabited only by a few straggling people. In this district, he ascended a noted mountain called Wallevary, in speaking of which he has given us a pleasant relation of his finding a singular and beautiful new plant, (andromeda tetragona,) when travelling within the arctic circle, with the sun in his view at midnight, in search of a Lapland hut. Hence he crossed the Lapland Alps into Finmark, and traversed the shore of the North Sea, as far as Sallero.

These journies from Lala and Pitha, on the Bothnian gulf, to the north shore, were made on foot, and our traveller was attended by two Laplanders, one his interpreter, and the other his guide. He tells us, that the vigour and strength of these two men, both old and sufficiently loaded with his baggage, excited his admiration, since they appeared quite unhurt by their labours, while he himself, though young and robust, was frequently quite exhausted. In this journey he was wont to sleep under the boat with which they forded the rivers, as a defence against rain and gnats, which in the Lapland summer are not less teasing than in the torrid zones. In descending one of these rivers, he narrowly escaped perishing by the oversetting of  
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the boat, and lost many of the natural productions which he had collected.

LINNÆUS thus spent the greater part of the summer in examining this arctic region, and those mountains, on which four years afterwards the French philosophers secured immortal fame to Sir Isaac Newton. At length, having suffered incredible fatigues and hardships in climbing precipices, passing rivers in miserable boats, suffering repeated vicissitudes of extreme heat and cold, and not unfrequently hunger and thirst, he returned to Tornöa in September. He arrived at Upsal in November, after having performed, and that mostly on foot, a journey of ten degrees of latitude in extent, exclusive of the many deviations which the accomplishment of his design rendered necessary. The result of this journey was not published till several years afterwards, but he lost no time in presenting to the academy a catalogue of the plants which he had discovered; which, even so early as that period, he arranged according to the system since denominated the sexual.

In 1733, we find this great naturalist visiting and examining the several mines in Sweden, where he formed his first sketch of his "System of Mineralogy," which appeared in the early editions of the "*Systema Naturæ*," but was not exemplified till 1768.

The next incident in the history of this celebrated person was, his being sent with several other naturalists, by the governor of Dalecarlia, into that province, to investigate its natural productions. After accomplishing the purpose of this expedition, he resided some time in the capital of Dalecarlia, where he taught mineralogy, and the diocimastic art, and practised physic. In 1735, he travelled over many other parts of Denmark and Germany, and fixed in Holland, where



where he chiefly resided until his return to Stockholm, about the year 1739. Soon after he had fixed his residence in this place, he married one of the daughters of Dr. More, a physician at Fahlun, in Dalecarlia, with whom he became acquainted during his stay in that town.

In 1735, the year in which he took the degree of M.D. he published the first sketch of his "Systema Naturæ," in the form of tables only. It thence appears, that before he was twenty-four years old, he laid the basis of that great structure, which he afterwards raised, and which will perpetuate his fame to the latest ages of botanical science.

In 1736, LINNÆUS visited England, where he formed many friendships with men at that time distinguished for their knowledge in natural history. But though Boerhaave had furnished him with letters of recommendation to Sir Hans Sloane, we are told that he met not with that reception which he had reason to expect. For this treatment Dr. Pulteney, with great probability, assigns some causes.

In 1738, this great naturalist made an excursion to Paris, where he had the inspecting of the herbaria of the Jussieus, at that time the first botanists in France; and also the botanical collections of Surian and Tournefort. He intended going thence to Germany, to visit Ludwig and the celebrated Haller, with whom he maintained a close correspondence, but he was obliged to return to Holland without enjoying this pleasure.

About the latter end of 1738, or the beginning of the subsequent year, LINNÆUS returned to his native country, where he settled as a physician at Stockholm. It is said, that at first he met with considerable opposition, and was oppressed with many difficulties; but at length he surmounted all, and acquired extensive practice.

tice. The interest of count Tessin, who became his zealous patron, procured him the rank of physician to the fleet, and a stipend from the citizens for giving lectures in botany. The establishment of the royal academy of sciences at Stockholm, of which LINNÆUS was appointed the first president, served not a little to favour the advancement of his fame, by the opportunity which it afforded of displaying his abilities. In 1741, upon the resignation of Roberg, he was constituted joint professor of physic, and physician to the king, with Rosen, who had been appointed the preceding year.

In 1755, LINNÆUS was honoured with a gold medal by the royal academy of sciences at Stockholm, for a paper on the subject of promoting agriculture, and all branches of rural economy; and in 1760, he obtained a premium from the imperial academy of sciences at St. Petersburg, for a paper relative to the doctrine of the sexes of the plants.

We are told that LINNÆUS, upon the whole, enjoyed a good constitution, but that he was sometimes severely afflicted with a hemicrania, and was not exempted from the gout. About the close of 1776, he was seized with an apoplexy, which left him paralytic; and at the beginning of the year 1777, he suffered another stroke, which very much impaired his mental powers. But the disease, supposed to have been the more immediate cause of his death, was an ulceration of the urinary bladder; of which, after a tedious indisposition, he died Jan. 11, 1778, in the 71st year of his age. Vide the "Life of LINNÆUS," by Dr. Pulteney.

## LISTER (SIR MATTHEW)

Physician to Anne of Denmark, and one of the Physicians in Ordinary to King Charles I.

HE was also president of the London college of physicians, and one of the most eminent of his profession in the kingdom.

## LISTER (MARTIN)

An English Physician, and Natural Philosopher,

Was born in Buckinghamshire, about 1638, and educated under his great uncle Sir Matthew Lister, knt. He was afterwards sent to St. John's college, in Cambridge, where he took his first degree in arts in 1658, and was made fellow of his college by a mandate from Charles II, after his restoration in 1660. He proceeded master of arts in 1662; and applying himself closely to physic, travelled into France in 1668, to improve himself farther in that faculty. Returning home, he settled in 1670 at York, where he followed his profession many years with good repute. At the same time he took all opportunities, which his business would permit, of prosecuting researches into the natural history and antiquities of the country; with which view he travelled into several parts of England, especially in the north.

As this study brought him into the acquaintance of Mr. Lloyd, keeper of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, he enriched that storehouse with several altars, coins, and other antiquities, together with a great number of valuable natural curiosities. He also sent several observations and experiments in various branches of natural philosophy to the same friend, who communicating some of them to the royal society, our author was thereupon recommended, and elected a fellow thereof. In 1684, resolving by the advice of his

friends to remove to London, he was created doctor of physic by diploma, at Oxford; the chancellor himself recommending him, as a person of exemplary loyalty; of high esteem among the most eminent of his profession; of singular merit to that university in particular, by having enriched their museum and library with presents of valuable books, both printed and manuscript; and of general merit to the literary world by several learned books which he published. Soon after this, he was elected fellow of the college of physicians.

In 1698, he attended the earl of Portland in his embassy from king William to the court of France; and having the pleasure to see a book he had published the preceding year, under the title of "*Synopsis Conchyliorum*," placed in the king's library, he presented that monarch with a second edition of the treatise, much improved, in 1699, not long after his return from Paris. Of this journey he had published an account, containing observations on the state and curiosities of that metropolis; which, as a trifling piece, was travestied by Dr. William King in another, entitled, "*A Journey to London*." In 1709, upon the indisposition of Dr. Hannes, he was made second physician in ordinary to queen Anne, in which post he continued to his death, Feb. 1711-12. Beside the books already mentioned, he published, 1. "*Historiæ Animalium Angliæ tres Tractatus, &c. 1678.*" 2. "*John Gædartius of Insects, &c. 1682.*" 4to. 3. The same book in Latin. 4. "*De Fontibus medicabilibus Angliæ, Ebor. 1682.*" There is an account of most of these tracts in *Phil. Trans.* No, 139, 143, 144, and 166. 5. "*Exercitatio Anatomica, in quâ de Cochleis agitur, &c. 1694,*" 8vo. 6. "*Cochlearum et Limacum Exercitatio Anatomica, accedit è Vario-*  
lis



lis Exercitatio, 1695," 2 vols. 8vo. 7. "Conchyliorum bivalvium utriusque Aquæ Exercitatio anatom. tertia, &c. 1696," 4to. 8. "Exercitationes medicinales, &c. 1697," 8vo.

## LOBEL (MATTHIAS DE)

A Flemish Physician, and the greatest Botanist of his Time.

HE spent the latter part of his life in England, where he published his "Stirpium Adversaria," 1570, folio, in which work he was assisted by Peter Pena. In 1576, he republished the same work with considerable additions. He was also author of an Herbal in the Dutch language, and was engaged in another great work, which he did not live to finish. Gerarde, who was his intimate friend, has followed the method of the "Adversaria" in his Herbal. The name of LOBEL is familiar to all botanists, and from it a genus of plants has received the appellation of LOBELIA. The time of his death is not exactly known; he calls himself an old man, in his Latin epistle addressed to Gerarde, 1597, and prefixed to his Herbal.

## LOCKE (JOHN)

A very celebrated Philosopher, and one of the greatest Men that England ever produced,

descended from a genteel family in Somersetshire, once possessed of a handsome estate, but much impaired when it came into his hands from his father, who was bred to the law, and who followed it, till the breaking out of the civil war under Charles I, when he entered into the service of the parliament, and was made captain. His son, however, being born long before Wrington, near Bristol, in 1632, he bred him up with great strictness in his infancy, and then sent him to Westminster school. Hence he became student of

Christ-church in Oxford, in 1651, where he made a distinguished figure in polite literature; and having taken both his degrees in arts in 1655 and 1658, he entered on the physick line, went through the usual courses preparatory to the practice, and got some business in the profession at Oxford. But his constitution not being able to bear much fatigue of this sort, he gladly embraced an offer that was made to him, of going abroad in quality of secretary to Sir William Swann, who was appointed envoy to the elector of Brandenburg, and some other German princes, in 1664.

THIS employment continuing only for a year, he returned to Oxford, and was prosecuting his medical studies there, when accident brought him acquainted with lord Ashley, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury, in 1666. His lordship being advised to drink the mineral waters at Acton, for an abscess in his breast, wrote to Dr. Thomas, a physician at Oxford, to procure a quantity of those waters, to be ready at his coming there. Thomas being called away by other business, easily prevailed with his friend Mr. Locke to undertake the affair, who happening to employ a person that failed him, was obliged to wait upon his lordship on his arrival, to excuse the disappointment. Lord Ashley, with his usual politeness, received him with great civility, and was satisfied with his apology; and being much pleased with his conversation, detained him to supper, and engaged him to dinner the next day, and even to drink the waters, as he had some design of having more of his company, both this and the next summer of 1667. After which he invited him to his house, and followed his advice in opening the abscess in his breast, which saved his life, though it never closed. That cure gave his lordship a great opinion

of LOCKE's skill in phyfic; yet, upon a farther acquaintance, he regarded this as the leaft of his qualifications. He advifed him to turn his thoughts another way, and would not fuffer him to praétife phyfic out of his houfe, except among fome of his particular friends. He urged him to apply himfelf to the ftudy of political fubjects, both ecclefiaftical and civil. This advice proved very agreeable to LOCKE's temper, and he quickly made fo confiderable a progrefs in it, that he was confulted by his patron upon all occafions, who likewife introduced him to the acquaintance of the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Halifax, and fome others of the moft eminent perfons at that time. About 1669, he attended the countefs of Northumberland into France, with her husband, but the earl dying at Turin, in May 1670, Mr. LOCKE, who was left in France to attend the countefs, returned with her ladyfhip to England. On his return, he lived as before at lord Afhley's, then chancellor of the exchequer, who, having jointly with fome other lords obtained a grant of Carolina, employed our author to draw up the fundamental conftitutions of that province. He ftill retained his ftudent's place in Chrift-church, whither he went occasionally to refide, for the fake of books and ftudy, as well as the air, that of London not well agreeing with his conftitution.

He had conceived an early difguft againft the method of Aristotle, and had a particular averfion to the fcholaftic difputations. In this difpofition he read Des Cartes's philosophy with pleafure; but upon mature confideration, finding it wanted a proper groundwork in experiments, he refolved to attempt fomething in that way. Accordingly, having now obtained fome leifure, he began to form the plan of his “ Eflay on

human Understanding," in 1671; but was prevented making any great progress by other employments in the service of his patron, who, being created earl of Shaftesbury, and made lord chancellor the following year, appointed him secretary of the presentations. He held this place till November 1673, when the great seal being taken from his master; the secretary, who was privy to his most secret affairs, fell into disgrace also, and afterwards assisted in some pieces the earl procured to be published, to excite the nation to watch the Roman Catholics, and oppose their designs. His lordship, however, being still resident at the board of trade, LOCKE also continued in his post of secretary to a commission from that board, which had been given him by his master in June this year, and was worth 500*l.* per annum: This he enjoyed till December 1674, when the commission was dissolved.

In the beginning of this year he took his bachelor's degree in physic, at Oxford, and the following summer went to Montpellier, being inclinable to a consumption. This step was taken with the consent and advice of his patron, and he stayed here a considerable time. He assisted his lordship a little before this, in a piece, entitled, "A Letter from a Person of Quality, to his Friend in the Country, &c." printed in 1675. His thoughts were now chiefly occupied upon his essay, and falling into the acquaintance of Mr. Herbert, afterwards earl of Pembroke, he communicated that design to him. In the interim, he did not neglect his profession; he was much esteemed by the faculty, especially by the celebrated Dr. Sydenham, whose method of practice he approved and followed. In that spirit he wrote a Latin copy of verses, which were prefixed to the "*Observationes Medicæ*," &c. which Sydenham published in 1676; and in 1677, having



having left Montpellier, he wrote from Paris to Dr. Mapletost, another learned physician, professor at Gresham college, intimating, that in case of a vacancy by that friend's marriage, he should be glad to succeed him.

He continued abroad till he was sent for by the earl of Shaftesbury, in 1679, when his lordship was made president of Sir William Temple's council; but being again disgraced and imprisoned in less than half a year, he had no opportunity of serving his client, who, however, remained firmly attached to him, and when he fled to Holland, to avoid a prosecution for high treason, in 1682, he was followed by our author, who found it necessary for his own safety, to continue abroad after his patron's death, with whom he was suspected of being a confederate. This suspicion was strengthened by his keeping company with several malcontents at the Hague, especially one Robert Ferguson, who wrote some tracts against the government; so that upon a supposition of factious and disloyal behaviour, he was removed from his student's place at Christ-church, in 1684, by a special order from king Charles the second, as visitor of the college. Locke thought this proceeding very injurious, and on his return to England after the revolution, put in his claim to the studentship; but that society rejecting his pretensions, he declined the offer of being admitted a supernumerary student. In the same spirit, when he was offered a pardon from Charles the second in 1685, by Sir William Penn, the famous Quaker, who had known him at college, he rejected it, alleging, that being guilty of no crime, he had no occasion for a pardon. In May this year, the English envoy at the Hague demanded him to be delivered up by the States General, on suspicion of being concerned in

the duke of Monmouth's invasion. Hereupon he lay concealed near twelve months, during which he spent his time in writing books, and chiefly his "Essay on human Understanding."

Towards the end of 1688, this suspicion being blown over, he appeared again in public. In 1687, he formed a weekly assembly at Amsterdam, with Limborch, le Clerc, and others, for holding conferences upon subjects of learning, and about the end of the year finished his great work, the "Essay, &c." after upwards of nine years spent upon it. At the same time he made an abridgement thereof, which was translated into French by le Clerc, and published in his "Bibliothèque Universelle," in 1688. This abridgement was apparently sent abroad to feel the pulse of the public; and being found to please a great number of persons, so as to raise a general desire of seeing the work itself, our author put that to the press soon after his arrival in England, whither he returned in the fleet that convoyed the princess of Orange to her husband, Feb. 1689.

As he was esteemed a sufferer for revolutionary principles, he might easily have obtained a very considerable post; but he contented himself with that of commissioner of appeals, worth 200*l.* a year, which was procured for him by lord Mordaunt, afterwards earl of Monmouth, and next of Peterborough. About the same time he was offered to go abroad in a public character; and it was left to his choice, whether he would be envoy at the court of the emperor, that of the elector of Brandenburg, or any other where he thought the air most favourable to his constitution; but he declined all these offers on account of the infirm state of his health, which disposed him gladly to accept another offer, that was made by Sir Francis Masham

Masham and his lady, of an apartment in their country seat at Oates, in Essex, about five and twenty miles from London.

This place proved so agreeable to him, that it is no wonder he spent the greatest part of the remainder of his life at it. The air restored him almost to a miracle, in a few hours after his return at any time from town, quite spent and unable to support himself. Beside this happiness, he found in lady Masham a friend and companion exactly to his heart's wish; a lady of a contemplative and studious complexion, and particularly inured from her infancy to deep and refined speculations in theology, metaphysics, and morality. She was also so much devoted to Mr. LOCKE, that, to engage his residence there, she provided an apartment for him, of which he was sole master; and took care that he should live in the family with as much ease as if the whole house had been his own. He had too the additional satisfaction of seeing this lady breed up her only son exactly upon the plan which he had laid down for the best method of education; and what must have pleased him still more, the success of it was such as seemed to give a sanction to his judgement, in the choice of that method. In effect, it is to the advantage of this situation, that he derived so much strength as to continue exerting those talents, which the earl of Shaftesbury had observed to be in him, for political subjects. Hence we find him writing in defence of the revolution in one piece; and considering the great national concern at that time, the ill state of the silver coin, and proposing remedies for it in others. Hence he was made a commissioner of trade and plantations in 1695, which engaged him in the immediate business of the state; and with regard to the church, he published a treatise the same year, to promote the scheme



scheme, which king William had much at heart, of a comprehension with the Dissenters. This, however, drew him into one controversy, which was scarcely ended, when he entered into another in defence of his essay, which held till 1698; soon after which the asthma, his constitutional disorder, increasing with his years, began to subdue him, and he became so infirm, that, in 1700, he resigned his seat at the board of trade, because he could no longer bear the air of London, sufficient for a regular attendance upon it. After this resignation, he continued altogether at Oates, in which sweet retirement, he employed the remaining years of his life entirely in the study of the holy scriptures, and by that study began to entertain a more noble and elevated idea of the Christian religion than he had before; so that if strength enough had been left for new works, he would probably have written some, in order to have inspired others with this grand and sublime idea in its full extent.

The summer before his death, he began to be very sensible of his approaching dissolution, but employed no physician, resting solely on his own skill. He often spoke of his departure, but always with great composure, and seeing his legs begin to swell, he prepared to quit the world. Being incapable for a considerable time of going to church, he thought proper to receive the sacrament at home, and two of his friends communicating with him, as soon as the office was finished, he told the minister, "That he was in the  
" sentiments of charity towards all men, and of a sin-  
" cere union with the church of Christ, under what-  
" ever name distinguished." He lived some months after this, which time was spent in acts of piety and devotion; and the day before his death, lady Masham being alone with him, and sitting by his bed-side, he ex-  
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horted her to regard this world only as a state of preparation for a better, adding, "That he had lived long enough, and thanked God for having passed his life so happily, but that this life appeared to him mere vanity." He left also a letter to be delivered after his death, to his friend Anthony Collins, esq. concluding, "That this life is a scene of vanity, which soon passes away, and affords no solid satisfaction, but in the consciousness of doing well, and the hopes of another."

He expired Oct. 28, 1704, in the 73d year of his age. His body was interred in the church of Oates, where there is a decent monument erected to his memory, with a Latin inscription written by himself. Mr. Peter Coste, who had known him long, and some few years before he died lived with him as an amanuensis, published a paper in 1705, entitled "The Character of Mr. Locke," representing him in a very advantageous light, several particulars of which he retracted afterwards. This conduct of Coste's being highly disapproved by Des Maizeaux, he reprinted the character in some posthumous pieces of our author. But the highest eulogium upon him was certainly that of the late queen Caroline, consort to George II, who erected a pavilion in Richmond-park in honour of philosophy, where she placed our author's bust, on a level with Bacon, Newton, and Clarke, as the four principal English philosophers. The following is a list of his works.

1. "Three Letters upon Toleration," the first, printed at London in 1689, was in Latin.
2. "A Register of the Changes of the Air observed at Oxford," inserted in Mr. Boyle's "General History of the Air," 1692, 8vo.
3. "New Method for a common-place Book, 1686."
4. "Essay concerning human

man Understanding, 1690," fol. 5. "Two Treatises of civil Government, &c. 1690," 8vo; again in 1694, and in 1698, A French translation at Amsterdam, and then at Geneva, in 1722. 6. "Some Considerations of the Consequences of lowering the Interest, and raising the Value of Money, 1691," 8vo. and again in 1695. 7. "Some Observations on a printed paper, entitled, "For coining Silver Money in England, &c." "Farther Observations concerning the Raising the Value of Money, &c." 9. "Some Thoughts concerning Education, &c. 1693," 8vo. and again in 1694, and 1698, and again after his death with great additions; and in French, entitled, "De l'Education des Enfants, Amster. 1695." 10. "The Reasonableness of Christianity, &c. 1695," 8vo. 11. "Vindication of the Reasonableness, &c. 1696," 8vo. 12. "A second Vindication, &c. 1696," 8vo. 13. "A Letter to the Bishop of Worcester, 1697," 8vo. 14. "Reply to the Bishop of Worcester, &c. 1697," in 4to. 15. "Reply, in Answer to the Bishop's 'second Letter," 1668. 16. Posthumous works of Mr. JOHN LOCKE, viz. "Of the Conduct of the Understanding;" "An Examination of Malbranche's Opinion, &c." "A Discourse of Miracles." "Part of a fourth Letter for Toleration." "Memoirs, relating to the Life of Anthony, first Earl of Shaftesbury;" to which is added, "his new Method of a Common-place Book, &c. 1706," 8vo. 17. "A Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul, &c. in 1709," 4to; the paraphrases were first published separately, 1707, 4to. 18. "Some familiar Letters between Mr. LOCKE and several of his Friends," 8vo. The chief are between W. Molyneux, Esq. and Limborch the remonstrant. Our author's works were published together, 1714, in three volumes folio.

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This collection contained all his works then in print. After this there came out a collection of several pieces of Mr. JOHN LOCKE never before printed, or not extant in his works, 1730, 8vo. This collection was also inserted in the folio edition of his works, which have passed through several editions since. It contains the fundamental laws of Carolina: it had been printed before, but very incorrectly, in "State Tracts," vol. i. 1689." "A Letter from a Person of Quality to his Friend, &c." "Remarks upon some of Mr. Norris's Books," wherein he asserts Father Malbranche's opinion of seeing all things in God. "The Elements of natural Philosophy." "Some Thoughts concerning Reading and Study for a Gentleman." "Several of Mr. Locke's familiar Letters." Lastly, "Rules of a Society which met once a Week for their Improvement." The most complete edition of his works was published in 9 vols. 8vo, 1794.—Vide "Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors."—"Athen. Oxon." vol. ii, &c.

#### L O D G E (THOMAS, M.D.)

The family from which this gentleman was descended had its residence in Lincolnshire, but whether the doctor himself were born there seems not very easy to be ascertained. Langbaine and Jacob, and after them Whincop and Chetwood, who in general are little more than copiers, ran into the mistake of giving this gentleman his education at the university of Cambridge; whereas Wood informs us, that it was at Oxford he was educated, where he made his first appearance about 1573, and was afterwards a scholar under the learned Dr. Hoby of Trinity college. Here he made very considerable advances in learning, dedicated some time to reading the poets of antiquity; and having  
himself



himself a turn to poetry, more especially of the satyrical kind, his genius soon rendered itself conspicuous in various compositions of that nature, and obtained him no inconsiderable reputation as a wit and poet.

BEING very sensible, however, of the barrenness of the soil throughout the whole neighbourhood of Parnassus, and how seldom the study of poetry yields a competent provision to its professors, Mr. LODGE very prudently considered it as only an amusement for leisure hours, a relaxation from more important labours; and therefore having taken one degree in arts, applied himself with great assiduity to the more profitable study of physic, for the improvement of which he went abroad, and after staying a sufficient time at Avignon to be entitled to the degree of doctor in that university, returned, and in the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign was incorporated in the university of Cambridge. He afterwards settled in London, where by his skill, and interest with the Roman Catholic party, in which persuasion, it is said, he was brought up, he met with good success, and came into great practice. In what year Dr. LODGE was born does not evidently appear; but he died in 1625, and had tributes paid to his memory by many of his contemporary poets, who have characterised him as a man of very considerable genius.

His dramatic works are, 1. "Wounds of civil War," a Tragedy, 1594, 4to. 2. "Looking Glass for London and England," a Tragi-comedy, 1598; (assisted by Robert Green). Winstanly has named four more dramatic pieces, beside the first of the two above mentioned, which he asserts to have been written by this author, in conjunction with Robert Green.

1. "Lady Alimony," a Comedy. 2. "Laws of Nature," a Comedy. 3. "Liberalitie and Prodigalitie,"



alitie," a Comedy. 4. "Laminalia." But the first three of these, though they might be brought to agree at a point of time, yet are all printed anonymously; and as to the last it was written on a particular occasion, and that not till two years after Dr. LODGE's death, and full thirty-five after that of Robert Green,—Vide *Biographia Dramatica*," p. 286, &c.

LOM (JOSSU VAN)

An experienced and sagacious Physician, born at Buren, about the Year 1500.

He practised his profession principally at Tournay and Bruges, and died in 1562. He published several books in pure and elegant Latin on the subject of his branch of science, and was esteemed of at least equal ability with any of his contemporaries. His works were published at Amsterdam in 3 volumes, 12mo.

LONGUEIL (GILBERT DE)

A Physician and accomplished Scholar,

was born at Utrecht in 1507. He published among other things—

1. "A Greek and Latin Lexicon."
2. "Remarks on different classic Authors."
3. "A Translation of Part of Plutarch's Works," with an addition of the life of Apollonius from Philostratus.

LORME (JOHN DE)

An eminent Physician of France, born in 1544 at Moulins, in the Bourbonnois.

He studied at Montpellier, where, having taken his Doctor's degree, he practised his art at Forez in 1578. Here he wrote some Latin and French verses, which were prefixed to the *Troisième Notaire* of John Papon; and

and afterwards was made first physician to Louisa of Lorrain, consort to Henry III; and then to Mary of Medicis, queen to Henry IV; under whom he also had the place of physician in ordinary. He had the good fortune to succeed, against the opinion of Du Laurent, the king's archiater, in advising phlebotomy for the queen, when she was seized with a diarrhoea; her majesty was let blood, and recovered.

HE attended the court, where he was much esteemed, many years; and when he became disabled, by age and infirmities, for that service, he obtained an honourable discharge to retire to Moulins, the place of his nativity; when Lewis XIII returning victorious from Languedoc, Dec. 1622, with the queen his mother, took their lodgings at his house, in 1623, as a testimony of their kindness; he spent the latter part of his life in great tranquillity, and died in 1634, more laden with honours than with years, at the age of fourscore and ten.

#### L O R M E (CHARLES DE)

Son of John de Lorme above-mentioned,

Was born with great natural endowments, in 1587 and being also bred a physician, practised his profession with as much reputation as his father, and became physician in ordinary and counsellor to Lewis XIII. He was acknowledged both at court, and in the city of Paris, to be one of the first geniusses in his profession. He had been before physician to Gaston, duke of Orleans, but did not continue long in that employment. He was likewise physician at Bourbon Spa, where he practised much longer.

HE rivalled his father also in the length of his life; when he was very far advanced in years, had vigour enough

enough to think of marrying a third wife: and what is more, he spent some years considering of the matter; and then made choice of a very young and very beautiful maiden, which it was thought would hasten his death. On the contrary, his marriage-bed proved the grave of his young wife: she got a consumption by the old man's side, and could never be cured: while her husband prolonged his life, apparently in some measure by this marriage, to the age of ninety-one.

Some time before his death, he resided in the marshal de Crequi's house, where he died in 1678, as celebrated as he was old. He always did that, which has passed for a proverb with regard to physicians, viz. "Physician, cure thyself." He gave vogue to a ptisan called "bouillon rouge," "red broth," which proved beneficial to thousands of people. He spent great sums in making experiments, unwilling to be ignorant of any thing, that was to be learned in his profession; yet he had a kind of mystical polypharmacy, and zealously maintained the specific virtue of antimony. He had a taste for polite literature, was a pleasing man in conversation, having treasured up a great store of useful knowledge, which he communicated wonderfully well, and when desired to give his opinion of the several literati, who lived in France within a century before, he was extremely modest and reserved. On these occasions he happily employed his judgement and affection, censuring no one, and detracting from no one's due praise; on the contrary, he always set their characters, as we do pictures, in the most favourable point of view. He had a prodigious memory, which continued clear and unclouded to the last. He was so lively, that he made some very good verses only ten days before his death. Vide "*Mercurie Galant*" for July 1678.—"Bayle's Dict. &c."

## LOWE (PETER)

Was born in Scotland. He acquaints his readers, in a work entitled, "A Discourse on the whole Art of Chirurgery," that he had practised twenty-two years in France and Flanders; had been two years surgeon-major to the Spanish regiment at Paris; and had then followed the king of France (Henry IV<sup>th</sup>) his master, in his wars, six years. In the title page of his book, he calls himself doctor in the faculty of surgery at Paris, and ordinary surgeon to the king of France and Navarre. His book is dated from his house in Glasgow, December 20, 1612. How long he had been settled there does not appear; but he mentions that fourteen years before, on his complaining of the ignorant persons who intruded into the practice of surgery, the king (of Scotland) granted him a privilege of examining all practitioners in surgery in the western parts of Scotland.

His "Discourse on Chirurgery" is written in form of a dialogue between himself and his son John. It is dedicated to James Hamilton, earl of Abercorn: and a prefatory epistle to Gilbert Primrose, serjeant surgeon to the king, and James Harvey, serjeant surgeon to the queen, is likewise prefixed to the work. The latter he elsewhere mentions to have written several learned works in surgery. This book is a general treatise of surgery, as well operative as judicial, designed for the use of beginners. It is copious, plain, and methodical; full of references to ancient and modern authors, and, indeed, more founded on authority than observation. It contains no improvements upon the common practice of the times, consequently nothing worth notice. What he says of amputation may, indeed, deserve quoting, shewing the state of the practice  
in



in securing the arteries, at that time, particularly in France, where he learned his art. In amputation on account of gangrene, he recommends the actual cautery as the safest method, on account of the tenderness of the parts, which renders ligature insecure: in other cases, however, he speaks of ligature as sufficiently effectual, and in applying it, he advises drawing out the vessels with an instrument, and then passing a needle round them, including some of the flesh. This was Paré's supposed improvement upon the ligature of the artery alone.

This work appears to have been in esteem: for the fourth edition of it was printed at London in 1654. To the end of it is added a translation of the presages of Hippocrates into English, by the same author, in 1611.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 200, &c.

#### L O W E R (Dr. RICHARD)

A celebrated English Physician,

Was a native of Cornwall, and trained under the famous Dr. Thomas Willis. He practised physic in London with great reputation, and died in 1691. He was the author of an excellent book, "De Corde," and of another, "De Motu et Colore Sanguinis, et Chyli in eum Transitu."

THIS physician practised the transfusion of blood, but whether he were the inventor of this operation is uncertain.

## M.

## MACQUER (PIERRE-JOSEPH)

Doctor-regent of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, Professor of Chemistry in the King's Garden, Pensionary of the Academy of Sciences, Member of the Society of Medicine, of the Academy of Medicine at Madrid, and of the Academies of Stockholm, Turin, and Philadelphia,

Was born at Paris on the 9th of October, 1718, of Joseph Macquer, and Mary Ann Caillet. He was descended from a noble family of Scotland, which had sacrificed its estate and country to its attachment to the Romish religion, and to the house of its ancient kings.

M. MACQUER's parents requesting their son to decide on the profession he should prefer, he chose that of medicine; chemistry was the principal object of his labours, and he was received into the academy in 1745, when he was 27 years old. Since that time, many elaborate researches into chemistry, and some elementary works on that science, occupied the principal part of his life.

The singular phænomena, which arsenic presented, had attracted the attention of the chemists. It was well known, that this mineral possessed the property of decomposing nitre, and of separating from it an acid, which, in this operation, acquires a beautiful blue colour: but no one had yet thought of examining the residuum of the distillation. M. MACQUER was the first, who made an experiment on that substance, and found a crystallizable salt, dissoluble in water, and possessing all the qualities of a neutral salt.

M. MACQUER, a short time afterwards, gave an exact analysis of the cerulean colour denominated Prussian blue.

blue. He also undertook, in conjunction with M. Baume, a variety of experimental inquiries into the nature and properties of copper, in which they wished particularly to examine the fusibility and ductility of that metal; a subject in which chemists had been but little engaged.

Towards 1750, M. MACQUER was employed by the court in a commission rather singular. There lived at that time in Bretagne the count de la Garaie, who, instigated with a true disposition for the exercise of benevolence, had, during the space of forty years, devoted himself to the relief of afflicted humanity. He had built an hospital by the side of a chemical laboratory: he himself attended it, undertook the care of the patients, to whom he administered remedies prepared in his laboratory; remedies, which he had, or thought he had, himself invented. His first work was bounded upon the chemical idea of extracting from mixed bodies, by the means of water and other menstrua, all their active parts. M. MACQUER was commissioned to examine these medicines. The count's project at that time was to extract the salutiferous parts of minerals by a long and tedious maceration with neutral salts. He had prepared among others a mercurial tincture, by a process which occupied many months, and this tincture was merely a solution of hydrargyrus muriatus in spirit of wine. Such is the general history of the chimerical secrets so highly extolled.

M. MACQUER is the first, who has given us any elementary work on chemistry; in which we find the same perspicuity, and the same method, which already existed in the other branches of physic. Before the time of MACQUER, chemistry was considered as a science embarrassed and obscure, filled up with secret

operations, and enigmatical processes ; and almost as a dangerous occupation, in which a man ran the risk of exposing his health, his fortune, and his reason. M. MACQUER reduced it to a simple science, founded upon facts, useful to the necessities of human life, and combined with the general system of knowledge. In a word, his elements contributed to the diffusion of a taste for chemistry, by demonstrating in a clear and intelligible manner how it may be easily learned.

M. MACQUER read lectures during many years, in conjunction with M. Baume. In his courses he preferred that exact description of the minutiae of the science, which required in his pupils less preliminary knowledge in chemistry ; he accurately described his experiments ; exposed the facts with clearness and precision, and added to them more plausible and more generally-adopted explanations, but with the tone of a prudent man, who, amidst the extensive range of his knowledge, still hesitates.

The uncertainty, in which a train of simple facts would have left his pupils, might have proved injurious to them : he therefore added a few explanations, but did not deceive them with respect to the value they ought to set upon them. He had the happy art of selecting those parts of chemistry, in which the facts were more evident and certain, in which the subjects had been more fully discussed and better explained. He conciliated the esteem of his pupils in a greater degree than he attracted their wonder : they were not astonished at the fertility of his knowledge, but they thought themselves possessed of a certain guide, who would never lead them into an error.

M. MACQUER conceived, that a dictionary of chemistry was necessary for completing the happy effects, which his elementary writings and courses had already produced.



produced. No kind of books is more proper for exhibiting the progressive advancement of the sciences. The public waited with anxious expectation for this work of M. MACQUER: his genius naturally just and methodical, his well-known impartiality, his aversion to systems, the prudence which he had displayed, with his knowledge and judgement, promised this work, from so celebrated a character, to be a valuable acquisition to chemistry. The execution and success answered these expectations: he had written a complete and accurate course of chemistry; the grand articles of his dictionary are in some measure the principal chapters of this work, and may be read according to their natural order, which he has pointed out in a table for that purpose.

M. MACQUER published the second edition of his dictionary, at a time when some new difficulties might have diminished his zeal. It was at the period, when the discovery of a number of aeriform substances had produced a revolution in every department of chemistry; when all theories became doubtful, and all experiments incomplete. M. MACQUER at once avoided the two inconveniences, that of refusing his coincidence with these novel ideas, and that of sacrificing too largely to them, and of neglecting the other parts of the science. He explained the newly-discovered facts, by discussing the circumstances and the results, and preserved an exact medium between a servile attachment to ancient opinions, and an obstinate enthusiasm for the new ones.

M. Hellot, chemist to the manufactory of porcelain, requested to have M. MACQUER for his assistant: and his request did the greater honour to M. Hellot, as he well knew, that the reputation of M. MACQUER in chemistry greatly surpassed his own: and it but seldom

occurs, that a man chooses for his successor or assistant one, by whom he fears that at some future period he shall be eclipsed.

The art of dying has great dependence upon chemistry, and upon a chemistry the most complicated. M. MACQUER wished to treat this part of the science as he had treated the rest; to give the elementary principles, and to dissipate the clouds which obscured its progress. A great part of his art of dying silk, published in the collection of the academy of sciences, is devoted to the explanation of practical knowledge. He added to this memoir, some processes for employing the Prussian blue as a dye, and for giving to silk dyed with cochineal, the same shadowing and the same brilliancy, which that colouring substance gives to wool. These processes are the fruit of very nice chemical observations, and what is rare in the operations of the arts, are guided by a method certain in its effects.

It is to be regretted, that M. MACQUER did not publish any thing upon the composition and manufacture of porcelain, subjects which he thoroughly understood.

The same discerning judgement, which may be observed in the writings of M. MACQUER, directed also his conduct. The brilliancy of his wit, his moderation and caution in decisions, his reserve in assertions, were the effects of the modesty, of the tranquillity, which he had displayed in every circumstance of his life. He sometimes yielded too easily to trifling difficulties, believed too quickly the impossibility of success, and consoled himself too soon with the pleasing idea, that truth and candour cannot be concealed.

Notwithstanding M. MACQUER had little practice in medicine, the royal society elected him one of its earliest members, and his ardent zeal for the public good

good made him feel it his duty to interest himself in an establishment beneficial to mankind in general. The exclamations which were raised against this institution did not alarm M. MACQUER : he perceived its enemies were actuated by the same motives, which in the last century had been opposed to the establishment of learned societies.

M. MACQUER had passed a great part of his life with his brother, an admirer of letters, and to whom we are indebted for some valuable chronological works : after the death of this brother, the only serious grief he had ever experienced, he lived retired with his wife and two children, whose education was his principal pleasure and occupation. He was but little attached to the gaieties of the world, and always preferred tranquillity and independence : he was yet affable and easy in company, and no one could have known, that he mixed reluctantly with the world ; he always carried with him that innate sweetness of disposition, which he exercised in the bosom of his family.

The serenity visible in the whole countenance of M. MACQUER seemed to indicate an uninterrupted series of health : yet this serenity announced only the peace of his mind. He for a long time concealed from his family and friends a train of sufferings, which he regarded as incurable : he perceived them gradually increase, observed their progress, and calculated to a nicety the period in which death would rescue him from his complaints. He now informed his wife of his approaching dissolution, spoke of it with calmness, and without regret, thanked her for the happiness which she had diffused over his life, and insisted upon being opened after his death, that the seat of his complaint might be accurately known. A few days after his complaint increased, and he sunk under it on the 15th  
of



of February, 1784. An ossification of the aorta, and some calculous concretions formed in the cavities of the heart, were the cause of so many years suffering. Vide "*Histoire de l'Académie des Sciences*," 1784, p. 20, &c.

#### MAIMONIDES (MOSES)

Or Moses the Son of Maimon, called by the Jews the Eagle of the Doctors,

Was born of an illustrious family at Cordová in Spain, 1131. He was commonly named Moses *Ægyptius*, because he retired early, as it is supposed, into Egypt, where he spent his whole life in quality of physician to the Soldan. As soon as he arrived there, he opened a school, which was presently filled with pupils from all parts, especially from Alexandria and Damascus; who did such credit to their master by the progress they made under him, that they spread his name all over the world.

MAIMONIDES was indeed, according to all accounts of him, a very uncommon and extraordinary man; skilled in all languages, and versed in all arts and sciences. The Hebrew and Arabic languages were what he first acquired, and what he understood in the most perfect manner; but perceiving that the knowledge of these would distinguish him only among his own people, he applied himself also to the Chaldee, Turkish, &c. of all which he became master in a few years. It is probable also, that he was not ignorant of the Greek, since in his writings he often quotes Aristotle, Plato, Galen, Themistius, and others; unless we can suppose him to have quoted those authors from Hebrew and Arabic versions, which, however, as far as we can find, there is no sufficient reason for supposing.

In arts as well as languages he was also peculiarly celebrated,



celebrated. He was extremely well skilled in philosophy in all its branches, particularly mathematics; and his experience in the art of healing was so very great, that, as we have already intimated, he was called to be physician in ordinary to the king. There is a letter of his extant to rabbi Samuel Aben Tybbon, in which he has described the nature of this office, and related also what great incumbrances and labours the practice of physic brought upon him; and it may not be unpleasing to give a short extract of it here, because nothing can convey a clearer or a more just idea of the man, and of the prodigious esteem and veneration in which he was held in Egypt. Tybbon had consulted him by a letter upon some difficult points, and had told him in the conclusion of it, that as soon as he could find leisure, he would wait upon him in person, that they might canvass them more fully in the freedom of conversation. MAIMONIDES replied, that, "he should be extremely glad to see him, and that nothing could give him higher pleasure, than the thoughts of conversing with him: but yet he must frankly confess to him, that he dared not encourage him to take so long a voyage, or to think of visiting him with any such views. I am," says he, "so perpetually engaged, that it will be impossible for you to reap any advantage from me, or even to obtain a single hour's private conversation with me, in any part of the four and twenty. I live in Egypt, the king in Alkaira, which places lie two sabbath-days journey asunder. My common attendance upon the king is once every morning; but when his majesty, his concubines, or any of the royal family are the least indisposed, I am not suffered to stir a foot from them, so that my whole time is almost spent at court. In short I go to Alkaira every

" morning

“ morning early, and if all be well there, return home  
 “ about noon ; where, however, I no sooner arrive, than  
 “ I find my house surrounded with many different sorts  
 “ of people, Jews and Gentiles, rich and poor, mag-  
 “ istrates and mechanics, friends as well as enemies,  
 “ who have all been waiting impatiently for me. As  
 “ I am generally half famished upon my return from  
 “ Alkaira, I prevail with this multitude, as well as I  
 “ can, to suffer me to regale myself with a bit of din-  
 “ ner ; and as soon as I have done, attend this crowd of  
 “ patients, with whom, what with examining into their  
 “ particular maladies, and what with prescribing for  
 “ them, I am often detained till it is dark night, and  
 “ am always so fatigued at the last, that I can scarcely  
 “ speak or keep myself awake. And this is my con-  
 “ stant way of life, &c.”

But however eminent MAIMONIDES was as a physi-  
 cian, he was no less eminent as a divine. The Jews  
 have this saying of him, “ A Mose ad Mosen non  
 surrexit sicut Moses ;” by which they would insinuate,  
 that of all their nation, none ever so nearly approached  
 to the wisdom and learning of their great founder and  
 lawgiver, as Moses the son of Maimon. “ He was,”  
 says Isaac Casaubon, “ a man of great parts and  
 “ sound learning ; of whom, I think, we may truly  
 “ say, as Pliny said of old of Diodorus Siculus, that he  
 “ was the first of his tribe who ceased to be a trifler.”  
 He was so far from building upon, or paying an undue  
 regard to, old wives fables and traditions, as his na-  
 tion had always been accustomed to do, that to his  
 supreme praise be it said, he dissuaded others from it  
 in the most express terms. “ Cave, ne tempus tuum  
 “ teras in expositione et operosa consideratione Ge-  
 “ maræ ; ego enim in illis multum temporis perdidi, et  
 “ parum utilitatis hausi.” We cannot help admiring the  
 great

great candour and impartiality of this eminent man, who did not suffer himself to doat upon studies; but honestly proclaimed their futility to the world, and cautioned his readers against mis-spending their time and pains upon them.

It would be an endless task to enumerate all the works of MAIMONIDES. Some of them were written in Arabic originally, but are now extant in Hebrew translations only. The most considerable are his "Iad," which is likewise called, "Mischne Terah," his, "More Nevochim," and his "Peruschim," or "Commentaries upon the Misna." He began this at the age of three and twenty, and finished in Egypt when he was about thirty. It was translated from the Arabic by rabbi Samuel Aben Tybbon. His "Iad" was published about twelve years after, written in Hebrew in a very plain and easy style. This has always been esteemed a great and useful work, and indeed with good reason; it being nothing less than a complete code, or pandect of Jewish law, digested into a clear and regular form, and illustrated throughout with an intelligible commentary of his own. "Those," says Collier, "that desire to learn the doctrine and the canon-law, contained in the Talmud, may read MAIMONIDES's compendium of it in good Hebrew, in his book entitled "Iad," wherein they will find a great part of the fables and impertinences in the Talmud entirely discarded."

But of all his productions, the "More Nevochim" has been thought the most important, and valued the most, not only by others but also by himself. This was written by him in Arabic, when he was about fifty years old; and afterwards translated into Hebrew, under his own inspection, by rabbi Samuel Aben Tybbon. The design of it was, to explain the meaning of several



several difficult and obscure words, phrases, metaphors, parables, allegories, &c. in Scripture, which, when interpreted literally, seemed to have no meaning at all, or at least a very absurd and irrational one: and hence the work, as Buxtorf says, took its title of “More Nevochim,” that is, “Doctor perplexorum;” as being written for the use and benefit of those, who were perplexed and in doubt, whether they should interpret such passages according to the letter, or rather figuratively and metaphorically. It was asserted, it seems, by many at that time, but surely very rashly, that the Mosaic rites and statutes had no foundation in reason, but were the effects of mere will, and ordained by God upon a principle purely arbitrary. Against these MAIMONIDES argues, shews the dispensation in general to be instituted with a wisdom worthy of its divine Author, and explains the causes and reasons of each particular branch of it. This procedure however drew upon him much ill-will, and gave offence to many of the Jews; those especially, who had long been attached to the fables of the Talmud, and lost all sight of common sense. They could not conceive, any more than the fanatic Christians of our own times, that the revelations of God were to be explained upon the principles of reason; but thought, like them, that every institution must cease to be divine, the moment it was discovered to have any thing in it rational. Hence, when the “More Nevochim” was translated into Hebrew, and dispersed among the Jews of every country, great outcries were raised, and great disturbances occasioned about it. They reputed the author to be a heretic of the worst kind; one who had contaminated the religion of the Bible, or rather the religion of the Talmud, with the vile allay of human reason, and would gladly have burned both him and his book.



book. In the mean time the wiser part both of Jews and Christians have always considered the work in a very different light, as formed upon the most excellent and noble plan, and calculated in the best manner to procure the reverence due to the Bible, by shewing the dispensation it sets forth, to be perfectly conformable to all our notions of the greatest wisdom, justice, and goodness; for, as the learned Spencer, who has pursued the same plan, and executed it happily, observes very truly, “ nothing contributes more to make men atheists, and unbelievers of the Bible, than their considering the rites and ceremonies of the law, as the effects only of caprice and arbitrary humour in the Deity: yet thus they will always be apt to consider them, while they remain ignorant of the causes and reasons of their institution.”

But to go on with MAIMONIDES. These three works which we have mentioned, although the principal, are not yet all that we have of him, and bear a very small proportion to what we have not. Innumerable pieces are said to have been written by him upon theology, philosophy, logic, medicine, &c. and in various languages, as Arabic, Chaldee, and Greek. Indeed it may easily be conceived, that a man of his uncommon abilities might be qualified to write upon almost every subject, as there was hardly any thing to be found in the republic of letters, but what he had read. He had turned over not only all the Hebrew, but all the Arabian, Turkish, Greek, Egyptian, and Pالمudic writers, as plainly appears by the use he had made of them in his works. He tells us in more places than one, that he had perused with great attention all the ancient authors upon the rise and progress of idolatry, with a view of explaining the reasons of those rites and ordinances in the law, which were instituted

stituted to abolish it; and in the preface to his "Commentary upon the Misna," he expressly says, that there was no book written in any language upon the subject of philosophy, which he had not read entirely through.

This wonderful Rabbi died in Egypt, when he was seventy years of age, and was buried with his nation in the land of Upper Galilee. The Jews and Egyptians bewailed his death for three whole days, and called the year he died in "*Lamentum lamentabile*," as the highest honour they could confer upon his name. Vide the Preface of John Buxtorf, the son, to his Latin translation of the "*Mōre Nevochim*," whence this account of the author is chiefly taken.—"*Exercitat. contra Baron*." xvi, 77.—"*De Lege Heb. Præfat.*"—In *Epist. de Astrolog. & mor. her. &c.*

#### MALPIGHI (MARCELLUS)

An Italian Physician and Anatomist, born March 10, 1628, at Crevalcuore, near Bologna in Italy.

He learned Latin and studied philosophy in that city; and in 1649, losing his parents, and being obliged to choose his own method of life, he determined to apply himself to physic. The university of Bologna was then supplied with very learned professors in that science, the principal of whom were Bartholomew Massari, and Andrew Mariano. MALPIGHI put himself under their conduct, and in a short time made a great progress in physic and anatomy. After he had finished the usual course, he was admitted doctor of physic, April 6, 1653.

IN 1655 Massari died, which greatly grieved MALPIGHI, as well because he had lost his master, as because he had married his sister. In 1656, the senate of Bologna gave him a professorship, which he did not hold long: for the same year the grand duke of Tuscany

tany sent for him to Pisa, to be professor of physic there: It was in this city, that he contracted a friendship with Borelli, whom he afterwards acknowledged to be his master in philosophy, and to whom he ascribed all the discoveries which he afterwards made. They dissected animals together, and it was in this employment, that he found the heart to consist of spiral fibres; a discovery which has been ascribed to Borelli in his posthumous works. The air of Pisa not agreeing with him, he continued there but three years; and in 1659 returned to Bologna, to resume his former posts, notwithstanding the advantageous offers, which were made him to stay at Pisa. Mariano dying in 1661, MALPIGHI was now left to himself, to pursue the bent of his genius. In 1662, he was sent for to Messina, to succeed Peter Castello, first professor of physic, who was just dead. It was with reluctance he went thither, though the stipend was great, but he was prevailed on at last by his friend Borelli, and accepted it; nevertheless he afterwards returned to Bologna.

In 1669, he was elected a fellow of the royal society of London, with which he ever after kept a correspondence by letters, and communicated his discoveries in anatomy. Cardinal Pignatelli, who had known him while he was legate at Bologna, being chosen pope in 1691, under the name of Innocent XII, immediately sent for him to Rome, and appointed him his physician. In 1694, he was admitted into the academy of the Arcadians at Rome. July the 25th, of the same year, he had a fit, which struck half his body with a paralysis; and November the 29th following, he had another, of which he died the same day, in his 67th year.

His works, with his life prefixed, written by himself, were first collected and printed together at Lon-



don, 1697, in folio; but they were reprinted more correctly at Amsterdam, 1698, in 4to. This author's discoveries in anatomy were considerable. With regard to the liver, he discovered its texture by his glasses, and discovered, 1. That the substance of it is framed of innumerable lobules, which are very often of a cubical figure, and consist of several small glands, like the stones of raisins, so that they look like bunches of grapes, and are each of them clothed with a distinct membrane. 2. That the whole bulk of the liver consists of these grape-stone-like glands, and of divers sorts of vessels. 3. That the small branches of the cava, porta, and porus biliaris, run through all, even the least of these lobules, in an equal number; and that the branches of the porta are as arteries, which convey the blood to, and the branches of the cava are as veins, which carry the blood from, all these little grape-stone-like glands. Whence it is plain, that the liver is a glandulous body, with its proper excretory vessels, which carry away the gall that lay before in the mass of the blood.

As for the texture of the spleen, he discovered, that the substance of it, deducting from the numerous blood-vessels, and nerves, as also the fibres which arise from its second membrane, and which support the other parts, is formed of innumerable little cells, like honeycombs, in which there are vast numbers of small glandules, which resemble bunches of grapes; and that these hang upon the fibres, and are fed by ramifications of arteries and nerves, and send forth the blood there purged into the ramus splenicus, which carries it into the liver. The mechanism of the kidneys was wholly unknown, till MALPIGHI found it out; for he discovered, that they are not one uniform substance, but  
 consist



consist of several small globules, which are all like so many several kidneys, bound about with one common membrane, and that every globule has small ramifications from the emulgent arteries, that carry blood to it; glands, through which the urine is strained from it; veins, by which the purified blood is carried off to the emulgent veins, thence to go into the cava; ureters, to convey the urine into the great basin in the middle of the kidney; and a nipple, towards which several of these small pipes tend, and through which the urine passes out of them into the basin. See MALPIGHI's Life written by himself, and prefixed to his Opera Posthuma.

MANDEVILLE (BERNARD DE)

A very celebrated Writer in the eighteenth century, born in Holland, where he studied Physic, and took the Degree of Doctor in that Faculty.

He afterwards came over to England, and wrote several books, all of them ingenious; but some of which are supposed to have had an ill effect upon society. In 1709, he published his "Virgin unmasked, or a Dialogue between an old maiden Aunt and her Niece, upon Love, Marriage, &c." a piece not very conducive to virtue and innocence among his female readers. In 1711, came out his "Treatise of the hypochondriac and hysteric Passions, vulgarly called the Hippo in Men, and the Vapours in Women." This work is divided into three dialogues, and may be read to good purpose; being interspersed with instructive discourses on the real art of physic itself, and entertaining remarks on the modern practice of physicians and apothecaries; and "therefore," as the author says, "very useful to all, who have the misfortune to stand in need of either."

IN 1714, he published a poem, entitled, "The grumbling Hive, or Knaves grown honest;" upon which he afterwards wrote remarks, and published the whole in London in 1723, under the title of "The Fable of the Bees, or private Vices made public Benefits; with an Essay on Charity and Charity Schools, and a Search into the Nature of Society." In the preface to this book he observes, that, since the first publishing of the poem itself, he had met with several, who, either wilfully or ignorantly mistaking the design, would have it, that the scope of it was a satire upon virtue and morality, and the whole written for the encouragement of vice. This made him resolve, whenever it should be reprinted, some way or other to inform the reader of the real intent, with which that little poem was written. The book, however, giving great offence, it was presented by the grand jury of Middlesex in July the same year, and severely animadverted upon in "A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord C. printed in the London Journal of July 27, 1723." The author wrote a vindication of his book from the imputations cast upon it in that letter, and in the presentment of the grand jury; which vindication he published in the London Journal of August 10, 1723. It was attacked, however, by a great number of writers, to whom MANDEVILLE made no reply; but staid till the year 1728, when he published, in another octavo volume, a second part of the "Fable of the Bees," in order to illustrate the scheme and design of the first. A very sensible and elegant writer, speaking of the first part, observes, "that the false notion of confounding superfluities and vices is what runs through Dr. MANDEVILLE's whole book; otherwise, as all that author's pieces are, very ingeniously written." The dreadful tendency of that work seems to arise principally

principally from the author's description of human nature, which is every where represented as low and vicious. Nothing, we think, contributes more to extinguish every spark of virtue, than degrading and odious pictures of the species. When men are satisfied, and the "Fable of the Bees" has a great tendency to persuade them, that they are naturally knaves, a noble incentive to virtue is extinguished; that which arises from a consciousness of their being formed to it. Instead of growing better, they easily grow worse, and gradually become vicious, merely through a persuasion, that they were originally created so.

In 1720, this author published "Free Thoughts on Religion." These thoughts are built upon the rational system, and there is nothing in this book, to which the majority of Christians would not subscribe. MANDEVILLE might be a very good believer, for any thing he has disclosed to the contrary; yet nothing is more certain, than that he was very much otherwise, although he never gave the divines such hold of him, that they could rank him fairly among the deistical writers. In 1732, he published "An Enquiry into the Origin of Honour, and Usefulness of Christianity in War;" and in January 1732, he died, aged between 60 and 70 years.

His books all passed unnoticed as far as we can learn, except the "Fable of the Bees;" and this, as we observed, was attacked by several writers. It was attacked particularly by Dr. Fiddes, in the preface to his "General Treatise of Morality, formed upon the Principles of Natural Religion only," printed in 1724; by Mr. John Dennis, in a piece, entitled, "Vice and Luxury, public Mischiefs," in 1724; by Mr. William Law, in a book entitled, "Remarks upon the Fable

of the Bees," in 1724; by Mr. Bluet, in his "Enquiry whether the general Practice of Virtue tends to the Wealth or Poverty, Benefit or Disadvantage of a People? in which the Plans offered by the author of the Fable of the Bees, for the usefulness of Vice and Roguery are considered; with some Thoughts concerning a Toleration of public Stews," in 1725; by Mr. Hutchinson, author of the "Enquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, in several papers published at Dublin, and reprinted in the first volume of Hibernicus's Letters;" and by Mr. Archibald Campbell, in his "ΑΡΗΤΗ-ΛΟΓΙΑ," first published by Alexander Innes, D.D. in his own name, but reclaimed afterwards by the true author. "MANDEVILLE's ideas were also animadverted upon by Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, and the celebrated promoter of tar-water, in his "Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher," printed in 1732, in answer to which MANDEVILLE published the same year, "A Letter to Dion, occasioned by his Book, called Alciphron." In this letter he observes, that "whoever  
 " will read the second dialogue of the Minute Philo-  
 " pher, will not find in it any real quotations from my  
 " book, either stated or examined into; but that the  
 " wicked tenets and vile assertions there justly exposed,  
 " are either such notions and sentiments, as first my  
 " enemies, to render me odious, and afterwards com-  
 " mon fame, had fathered upon me, though not to  
 " be met with in any part of my book, or else, that  
 " they are spiteful inferences and invidious comments,  
 " which others before you, without justness or neces-  
 " sity had drawn from, and made upon what I had  
 " innocently said. If Dion had read 'The Fable of  
 " the Bees,' he would not have suffered such lawless  
 " libertines, as Alciphron and Lysicles, to have shelter-  
 " ed



“ ed themselves under my wings ; but he would have  
 “ demonstrated to them, that my principles differed  
 “ from theirs, as sunshine does from darkness.”

In the same year was published a pamphlet, entitled,  
 “ Some Remarks upon the Minute Philosopher, in a  
 Letter from a Country Gentleman to his Friend in Lon-  
 don,” the anonymous author of which, supposed to  
 have been the late lord Harvey, takes occasion to in-  
 terfere in the controversy between MANDEVILLE and  
 Berkeley, in the following manner. “ The second  
 “ dialogue in the Minute Philosopher, designed chiefly  
 “ for an answer to the Fable of the Bees, is as chican-  
 “ ing, as loose, and as unfair, as any other part of this  
 “ incoherent medley ; for instead of answering what  
 “ that author really says, he supposes him to have said  
 “ things which he does not say, and answers them.  
 “ The Letter to Dion amply sets forth the want of can-  
 “ dour in the Minute Philosopher, with regard to the  
 “ author of the Fable of the Bees, who therein de-  
 “ fends himself with that life, wit, spirit, good hu-  
 “ mour, and pleasantness, which every body must  
 “ allow to be the characteristics of all his writings.  
 “ But at the same time that this wanton author ex-  
 “ poses the sophistry of his commentator, I cannot  
 “ say he makes use of none in the defence of his own  
 “ text. His explanation of the title of his book is  
 “ forced, and his apology for that part of it relating  
 “ to public stewes, very lame. There are many more  
 “ instances one might give of the same kind.” The  
 anonymous writer then proposes a sketch of an answer  
 to the “ Fable of the Bees,” than which nothing can  
 be more ingenious and entertaining. “ In the first  
 “ place I would not have denied, that the author had  
 “ told a great many truths ; but I would have said, and  
 “ have proved too, that he had, like Rochefaucalt,

“ told a great many disagreeable ones, and what are  
“ much less fit to be told than if they were not truths.  
“ I would have said, that his endeavouring to shew  
“ that people do actions they have reason to be proud  
“ of, from motives which, if rightly scrutinized, they  
“ would have reason to be ashamed of, will never con-  
“ tribute to the multiplying such actions; and that if  
“ actions, which are beneficial to mankind and society,  
“ often proceed from the same principle with some that  
“ are detrimental, it would be more for the benefit of  
“ the world to have such sources lie concealed, as the  
“ discovery of these two streams, flowing from the  
“ same fountain, will take away one of the chief in-  
“ ducements many people have for doing what is good,  
“ which is the pride and vanity of being thought to  
“ act upon better, nobler, and more laudable prin-  
“ ciples than their neighbours. If it could be proved,  
“ that Herostratus, who fired the temple of Ephesus,  
“ and Decius, who threw himself, for the sake of his  
“ country, into the gulf that opened in Rome, acted  
“ both from the same motive, and were equally influ-  
“ enced by the vanity of being mentioned in history,  
“ and perpetuating their names to posterity: if this, I  
“ say, could be demonstrated, I would be glad to ask  
“ the author of the Fable of the Bees, whether he  
“ thinks it would promote and encourage that virtue,  
“ called the love of ones country, thus to shew, that  
“ the most renowned patriot in antiquity, and the most  
“ infamous incendiary, were in the same way of think-  
“ ing, and actuated by the same passion? If it would  
“ not, the conclusion is obvious; and he must either  
“ allow, that it would be an improper topic for specu-  
“ lation to examine such a proposition, and of differ-  
“ ence to any community to prove it; or he must  
“ deny, that the spirit of patriotism is of any use to that  
“ society,

“ society, where it is most in force. Neither can I  
“ agree with the author of the Fable of the Bees,  
“ even in the fundamental principle of his whole book;  
“ which is, that private vices are public benefits. If  
“ he meant no farther than to say, that luxury is infe-  
“ parable from what is called a rich flourishing nation,  
“ and that a prosperous people are generally vicious in  
“ proportion to their prosperity, perhaps his assertion  
“ might be too well founded. But when he says, their  
“ vices and their luxury, ‘in order to take off the odium  
“ of these two names, are the occasion of their wealth  
“ and prosperity, I think he mistakes, and carries his  
“ encomiums on vice and luxury too far. For though  
“ luxury is too often the consequence of prosperity, I  
“ cannot agree that it is always the source of it. I  
“ think it is the child of prosperity, but not the pa-  
“ rent; and that the vices, which grow upon a flourish-  
“ ing people, are not the means by which they be-  
“ come so. The Romans were originally a hardy,  
“ rough, robust, warlike, industrious people. From  
“ their industry and hardiness they grew powerful;  
“ from being powerful, they grew rich; from their  
“ riches they grew luxurious and vicious; and from a  
“ long course of vice and luxury they degenerated  
“ still farther into the most scandalous corruption, and  
“ the most abandoned profligacy: till at last this dege-  
“ neracy, enervated as they were both in body and  
“ mind, brought them to slavery, decay, and ruin.  
“ But by this gradation it should seem to me, not that  
“ they were rich and flourishing, because they were  
“ vicious and luxurious; but that they were vicious  
“ and luxurious from being rich and flourishing:  
“ and this progress from lowliness to grandeur, and  
“ from grandeur to decay, shews, that though their  
“ vices proceeded from their opulence, yet their opu-  
“ lence

“ lence proceeded from their virtues ; and that luxury  
 “ laid the foundation, not of their prosperity, but of  
 “ their ruin. The same progress, that appears in the  
 “ revolution and vicissitude of this great state, may be  
 “ often seen too in the fortunes of particular people.  
 “ A laborious, ingenious, industrious man of low birth,  
 “ grows rich ; his riches produce plenty ; plenty, in-  
 “ dulgence ; indulgence, repletion ; and repletion,  
 “ laziness and diseases. And it would be just as fair,  
 “ and as well reasoned, to say, that this man’s diseases,  
 “ which were the effect of his riches, were the occa-  
 “ sion of them ; as to say, that the luxury and vices  
 “ of a state, which are the fruits of its prosperity, are  
 “ the seeds of it.” Vide “ General Dictionary.”—  
 “ Philemon to Hydaspes, upon the general Lawful-  
 “ ness of Pleasure,” p. 96, Lond. 1737, &c.

#### M A N G E T U S (JOHN JAMES)

A distinguished Physician, born at Geneva in 1652, and at first  
 designed for Divinity, but quitted it for Physic.

IN 1699, the elector of Brandenburg made him his  
 first physician. He died at Geneva in 1742, aged 90,  
 after having gone through prodigious labours. He  
 published abundance of works : but the principal are,  
 1. “ Bibliotheca Anatomica,” 2 vols. folio. 2. “ A  
 Collection of Pharmacopœias,” folio. 3. “ Biblio-  
 theca Pharmaceutico-Medica,” fol. 4. “ Bibliotheca  
 Chymica,” 2 vols. fol. 5. “ Bibliotheca Chirurgica,”  
 4 vols. fol. 6. “ Bibliotheca Scriptorum medicorum,”  
 4 vols. folio. All in Latin. It will easily be con-  
 ceived, that the author of such works could not be  
 much of an original thinker, they being works of the  
 body rather than the mind ; nor will it be surprising,  
 if errors and inaccuracies be found in such stupendous  
 compilations,



compilations. Such collections, however, are useful, and especially to those who have not libraries at their command. Daniel le Clerc, author of the "History of Physic," is said to have assisted him much.

MAPLETOFT (Dr. John)

A very learned Englishman,

Was descended from a good family in Huntingdonshire, and born at Margaret-Inge, June 1631. He was educated under the famous Busby at Westminster-school, where being king's scholar, he was elected thence to Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1648. He took his degree in arts at the regular time, and was made fellow of his college in 1653. In 1658, he left the college, in order to be tutor to Joscelin, son of Algernon, the last earl of Northumberland, with whom he continued till 1660, and then travelled at his own expence, to qualify himself for the profession of physic, which he had resolved upon some years before. He passed through France to Rome, where he lived near a year in the house of the honourable Algernon Sidney, to whom he was recommended by his uncle, the earl of Northumberland. In 1663, he returned to England, and to the said earl's family; and taking his doctor of physic's degree at Cambridge in 1667, he practised in London. Here he contracted an acquaintance with many eminent persons in his own faculty, as Willis, Sydenham, Locke; and with several of the most distinguished divines, as Wichcote, Tillotson, Patrick, Sherlock, Stillingfleet, Sharp, and Clagget. In 1670, he attended lord Effex in his embassy to Denmark, and in 1672, waited on the lady dowager Northumberland into France. March 1675, he was chosen professor of physic in Gresham college, London;

London; and in 1676, attended the lord embassador Montague, and lady Northumberland, to France. The same year Dr. Sydenham published his "*Observationes medicæ circa Morborum acutorum Historiam & Curationem*," which he dedicated to Dr. MAPLETOFT, who, at the desire of the author, had translated them into Latin. He held his professorship at Gresham till October 1679, and married the month following.

Soon after his marriage, he relinquished the practice of physic, and retired in order to turn his studies to divinity. March 1682, he took both deacon's and priest's orders, and was soon after presented to the rectory of Braybrooke in Northamptonshire, by lord Griffin. In 1684, he was chosen lecturer of Ipswich, and that time twelve months vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry, and lecturer of St. Christopher's in London. In 1689, he accumulated his doctor's degree in divinity, while king William was at Cambridge. In 1707, he was chosen president of Sion college, having been a benefactor to their building and library. He continued to preach in his church of St. Lawrence Jewry, till he was turned of eighty: and when he was thinking to leave off, he printed a book, entitled, "*The Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion, &c.* 1710," 8vo. a copy of which he sent to every house in his parish. He lived the last ten years of his life with his only daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Gastrell, bishop of Chester, sometimes at Oxford, and in the winter at Westminster, where he died, in 1721, in his 91st year. He was a very polite scholar, wrote Latin elegantly; was a great master of the Greek, and understood well the French, Spanish, and Italian languages.

Beside

Beside his Latin translation of Sydenham's "*Observationes medicæ*," and "*The Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion*," he published other pieces upon moral and theological subjects; and in the appendix to "*Ward's Lives of the Professors of Gresham-college*," from which this account is extracted, there are inserted three Latin lectures of his read at Gresham, in 1675, upon the origin of the art of medicine, and the history of its invention.—Vide "*Ward's Lives of the Professors of Gresham-college*, &c."

#### M A R E S C H A L (G E O R G E)

Was born in 1658. His father, who was an officer of a foreign regiment in the service of France, having been maimed at the battle of Rocroy, had retired to Calais, where he enjoyed a moderate fortune.

MR. MARESCHAL, having an inclination to the study of surgery, went very young to Paris in order to learn it, and put himself under Mr. Breton, master-surgeon. He already applied to anatomy, attended with assiduity at the hospital of La Charité, and soon gained the esteem of Mr. Morand the first surgeon, and of Mr. Roger, who was completing the term of his matriculation. The latter, who was a dependent of the prince of Conti, having been obliged to take a journey, and being desirous of leaving somebody in his place, thought he could not do better than to propose Mr. MARESCHAL, which gave him an opportunity of making himself known. Upon Mr. Roger's return, he resumed his employment, and Mr. MARESCHAL, who had now acquired a competent knowledge to settle as a surgeon in his own province, even with some distinction, began to think of going back to his relations:

tions: but his extraordinary talents prepared for him a nobler theatre without his perceiving it.

The term of six years, which Mr. Rogers had to accomplish, in order to gain his matriculation at the Charité, was drawing near its expiration: several surgeons offered themselves as candidates to succeed him: and the Marshal d'Estrade presented his own surgeon, with a hundred louis d'ors for the use of the hospital, if he should be accepted. The place, notwithstanding, was voluntarily offered to Mr. MARESCHAL, if he would stay in Paris.

We now begin to see the road which is opened to Mr. MARESCHAL, and in consequence of this favourable prospect, Mr. Rogers was anxious to give him his sister in marriage. Mr. MARESCHAL, accordingly, espoused mademoiselle Rogers in 1684, and entirely abandoned the design of returning to Calais; and becoming in a little time after master of his patrimony, he made a present of it to his sister, who embraced a religious life.

After having acquired, in the service of the poor, a profound knowledge in surgery, by a great number of experiments and reflections, he was admitted master in surgery at Paris, in 1688, before the term of his matriculation was fully accomplished: and almost at the same time, Mr. Morel, who was grown infirm, entrusted him with the chief care of the hospital, wherein he exercised his art with general applause. He then began to make his appearance in the city, assisting in consultations with surgeons of the first rank, such as Messrs. Felix, Bessiere, Roberdeau, Tribuleau, Passarat, Hautsme, and was followed by a multitude of pupils from different countries. He became the admiration of some, the pattern of others, and Mr. Albinus, who made the elogy of Mr. Rau, a celebrated



orated professor in Holland, has not forgotten Mr. MARESCHAL, in enumerating the illustrious men, with whom Mr. Rau had associated in France.

Mr. MARESCHAL performed with applause all the operations in surgery, and especially that of cutting for the stone by the great apparatus, which he rendered more simple and certain. Among several persons of high rank, he cut about this time the duke of Grammont, and the count d'Avaux: and among several others, who on different accounts deserve to be noticed, he operated upon Mr. Parapzal, an author of some works in verse and prose, who speaks of it with gratitude in the discourse which he has prefixed to the comedy of the Empirics. "I was become," says he, "for ten or twelve years another Sisyphus, condemned to roll a large stone, when Mr. MARESCHAL, the prince of surgeons, performed the operation on me: and I am persuaded, that if the lightness of his hand and his ability began my cure, it was entirely completed by the sweetness and gaiety of his temper. He never came to me but with a smiling countenance, and I always received him with a new piece of rhyme on some diverting subject."

The reputation of Mr. MARESCHAL drew him insensibly to the first rank in his profession. He was sent for in 1696, to consult on a disorder of Lewis the fourteenth, who had a considerable abscess at the nape of the neck. Cases such as this are extraordinary occasions for a surgeon to signalize himself, where as much prudence is required in the conduct, as ability in the art. Mr. MARESCHAL, seeing the king's disorder, made a sign with his hand, that it was necessary to make a circular incision, and left Mr. Felix, the first surgeon, to intimate to his majesty, that Mr.

MARESCHAL was of his opinion; upon which the king consented to the operation.

So much prudence and circumspection did not appear sufficient to Mr. MARESCHAL. Having not even dared to give his opinion with an audible voice, he returned immediately to Paris, and did not appear again in the king's presence, until his majesty had said three or four times, "We do not see Mr. MARESCHAL at Versailles." In 1697, the ambassador of Charles the eleventh, king of Sweden, pressed him to go to the succour of his prince, who laboured under a dangerous disorder, and offered him a considerable sum to set out immediately. Mr. MARESCHAL, having read the letter written to the ambassador, which contained a detail of the king's disorder, very frankly told him, that he would not abuse a generosity, which could be of no service to his master; and that if the circumstances of the disease were faithfully related, it was impossible to arrive time enough to assist the king of Sweden. The news of his death was received by the following post.

The death of Mr. Felix, the first surgeon, which happened in 1703, caused no long embarrassment as to the choice of his successor. He himself had pointed out Mr. MARESCHAL, as the man whom he thought the best qualified to fill his place: and it may be judged what an opinion the king had of Mr. Felix, when we consider the words his majesty made use of, in speaking of him; "I have not only lost a good surgeon, but "a friend."

As soon as Mr. MARESCHAL obtained this eminent station, he nobly renounced the securities which he had on several individuals, who were at once indebted to him for their health and his fees, and being unwilling to expose them to any future trouble, in case they should

not

not discharge their obligations during his life, he threw as many of them into the fire as amounted to near twenty thousand livres.

Mr. MARESCHAL, uniting the qualities of a worthy honest man, and the talents of one eminently skilled in his profession, easily confirmed Lewis the fourteenth in the advantageous idea his majesty had conceived of him. He had occasion to perform several little operations on his majesty; and there existed at that time few of the royal family, who had not experienced his ability.

The most flattering distinctions, wherewith a man in his station could be honoured, seemed to attend him with a pace equal to his successes. In 1706, the king conferred on him the charge of Maître d'hôtel. In 1707, his majesty ennobled him, and the motive for doing it was so much to Mr. MARESCHAL's honour, that we cannot avoid taking notice of it, in the very words mentioned in his letters patent. "As we cannot testify in too strong terms, how much we are satisfied with his conduct, we have thought proper to give him such signal proofs of it, as may pass to his descendants, by raising him as much above the common people, as he has raised himself above those of his profession." In 1709, the marshal de Villars was wounded in the right knee with a musket shot at the battle of Malplaquet, and his life being in danger, the king, who was much concerned at the accident, proposed to Mr. MARESCHAL to go in person, to examine the general's wound. The disagreeable reports, which were spread at court, made Mr. MARESCHAL very uneasy. After some short reflections, however, he gave his word to the king, who, being charmed at seeing him set out on his journey, embraced him, and from this moment considered as indubitable

the preservation of this warrior. The king was not disappointed in his expectations. Mr. MARESCHAL, having arrived at Quesnoy, judged from the nature of the symptoms, that it was necessary again to open the passage of the ball: the same day of the operation the symptoms abated, and a little after the cure was certain.

In 1711, he performed the operation of lithotomy on the count of Toulouse, a prince distinguished for his virtues. It was in the same year, that he purchased the lordship of Bievre near Paris. He had then formed the design of dividing his time between the duty of his place at court, his practice in the city, and some short repose in the country.

The death of Lewis the fourteenth made no change in his situation: and he found in Lewis the fifteenth the same confidence, with which his august great-grandfather had honoured him. The tender attachment which he had for the young king, gave him a perpetual alarm for so precious a life: when he gave any advice with regard to his health, he forgot that he was addressing his master, and assumed, if we may venture to use the expression, the tone of a father, who speaks with a natural affection to his son.

In 1719, desiring to enjoy a little more tranquillity, he took M. la Peyronie for his associate. Self-love, which dreads nothing so much as equality, would have made him choose none for this place but surgeons inferior to himself; but the love he had for his king made him fix without hesitation on a rival.

The projects, which Mr. MARESCHAL had formed for a long time, to give a lustre to surgery, were very extensive, and nothing more conduced to their being put in execution, than his association with M. la Peyronie. Being both animated with the same spirit,  
they



they concerted together the means of bringing up pupils in the capital, and reforming abuses in the provinces. When these abuses were attentively examined into, they appeared to spring from the establishment of the royal surgeons, created in 1691, under the denomination of hereditary officers: and there were too many proofs, that beside the facility wherewith they granted the freedom of the company to such candidates as were little qualified, those, to whom these offices passed by descent, were often incapable of judging of the merits of the candidates. This evil could not be remedied but by suppressing these offices, and re-establishing the lieutenants or deputies of the first surgeon, whose date is so ancient. This was effected by the edict of 1723, which undoubtedly comprehends the wisest disposition for establishing a general order in the surgery of the whole kingdom.

The same year in which this edict came out, the king, desirous of giving Mr. MARESCHAL new marks of his esteem, and of adding new honours to those conferred on him by Lewis the fourteenth, made him a knight of the order of St. Michael.

A violent attack of an hepatic colic, which he had escaped in 1722, made him apprehend a return of his disorder; strict sobriety, however, and the regular life he led, procured him an interval of fourteen years, during which he had a pretty tolerable state of health, and was subject to none of the infirmities of old age. The symptoms of disorder indicated an abscess of the liver, which unfortunately was not in such circumstances as favoured an operation, by means of which, in 1726, he had saved Mr. le Blanc, secretary of state for the department of war. He pointed out very exactly the situation of the abscess; and being himself persuaded that his complaint was incapable of relief,

he edified every one present with his behaviour and pious sentiments, and retaining his senses to the last moments, expired in his castle of Bievre, on the 13th of December 1736, being 78 years old.

In the course of this long and brilliant life, he had preserved the health of men of all ranks. Kings, princes, ministers, prelates, generals, magistrates, nobles, citizens of all orders had experienced the salutary effects of his hand, or of his advice : and to the public testimonies, which both the rich and poor gave of his superior abilities, the latter might have added many secret instances of his charity.

He was endowed with a natural eloquence, which was polished and improved by his intercourse with persons of the first rank : he laid down with perspicuity a fact in surgery ; he related a story with grace ; and his discourses were so many pictures, where things were painted in their natural colours, and with a likeness which the ornamental parts did not obscure.

It has been said of M. Chirac, that he was a legislator in medicine. It might with equal justice be said of Mr. MARESCHAL, that he was an oracle in surgery. Whenever he approached a patient, fear and hope seemed to march on each side of him, ready to seize the spirits of the attendants, according to the sentence he was going to pronounce : his determinations passed for irrevocable ; and this respect, which the public had for his prognostics, the surgeons had for his decisions : they answered with the same deference as the disciples of Pythagoras ; “ The master has said it.”

There are some excellent observations of his dispersed in different works. Some of them are found in the operations of Dionis, on the good effects of the trepan being repeatedly applied ; in the treatise on the cataract by Brisseau ; in that on the cataract and glaucomy

glaucomy by M. Garengeot; and in a great number on different subjects. He presented to the academy of surgery at Paris several papers on wounds of the head. He would have furnished surgery with an immense treasure of observations, had he collected all those which he had an opportunity of making: but he was not sufficiently sensible of his own superiority, and thought others as well acquainted with extraordinary facts as himself.—Vide “Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery at Paris,” translated by Neale, vol. i, p. 23, &c.

M A T Y (MATTHEW,) M.D.

An eminent Physician and polite Writer, born in Holland in the Year 1718.

He was the son of a clergyman, and was originally intended for the church; but, in consequence of some mortifications his father met with from the synod, on account of some particular sentiments he entertained about the doctrine of the Trinity, turned his thoughts to physic. He took his degree of M.D. at Leyden, and in 1740, came to settle in England, his father having determined to quit Holland for ever.

In order to make himself known, in 1749, he began to publish in French an account of the productions of the English press, printed at the Hague under the name of the “Journal Britannique.” This Journal, which continues to hold its rank amongst the best of those which have appeared since the time of Bayle, answered the chief end he intended by it, and introduced him to the acquaintance of some of the most respectable literary characters of the country he had made his own. It was to their active and uninterrupted friendship he owed the places he afterwards

possessed. In 1758 he was chosen fellow, and in 1765, on the resignation of Dr. Birch, who died a few months after, and made him his executor, secretary to the royal society. He had been appointed one of the under librarians of the British Museum at its first institution in 1753, and became principal librarian at the death of Dr. Knight in 1772. Useful in all these posts, he promised to be eminently so in the last, when he was seized with a languishing disorder, which, in 1776, put an end to a life that had been uniformly devoted to the pursuit of science and the offices of humanity.

He was an early and active advocate for inoculation; and when there was a doubt entertained, that a person might have the small-pox this way a second time, tried it upon himself unknown to his family. He was a member of the medical club, with the Doctors Parsons, Templeman, Fothergill, Watson, and others, which met every fortnight in St. Paul's Church-yard. He was twice married; the first time to Mrs. Elizabeth Boisragon, and the second to Mrs. Mary Deners. He left a son and three daughters. A portrait of Dr. MATY, by his own order, was engraved after his death by Bartolozzi, to be given to his friends: of which no more than one hundred copies were taken off, and the plate destroyed. He had nearly finished the "Memoirs of the Earl of Chesterfield," which were completed by his son-in-law Mr. Justamond, and prefixed to that nobleman's "Miscellaneous Works, 1777," two vols. 4to.—Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nichols, p. 607.



## M A U R I C E A U (F R A N C I S)

A French Surgeon, who applied himself with great Success and Reputation to the Theory and Practice of his Art for several Years at Paris.

AFTERWARDS he confined himself to the disorders of pregnant and lying-in women, and was at the head of all the operations in this department of his profession. We have some excellent works of his upon this subject, which were the fruits of long observation and experience; as 1. "Observations sur la Grossesse, et sur l'Accouchement des Femmes, sur leurs Maladies, et celles des Enfans nouveaux nés, 1694," in 4to. This is esteemed a master-piece, and has been translated into the German, Flemish, Italian, and English languages, and the author himself translated it into Latin. It is illustrated with plates. He published another piece or two by way of supplement, on the same subject. He died at Paris in 1709.

## M A Y E R N E (S I R T H E O D O R E D E)

Baron of Albone, first Physician to their Britannic Majesties James the First and Charles the First,

Was the son of Lewis de Mayerne, the celebrated author of the "General History of Spain," and of the "Monarchie aristo-democratique," dedicated to the states general. His mother was Louisa, daughter of Antoine le Masson, treasurer of the army to Francis the first, and Henry the second, in Piedmont. Lewis de Mayerne retired to Geneva about the end of 1572, after having had two houses at Lyons pulled down on account of his religion. September 28, 1573, his son THEODORE was born, and had for his godfather Theodore Beza. He learned polite literature in his own country,

country, whence he was sent to Heidelberg, where he stayed some years; after which, as he had made choice of physic for his profession, he went to Montpellier, where he took the degree of bachelor, in 1596, and of doctor in 1597. Thence he went to Paris, where, by way of introducing himself into practice, he gave lectures in anatomy to the young surgeons, and in pharmacy to the apothecaries. He acquired reputation by his prescriptions, and became known to Mr. Ribbet, *sieur de la Riviere*, first physician to Henry the fourth, who recommended him so effectually to the king, that he made him one of his physicians in ordinary; and, in 1600, appointed him to attend Henry duke of Rohan in his embassies from France to the princes of Germany and Italy.

UPON his return, he acquitted himself in the exercise of his office very much to his credit, and was in high favour with the king, who promised to do great things for him, provided he would change his religion; for which purpose he set cardinal du Perron, and others of the clergy, upon him. And, even in spite of his obstinacy, the king was going to appoint him his first physician; if the Jesuits, who were aware of it, had not prevented him by means of queen Mary de Medicis. Of this circumstance and intended favour MAYERNE knew nothing, till he learned it in 1642, in England, from Cæsar duke of Vendosme, a natural son of the French king. In 1607, he had under his care an Englishman of quality, who, after his recovery, carried him into England, where he had a private conference with king James. Even after the death of Henry the fourth, he continued his office of physician in ordinary to Lewis the thirteenth, till 1616, when he sold this place to a French physician. After this, the king of England caused him to be invited by his ambassador,

ambassador, to serve in quality of first physician to himself and his queen, and gave him a patent, sealed with the great seal of England. In this office he served the whole royal family with great honour and approbation till the day of his death.

He was also much employed both by the nobility and gentry. He made an exact collection of his prescriptions, and composed a very curious dispensatory of medicines, galenical and chemical; but never published any of his works, except an "Apology" for himself, against the faculty of physic at Paris, who had attacked him for his application to chemistry, which was greatly cried down by the French physicians. Guy Patin has given an account of this dispute, in which he has shewn himself greatly prejudiced against MAYERNE, and calls him a quack on account of his pretensions to chemistry. He died March 15, 1655, at Chelsea, leaving behind him only one daughter, who brought a great fortune in marriage to the marquis de Montpouvillan, grandson of the marshal duke de la Force; but she died at the Hague, in 1661, in child-bed.

His works were printed in London in 1700, and make a large folio, divided into two books. The first contains his "Consilia, Epistolæ, et Observationes;" the second his "Pharmacopœia variæque Medicamentorum Formulæ." At the beginning of the book is placed the author's effigy, such as it was in his eighty-second year. "It is," says Bayle, "the most happy physiognomy in the world; there is a lively, serene, and majestic air in it, and his venerable beard has a very good effect." Under the print are these words: "Theo. Turquet de Mayerne, eques auratus, patria Gallus, religione reformatus, dignitate baro: professione alter Hippocrates, ac trium regum  
(exemplo

“(exemplo rarissimo) archiater : eruditione incomparabilis ; experientia nulli secundus ; et quod ex his omnibus resultat, fama laté vagante perillustris.” As for the name or rather nickname of Turquet, it came from a woman in their family, who, being well made and of a large size, was thought to resemble a fine Turkish woman : which made every one give the name of Turquetti to all her children.

M E A D (RICHARD) M. D.

A very distinguished Physician,

Whose abilities and eminence in his profession, united with his learning and fine taste for those arts which embellish and improve human life, long rendered him an ornament, not only to his own profession, but to the nation and age in which he lived, was born at Stepney, August 11th, 1673, and received the early part of his education under his father Matthew Mead, a celebrated non-conformist divine ; who, with the assistance of Mr. John Nesbitt, superintended the education of thirteen children. In 1688, he was placed under the care of Mr. Thomas Singleton ; and in 1689, under Grævius, at Utrecht. In 1692, he removed to Leyden, where he attended for three years the lectures of Herman and Pitcairn, and applied himself most successfully to the study of physic. At this place he was contemporary with Boerhaave, with whom he afterwards maintained the most friendly intercourse through life. In company with Samuel his eldest brother, David Polhill, Esq. and Dr. Thomas Pellet, he visited Italy, and luckily discovered at Florence the *Mensa Isiaca*, which had for many years been given over as lost. He took his degree of doctor of philosophy and



physic at Padua, August 16, 1695, and passed some time afterwards at Naples and Rome.

ON his return, about Midsummer 1696, he settled in the very house wherein he was born, and practised in his profession for several years with great success. In 1702, he published his "Mechanical Account of Poisons." These essays, however justly esteemed on their first appearance, did their author still more honour in the edition he published of them more than forty years afterwards. He became fellow of the royal society in 1704; in 1706 was elected one of the council, and in 1707 a vice-president. He was chosen physician to St. Thomas's hospital, May 5, 1703, when he removed from Stepney to Crutched Fryars; where, having resided seven years, he removed into Austin Fryars, and about the same time was appointed by the company of surgeons to read the anatomical lectures in their hall. In the mean time, December 4, 1707, he was honoured by the university of Oxford with the degree of M. D. by diploma.

On the last illness of queen Anne, he was called in to a consultation, and ventured to declare, "that she "could not hold out long." He opened his mind freely on this subject to his friend and protector doctor Radcliffe, who made use of that friendship to excuse his own attendance. Radcliffe, surviving the queen but three months, MEAD removed into his house, and resigned his office in St. Thomas's hospital. Uninfluenced by the prejudices of party, he was equally the intimate of Garth, Arbuthnot, and Freind. He was admitted fellow of the college of physicians, April 9th, 1716, and executed the office of censor in 1716, 1719, and 1724.

In 1719, on an alarm occasioned by the fatal plague at Marseilles, the lords of the regency directed Mr. Craggs,

Craggs, then secretary of state, to apply to Dr. MEAD, to give the best directions for preventing the importation of the plague, or stopping its progress. His opinion was approved; and quarantine directed to be performed. Of his "Discourse concerning pestilential Contagion," no less than seven editions had been published in the year 1720; the eighth, which appeared in 1722, and was followed by a ninth in 1743, was enlarged with many new observations, and translated into Latin by professor Ward.

By order of the prince of Wales, Dr. MEAD assisted August 10, 1721, at the inoculation of some condemned criminals: the experiment succeeding, the two princesses, Amelia and Caroline, then young, were inoculated, April 17, 1722, and had the distemper favourably. On the accession of their royal father to the throne, 1727, Dr. MEAD was appointed physician in ordinary to his majesty; and had afterwards the satisfaction of seeing his two sons-in-law, Dr. Wilmot and Dr. Nicholls, his associates in the same station. Being desirous of retirement, he declined the presidentship of the college of physicians, which was offered him Oct. 1, 1734; but was elected honorary member of that at Edinburgh, October 6, 1745. He published an improved edition of his "Account of Poisons," in 1744; his treatise "De Imperio Solis ac Lunæ," &c. in 1746; "De Morbis biblicis," in 1749; and "Monita Medica," in 1750. This was the last, and perhaps the most useful of all his works. With a candour and simplicity so characteristic of a great man, he freely communicates in it all the discoveries, that his long practice and experience had opened to him with regard to different diseases, and their several cures.

The world was deprived of this eminent physician,  
Feb.

Feb. 16, 1754; and on the 23d, he was buried in the Temple church, near his brother Samuel, a counsellor at law, to whose memory the doctor had caused an elegant monument to be erected, with his bust, and a suitable inscription by Dr. Ward. To Dr. MEAD there is no monument in the Temple; but an honorary one was placed by his son in the north aisle of Westminster Abbey. Over a tomb is the doctor's bust; at his right hand a wreathed serpent, darting its sting, and on his left several books. Below the bust are his arms and crest. This inscription also was written by Dr. Ward.

Dr. MEAD was twice married. By his first wife he had ten children, of whom three survived him; two daughters, married to Dr. Wilmot and Dr. Nicholls, and a son Richard, heir to his father's and uncle's fortunes. By his second wife he had no issue. During almost half a century, he was at the head of his profession, which brought him one year upwards of seven thousand pounds, and between five and six for several years; at least, so we are told. The clergy, and in general all men of learning, were welcome to his advice; and his doors were open every morning to the most indigent, whom he frequently assisted with money, so that notwithstanding his great gains he did not die very rich. He was a very generous patron of learning and learned men in all sciences and in every country; by the peculiar magnificence of his disposition, making the private gains of his profession answer the end of a princely fortune, and valuing them only as they enabled him to become more extensively useful, and thereby to satisfy that greatness of mind, which will transmit his name to posterity with a lustre not inferior to that which attends the most distinguished characters of antiquity. To him the several counties of England,  
and



and our colonies abroad, applied for the choice of their physicians. No foreigner of any learning, taste, or even curiosity, ever came to England without being introduced to Dr. MEAD; and he was continually consulted by the physicians of the Continent. His large and spacious house in Great Ormond-street became a repository of all that was curious in nature or in art, to which his extensive correspondence with the learned in all parts of Europe not a little contributed. The king of Naples sent to request a collection of all his works; presented him with the first two volumes of signor Bajardi, and invited him to his own palace: and through the hands of M. de Boze, he frequently had the honour of exchanging presents with the king of France. He built a gallery for his favourite furniture, his pictures, and his antiquities. His library, as appears by the printed catalogue of it, consisted of 6,592 numbers, containing upwards of 10,000 volumes, in which he spared no expense for scarce and ancient editions. It is remarkable, that many of his books sold for much more than they had cost him. His pictures also were chosen with so much judgement, that they produced 3,417l. 11s.; about six or seven hundred pounds more than he gave for them. Nor did he make this great collection for his own use only, but freely opened it to public inspection. Ingenious men were sure of finding at Dr. MEAD's the best helps in all their undertakings; and scarcely any thing curious appeared in England but under his patronage. By his singular humanity and goodness, "he conquered even envy itself;" a compliment which was justly paid him in a dedication, by the editor of lord Bacon's works, in 1730. He constantly kept in pay a great number of scholars and artists of all kinds, who were at work for him or for the public. He was the friend  
of



of Pope, of Halley, and of Newton; and placed their portraits in his house, with those of Shakspeare and Milton, near the busts of their great masters the ancient Greeks and Romans. A marble busto of Dr. Harvey, done by an excellent hand from an original picture in his possession, was given by him to the college of physicians; and one of Dr. MEAD, by Roubilliac, was presented to the college in 1756, by the late Dr. Askew. A portrait of him was etched by Pond, another by Richardson; a mezzotinto by Houston, from a painting by Ramsay; and an engraved portrait by Baron. There was also a medal of him struck in 1773, long after his decease, by Lewis Pingo.

Dr. MEAD never took a fee of any clergyman but one; and that was Mr. Robert Leake, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; who, being fallen into a valetudinarian state, dabbled rather too much with the writings, and followed too closely some of the prescriptions, of the celebrated Dr. Cheyne. Being greatly emaciated in a course of time, by keeping too strictly to that gentleman's regimen, misapplying perhaps his rules, where the case required a different treatment, his friends advised him to apply to Dr. MEAD; which he did, going directly to London to wait on the doctor, and telling him, that "he had hitherto observed Cheyne's directions, as laid down in his printed books;" MEAD, a proud man, and passionate, immediately damned Cheyne and his regimen. "Follow my prescriptions," said he, "and I will set you up again." Mr. Leake submitted; and beginning to find some benefit, he asked the doctor every now and then, whether it might not be proper for him to follow at the same time such and such a prescription of Cheyne? which MEAD took ill. When the well-meaning

meaning patient was gotten pretty well again, he asked the doctor what fees he desired or expected from him. "Sir," said the physician, "I have never yet in the whole course of my practice, taken or demanded any the least fee from any clergyman: but since you have been pleased, contrary to what I have met with in any other gentleman of your profession, to prescribe to me, rather than to follow my prescriptions, when you had committed the care of your recovery to my skill and trust, you must not take it amiss, or will, I hope, think it unfair, if I demand ten guineas of you." The money, though not perhaps without some little reluctance, was paid down. The doctor at the same time told Leake, "You may come to me again before you quit London." He did so; and MEAD returned to him six guineas out of the ten which he had received.—Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer, by Nichols, p. 251; compared with the Life of MEAD by Dr. Maty.

#### MERCURIALIS (JEROME)

An eminent Physician of Italy, born at Forli, Sep. 30, 1530.

He was called JEROME, because his birth happened upon the festival of the holy father of that name. After having studied polite literature and philosophy at Padua, he applied himself to physic, and became a doctor in that faculty. He returned to Forli, and practised physic with such success, that he was saluted by the title of the son of Mercury. He was in such esteem with his countrymen, that in 1562, he was sent upon an embassy to pope Pius IV. During his residence at Rome, the cardinal Alexander Farnese a great patron of literary men, conceived a great affection for him, and prevailed on him to live with him  
which

which MERCURIALIS did for seven years; and then, in 1569, was recalled to Padua, to fill the chair of the first professor of physic.

His reputation as a physician soon became so extensive, that in 1573, the emperor Maximilian II sent for him to Vienna, and reaped so much benefit from his prescriptions, that he not only conferred great presents, but even titles of honour upon him. In June 1576, he was called to Venice, with Jerome Capovacoa, on account of the plague which began to discover itself in that city. These two physicians maintained at first, that it was not the plague, and treated their patients according to their own ideas: but they soon found themselves mistaken, the distemper beginning to rage furiously; and this mistake hurt their credit so much, and made them so unpopular, that they were obliged to retire with precipitation. MERCURIALIS, however, though not a little chagrined, soon wiped off this disgrace; and removed afterwards, in 1587, to a professorship at Bologna, and five years after that to another at Pisa. This last he accepted at the request of the great duke, who settled upon him a large stipend; and he had many advantageous offers from other princes, which he did not think proper to accept. He retired at the latter end of his life to Forli, where he died of the stone, Nov. 9, 1606.

His writings, which were in his own way, are very voluminous; but in 1644, some select pieces were published at Venice in one volume, folio, with this title, "Opuscula aurea & selectiora, uno comprehensa Volumine, viz. de Arte gymnasticâ Libri sex; de Morbis Mulierum Libri quatuor; de Morbis Puero-  
rum Libri tres; variarum Lctionum Libri sex; Alexandri Tralliani Epistola de Lumbricis; de Pestilentia Lctiones; de Maculis pestiferis; de Hydro-  
Vol. II. L phobiâ;

phobiâ; et de Venenis ac Morbis venenosis. Quibus accessit novum Consilium de Ratione discendi Medicinam." He published also at Venice, in 1588, an edition of the works of Hippocrates, in Greek and Latin, with notes of his own; but Thuanus tells us, "that it did not by any means answer the expectation of the learned."—Vide "Lindenius renovatus, and Nicéron."

MILLY (NICHOLAS CHRISTIERN DE THY, COUNT DE)

Of the Academies of Madrid and Haerlem: Honorary Associate of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, born the 18th of June, 1728.

More than four centuries back, the family of the Count de MILLY was established in Beaujolois, and the resemblance of the name and arms seems to prove, that it is a branch of the ancient house of Thy, well known at the commencement of the eleventh century, and distinguished by the honourable posts which it occupied at the court of the dukes of Burgundy.

THE Count de MILLY, imitating the example of his ancestors, followed the profession of a soldier. Possessed of a moderate fortune, and no relations at court, he could not raise his hopes beyond the slow and limited advancement, which he might reasonably expect from time and services; but he was determined to discharge his duty.

In 1741, he was present at the battles of Laufeld and Roucoux: and in the war of 1756, he was in those of Rosbac, of Crevelt, and Minden. In the year after this last battle, he entered into the service of the duke of Wirtemberg, the ally of France; and in less than a year became colonel, adjutant-general, chamberlain, and knight of the order of the red eagle. But what



was more important for the happiness of his remaining days, the termination of the war, and the consequent leisure which he peaceably enjoyed, permitted his zeal for the study of the sciences to unfold and exercise itself in the most extensive latitude. A taste for the arts, and a desire of being of service to his fellow-creatures, led him to the study of chemistry. Upon his return into his native country, he published a very elaborate work upon the processes employed in the manufacture of the porcelain of Saxony; and the academy of sciences judged this work worthy of admission into their collection of the arts.

He now obtained the rank of lieutenant of the Swiss guards to the king's brother, and soon afterwards the commission of colonel; having more than ten years before acquired by his merit the cross of Saint Lewis. He now thought himself at liberty to quit the profession of arms, and to devote himself entirely to the sciences; and some years after the place of honorary-associate of the academy was the recompence of his genius and industry.

We cannot expect from a man, however brilliant his abilities, who from fourteen to forty years of age has lived in garrisons, in camps, and courts, those great works, which are the fruit of a constant and close application; and which require a person to be accustomed from his infancy to make himself master of his own time, to curb his passions and inclinations, and to display the extent of his genius. But when we consider, that M. de MILLY has published his researches into the activity of solvents; the acidity of fixed air, at that time little known or contested; the nature of the seriform fluid, which disengages itself from the pores of the human body when plunged into water; and the colours which the different preparations of copper may

give to painting: it would be an act of injustice to complain, that he limited himself to simple essays only, when so much applause is due to him for the ingenious and useful facts which these essays contain.

We are indebted to the Count de MILLY for the art of constructing stoves. These stoves give to a certain mass of combustible matter sufficient warmth to heat a large apartment or house, and obtain an uniform degree of heat in every part of the same.

The Count de MILLY, anxious after the attainment of knowledge, and ready to embrace every means of acquiring it, wished to be admitted into all the societies, from which he might deduce useful information. Living in the gay world, he was mild, complaisant, and pleasant in his manners, possessing a great share of gallantry, untainted with the smallest tincture of frivolity. Born with a robust constitution, and having accustomed himself to the strictest regimen, he promised himself a long career of literary glory: nevertheless he died on the 17th of September, 1784, when he was only 56 years old. He had either learned or discovered many new medicines; and as he never gave them to others without having previously tried them on himself, we may naturally suppose that these experiments injured his constitution; and the enthusiastic credit he gave to the efficacy of these remedies allow great room for this opinion.—Vide “*Histoire de l’Académie Royale des Sciences*, 1784, p. 64.

#### M O N A R D E S (NICHOLAS)

A Physician of Seville in Spain,

Flourished in the 16th century, and deservedly acquired a great reputation by his practice, as well as by the books he published. His book entitled, “*De*  
secunda

secundâ Venâ in Pleuritide inter Græcos et Arabes Concordia," was printed at Seville, 1539, in 4to. His treatise "De Rosâ et Partibus ejus; de Succis Rosarum Temperaturâ; de Rosis Perficis seu Alexandrinis; de Malis, Citris, Aurantiis, et Limoniis," was printed at Antwerp, 1565, in 8vo. He was well acquainted by long experience with the sovereign virtues of the American drugs; and the Spanish book, which he published, "De las Drogas de las Indias," was extremely useful, and gained him the highest esteem and reputation. The first two parts of this work were printed one after another, namely in 1569, and 1571; to which he added a third part in 1574. This edition was dedicated to pope Gregory XIII; and it was to oblige the pope, that the author published it in this manner: "Since the fruits of my studies," says he in the dedication, "are of such a nature as to please your holiness, and since you have caused them to be brought to Rome from the remotest part of Spain, I thought I should oblige you, if I should join both parts of this work together, and now for the first time, and chiefly on your account, add a third."

The Spanish works of MONARDES have been translated into Latin by Clusius; into Italian by Annibal Brigantus; and those upon the American drugs into English by some body, whose name we cannot at present recover. He died probably about 1578; but at what age we know not.—Vide "Nicol. Anton. Biblioth. Script. Hispan." tom. ii, p. 122, &c.

## MONRO (ALEXANDER)

An eminent Physician and Anatomist, born in 1697.

To accomplish himself in his profession, he travelled through various parts of Europe, and in particular attended the hospitals at Paris. He also went to Leyden, where he formed an intimate friendship with the celebrated Boerhaave, of whose instructions he had also the benefit.

IN 1719, he returned to Edinburgh, where he read public lectures on anatomy. In 1721, and 1722, he read a course of lectures on surgical subjects, and from this period every winter regularly continued to do the same, and persevered in it for no less a time than forty years. He lived in possession of universal esteem. He was member of almost every society in Europe; conductor of various institutions for the benefit of science; and manager of many different public charities. He died in 1767.

Of his works we will speak in their proper order. His first, an extraordinary and beautiful specimen of ingenuity and science, as well as of typography, was his "Osteology." This, as it abounds in novel and important observations, has passed through a multitude of editions in various European languages. His "Anatomy of the Nerves" is a publication, the merits of which resemble the preceding one on "Osteology." The six volumes of "Medical Essays and Observations," published at Edinburgh, are principally from Dr. Monro's pen. His last work was on the "Success of Inoculation in Scotland," which proves how active and instrumental he was in introducing the general use of that salutary practice. An accurate edition of his principal performances has been published



published in one volume 4to, by Dr. A. MONRO, his son and successor in the anatomical chair at Edinburgh. This is a truly valuable work, and ought to be in the possession of every practitioner.

The following character of Dr. MONRO, given by Lavater on inspecting a portrait of him, without knowing to whom it belonged, is highly honourable to the subject of it, and curious as a proof of the writer's physiognomical talent. "A good, gentle, and peace-  
 "able character, of a sanguine-phlegmatic tempe-  
 "rament. Goodness is depicted in his eyes; the  
 "mouth breathes only peace; and an amiable serenity  
 "is diffused over the whole countenance. This man  
 "is incapable of giving offence to any one; and who  
 "could ever suffer himself designedly to offend him?  
 "He loves tranquillity, order, and simple elegance.  
 "He takes a clear view of the object he examines;  
 "he thinks accurately; his ideas and his reasonings  
 "are always equally well followed up; his mind re-  
 "jects all that is false or obscure. He gives with a  
 "liberal hand, he forgives with a generous heart, and  
 "takes delight in serving his fellow-creatures. You  
 "may safely depend on what he says, or what he pro-  
 "mises. His sensibility never degenerates into weak-  
 "ness: he esteems worth, find it where he may. He  
 "is not indifferent to the pleasures of life; but suffers  
 "not himself to be enervated by them. This is not  
 "what is usually denominated a great man—but he  
 "possesses a much more exalted character; he is the  
 "honour of humanity, and of his rank in life. Re-  
 "spectable personage, I know you not; I am entirely  
 "in the dark concerning you—but you shall not escape  
 "me in the great day, which shall collect us all toge-  
 "ther; and your form, disengaged and purified from  
 "all earthly imperfection, shall appear to me, and  
 "strike my ravished eye in the midst of myriads."

## M O N R O (JOHN)

An eminent Physician,

Was descended from the ancient family of that name, in the county of Ross, in North Britain; and was born at Greenwich, in the county of Kent, on the 16th of November 1715, O. S. His grandfather, Dr. Alexander Monro, was principal of the university of Edinburgh, and just before the revolution in 1688, had been nominated by king James II, to fill the vacant see of the Orkneys; but the alteration, which took place in the church establishment of Scotland at that period, prevented his obtaining possession of this bishopric; and the friendship which prevailed between him and the celebrated lord Dundee, the avowed opponent of king William, added to his being thought averse to the new order of things, exposed him to much persecution from the supporters of the revolution, and occasioned him to retire from Edinburgh to London, whither he brought with him his only son, then a child. James Monro, the son of Dr. Alexander, after taking his academical degrees in the university of Oxford, practised with much success as a physician in London; and dedicating his studies principally to the investigation of that branch of medicine which professes to relieve the miseries arising from insanity, was elected physician to the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

DR. JOHN MONRO was the eldest son of Dr. James, and was educated at Merchant Taylor's school in London, whence he was removed, in 1723, to St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. In 1743, by the favour of Sir Robert Walpole, with whom his father lived on terms of friendship, he was elected to one of the travelling fellowships founded by Dr. Radcliffe,

Radcliffe, and soon after went abroad. He studied physic first at Edinburgh, and then at Leyden, under the celebrated Boerhaave; after which he visited various parts of Europe. He resided some time at Paris in the year 1745, whence he returned to Holland; and after a short stay in that country, he passed through part of Germany into England, carefully observing whatever merited the notice of a man of learning and taste. After quitting Italy, he paid a second visit to France; and after continuing some time in that country, returned to England in the year 1751.

During his absence on the Continent, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of doctor of physic, by diploma; and his father's health beginning to decline soon after his arrival in England, he was elected, in July 1751, joint physician with him to Bridewell and Bethlem hospitals. On his father's death, which happened in the latter end of 1752, he became sole physician of them.

From this time he confined his practice entirely to cases of insanity, in which branch of the medical art he attained to a higher degree of eminence, than was possessed by any of his predecessors or contemporaries. In the year 1758, Dr. Battie having published "A Treatise on Madness," wherein he spoke, as Dr. MONRO conceived, disrespectfully of the former physicians of Bethlem hospital, he thought it incumbent upon him to take some notice of the publication; and in the same year, published a small pamphlet, entitled, "Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on Madness." His ideas of this dreadful malady, as well as the motives which induced him to compose these remarks, are very concisely and elegantly expressed in the Advertisement which is prefixed to the work: "Madness is a distemper of such a nature, that very little  
 " of



“ of real use can be said concerning it ; the immediate  
 “ causes will for ever disappoint our search, and the  
 “ cure of that disorder depends on management as  
 “ much as medicine. My own inclination would ne-  
 “ ver have led me to appear in print ; but it was  
 “ thought necessary for me, in my situation, to say  
 “ something in answer to the undeserved censures,  
 “ which Dr. Battie has thrown upon my predecessors.”

Dr. MONRO defines madness to be a “ vitiated  
 “ judgement,” though he declares at the same time,  
 he “ cannot take upon him to say, that even this defi-  
 “ nition is absolute and perfect.” His little work con-  
 tains the most judicious and accurate remarks on this  
 unhappy disorder ; and the character which, in the  
 course of it, he draws of his father, is so spirited and  
 full of the warmth of filial affection, as to merit being  
 selected : “ To say he understood this distemper bet-  
 “ ter than any of his contemporaries, is very little  
 “ praise : the person who is most conversant in such  
 “ cases, provided he has but common sense enough to  
 “ avoid metaphysical subtilties, will be enabled, by  
 “ his extensive knowledge and experience, to excel  
 “ all those who have not the same opportunities of re-  
 “ ceiving information. He was a man of admirable  
 “ discernment, and treated this disease with an address  
 “ that will not soon be equalled : he knew very well,  
 “ that the management requisite for it was never to be  
 “ learned but by observation : he was honest and sin-  
 “ cere ; and though no man was more communicative  
 “ upon points of real use, he never thought of reading  
 “ lectures upon a subject, that can be understood no  
 “ otherwise than by personal observation : physic he  
 “ honored as a *profession*, but he despised it as a *trade* :  
 “ however partial I may be to his memory, his friends  
 “ acknowledge this to be true, and his enemies will not  
 “ venture to deny it.”



In 1753, Dr. MONRO married Miss Elizabeth Smith, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Smith, merchant in London, by whom he had six children: The eldest of these, John, was designed for the profession of physic, and had made a considerable progress in his studies, but died, after a short illness, at St. John's college, Oxford, in the year 1779, in the 25th year of his age. The loss of his eldest son was severely felt by Dr. MONRO, to whom he was endeared by his many amiable qualities and promising abilities; and this loss was aggravated by the death of his only daughter, Charlotte, who was carried off in the twenty-second year of her age, by a rapid consumption, within four years afterwards. He was now in his sixty-eighth year, and had hitherto enjoyed an uncommon share of good health: but the constant anxiety he was under during his daughter's illness preyed upon his mind, and brought on a paralytic stroke in January 1783. The strength of his constitution, however, enabled him to overcome the first effects of his disorder, and to resume the exercise of his profession, but his vigour, both of mind and body, began from this time to decline. In 1787, his youngest son, Dr. Thomas Monro, who, on the death of his eldest brother had applied himself to the study of physic, was appointed his assistant at Bethlem hospital; and he thenceforward gradually withdrew himself from business, till the beginning of 1791, when he retired altogether to the village of Hadley, near Barnet; and in this retirement he continued till his death, which happened, after a few days illness, on the 27th of December, in the same year, and in the 77th year of his age.

Dr. MONRO was tall and handsome in his person, and of a robust constitution of body. Though naturally of a grave cast of mind, no man enjoyed the pleasures

tures of society with a greater relish. To great warmth of temper he added a nice sense of honour: and though avowedly at the head of that branch of his profession, to which he confined his practice, yet his behaviour was gentle and modest, and his manners refined and elegant in an eminent degree.

He possessed a very elegant taste for the polite arts in general; and his collection both of books and prints was very extensive. He was uncommonly well versed in the early history of engraving, and the specimens he had collected of the works of the first engravers were very select and curious. From these, as well as from the communications of Dr. MONRO, the late ingenious Mr. Strutt derived great assistance in the composition of his history of engravers. Though he never appeared as an author, except in the single instance mentioned above, he possessed a mind stored with the beauties of ancient as well as modern literature. Horace and Shakspeare were his favourite authors, and his notes and remarks on the latter were considerable. These he communicated to Mr. Steevens, previous to his publication of the works of our immortal poet: anxious to contribute his mite to the elucidation of those passages which time has rendered obscure. His fondness for reading was great, and proved a considerable resource to him in the evening of life: and fortunately he was able to enjoy his books till within a very few days of his death.

Dr. MONRO was buried in the church-yard of Hadley; and of his children three only survived him: James, who commanded the ship Houghton, in the service of the East-India company; Charles; and Thomas, who succeeded him as physician to Bethlem and Bridewell hospitals.

## MONTALBANI (OVID)

Professor of Medicine, and a good Naturalist.)

He published an "Index Plantarum," and other botanical works at Bologna. He was born in 1602, and died in 1672.

## MONTANUS (JOHN BAPTIST)

An Italian Physician of so much Reputation, that he was regarded by his Countrymen as a second Galen.

He was born of a good family at Verona in 1488, and sent to Padua by his father to study the civil law: but his inclination lay towards physic; which, however, though he made a great progress, and excelled in it, so displeased and alienated his father, that he entirely withdrew from him all support, and left him to manage for himself as he could. He therefore travelled abroad, and practised physic with success in several cities.

He was also a great poet and orator, as well as physician; and in short his reputation was so wide and so illustrious, that he attracted notice of all the academies, and literati of his country. He lived some time at Rome with cardinal Hyppolitus; he then removed to Venice; whence, having in a short time procured a competency, he retired to Padua. Here he became so respected and venerable, that within two years after his arrival, he was preferred by the senate to the professor's chair; and he was so attached to his situation, and to the republic which was always kind to him, that, though tempted with vast offers from the emperor Charles V, Francis I, of France, and Cosmo, duke of Tuscany, he never could be seduced to stir. He was greatly  
afflicted

afflicted with the stone in his latter days, and died in 1551. He was the 'author of many works; part of which were published by himself, and part by his pupil John Crato after his death: but beside medical productions, he described the wars of his time in heroic verse, &c. Vide "Mangeti Biblioth. Medic." &c.

#### MORAND (JOHN FRANCIS CLEMENT)

Doctor-Regent of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris; first Physician to the Cardinal of Bavaria, Elector of Cologne; Member of the Academies of Sciences of Stockholm, of Haerlem, and Prussels; Fellow of the Royal Society of London; of the Academy of Medicine at Madrid; of the Botanic Society of Florence; of the Œconomical Society of Bern; and of the Society of Emulation at Liege; and Pensionary-Anatomist of the Academy of Sciences at Paris;

Was born in the last mentioned city on the 29th of April, 1726, of Sauveur Francis Morand, and Mary Clement Guerin.

MANY of the relations of the father of M. MORAND were surgeons of the first character; he was himself illustrious in that profession, and had materially contributed to elevate it to its present respectable rank. It was natural for him to anticipate in his son a successor, who would preserve the reputation which his family had acquired in surgery; but notwithstanding the young Morand had imbibed that taste for anatomy, which it would have been remarkable if so excellent a master had not succeeded in giving him, he yet preferred the profession of a physician.

The natural genius of M. MORAND led him to cultivate the sciences in general, and not to confine himself to one particular branch of knowledge only, but to glance at all, to collect from each every singular or important fact, every new or useful observation, which

was



was presented to his curiosity and indefatigable activity. In examining his observations, dispersed in a multitude of different collections, we are equally surpris'd at their number and variety. Some analyses of mineral waters, observations upon the composition or effects of new medicines, and upon the superiour utility or advantage of different surgical instruments; the explanation of many uncommon diseases observed either in man or in animals; remarks upon some phænomena in botany or meteorology; the history of an insect; the description of a mine or a mountain; observations upon the changes which different substances undergo in the earth or in the sea; some dissertations upon antiquity; all form a very abridged list of the scattered works of M. MORAND.

In 1759, he entered into the academy of sciences as assistant anatomist: and we find, in the memoirs of the same year, his dissertation upon the interior construction and use of the thymus gland. He was engaged soon afterwards in a work of a different nature. He undertook to present to the academy a description of the art of working mines of sea-coal. This memoir contains at once every thing, that the sciences can teach concerning the origin and nature of this mineral; with a short account of the methods of drawing it from the mines, and of the œconomical uses in which it may be usefully employed.

M. MORAND undertook a great work relative to the state of population, a subject of importance in politics as well as in medicine. He annually collected with wonderful care and industry whatever it was possible to gather; and he intended to publish every ten years the result of his observations in the memoirs of the academy of sciences: but he was enabled to execute this scheme at two different periods only; one in

1770,

1770, the other in 1780. Researches of this nature have not at present excited all the attention and interest they merit.

Notwithstanding M. MORAND had practised medicine but little, he was not the least zealous member of the faculty. He had frequently presided over theses, some of which had curious and difficult questions for their subjects: among the rest is one in which it is demanded, "Whether heroes beget heroes?—This question, relative to the moral resemblance between parent and offspring, is one worthy of interesting the attention of physicians and philosophers; but for the satisfactory discussion of this subject, it would be necessary to collect a great variety of observations, uncertain in their conclusions, and to which it would be improper to attach a subject of such great importance.

The humanity and zeal of M. MORAND for the public good did not suffer him to refuse his assistance, as often as any epidemic or extraordinary disease required the exertion of his abilities. He gave his attentive and friendly advice to the afflicted, and to some few of his more intimate and wealthy acquaintance: he was physician to three religious communities, who, by the confidence they reposed in him, had subdued his great aversion to practice. This confidence was not misapplied, as we may judge by their sincere sorrow at his death, and the anxious desire they demonstrated of rendering to the memory of M. MORAND a public testimony of their gratitude.

M. MORAND, the son of an ancient academician, was born, if we may be allowed the expression, in the very bosom of that society: he had from his infancy been acquainted with its interior regulations, and always adored the institution. The health and constitution of M. MORAND seemed to promise, that the  
royal

royal academy of sciences would long enjoy the fruits of the industry and labours of so valuable a member, but he was attacked by a malignant peripneumony on the 9th of August, 1784, and died on the 13th, leaving a wife to whom he was united in the tenderest bonds of affection, and a brother, prebendary of Saint-Chapelle. Vide "Histoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences," 1784, p. 48, &c.

### M O R G A G N I (JOHN BAPTIST)

A very able and eminent Anatomist, born at Forli, a small Town in Italy, in 1682.

He first studied in his native place, but afterwards went to Bologna, where, at the early age of sixteen, he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine. He was no more than twenty, when he himself taught anatomy with the highest reputation, and after various perplexities, and indeed persecutions, from many rivals, the senate of Bologna appointed him to fill the medical chair.

In the years 1706, 1717, and 1719, he published his "Adversaria Anatomica," which circulated his fame far beyond the limits of his native country. Soon after this, the republic of Venice appointed him to the second chair of the theory of medicine at Padua, and, on his account, doubled the emoluments of the place; when in this situation he published his "Nova Institutionum medicarum Idea," and in a short time rose to the office of first professor of anatomy in that university. The royal societies of London and Paris did equal honour to themselves and MORGAGNI, in receiving him into their number. In the year 1760, and when he was almost eighty, he published his very



important work, "*De Causis et Sedibus Morborum, per Anatomem indagatis.*"

Beside the works mentioned, he was author of many miscellaneous pieces, which were afterwards collected, and published under his own inspection at Padua in one volume. He died in 1771, after a very long and very useful life, and a career of honourable reputation.

#### MORIN (JOHN BAPTIST)

Physician and Regius Professor of Mathematics at Paris, born at Villefranche in Beaujolois, in 1583.

After studying philosophy at Aix in Provence, and physic at Avignon, of which he commenced doctor, in 1613, he went to Paris and lived with Claude Dormi, bishop of Boulogne, who sent him to examine the nature of metals in the mines of Hungary, and thereby gave occasion to his "*Mundi sublunaris Anatomia*," which was his first production, and published in 1619.

UPON his return to his patron the bishop, who kept one Davison, an astrologer in his house, he took a fancy to judicial astrology, because of the uncertainty which he found in physic; and what is curious to observe, Davison took a disgust to astrology at the same time, because of the uncertainty he had found in it, and applied himself to physic. He began to inquire, by the rules of his science, into the events of 1617; and found, that the bishop of Boulogne was threatened with the loss of either liberty or life, of which he forewarned him. The bishop laughed at MORIN's prediction, but engaging in state intrigues, and taking the unfortunate side, he was treated as a rebel, and actually imprisoned that very year. After the fall of this prelate, he lived with the abbe de la Bretonniere, in quality of his



his physician for four years; and in 1621, was taken into the family of the duke of Luxemburg, where he lived eight years more. In 1630, he was chosen professor royal of mathematics upon the death of Sinclair; and his friends would have had him to have married his widow. But MORIN had regulated his conduct by the stars ever since 1617; and as he did not find, that they encouraged him to marry, he resolved to live single. This resolution, however, was not made, till after he had consented to marry Sinclair's widow; but the first time he went to pay her a visit, he found all in readiness to carry her to the grave. The professor, it seems, prepared his addresses in so deliberate a manner, that the lady had time to die before she received them.

MORIN had, by virtue of his profession, access to the great, even to cardinal Richelieu; and under the administration of cardinal Mazarine he obtained a pension of 2,000 livres, which was always very punctually paid him. Richelieu is said at first to have admitted him to his most secret councils, and to have consulted him about matters of the greatest importance; but Morin, possessed with a false notion that he had discovered the longitude, and that the cardinal did him great injustice in refusing him the promised reward for such a discovery, conceived a violent hatred against him, which lasted as long as he lived. It is certain, that the courts of the greatest princes, even in the 17th century, were not free from the infatuation of judicial astrology, but that the greatest statesmen were subject to it. Queen Christina would needs see MORIN when she was first at Paris; and she declared, that she took him for the ablest astrologer in the world. The count de Chavigny, secretary of state, was remarkable for his credulity in this pretended science, and put

great confidence in MORIN's astrological oracles, as the following account will sufficiently shew. This gentleman, having proposed to go into Provence, in 1646, desired MORIN to accompany him; but as MORIN did nothing without consulting the stars, he would not engage in the journey unless they promised him good success in it. He therefore demanded time to consult them, after which he promised to accompany his patron, provided he might choose the propitious hour for their departure; for MORIN assured him, that it was of the last importance to begin his enterprises under a favourable aspect of the stars. Chavigny readily complying with this, MORIN found, that they ought to depart upon the 9th of May, at nine minutes after four in the morning; and begged that every thing might be ready against that moment. The master's orders were so well executed, that, at that nick of time, every thing was prepared for the journey. There were four good dials in the count's garden, by which they observed, for the space of half an hour, the approaches of the critical minute; and they stepped into the coach precisely, when the shadow of the dials was upon the point of touching that minute. They arrived happily at Antibes; and when Chavigny was about to return to Paris, his astrologer told him, that he must choose the hour of their departure by the heavens. Chavigny complied as before, and caused the necessaries of their journey to be prepared with so much exactness, that he and his attendants mounted their horses upon the 2d of July, at twenty-seven minutes after four in the morning, and had a very prosperous journey, which it would be certainly injurious not to impute to the management of this astrologer.

MORIN's friends pretend, that his horoscopes have frequently told the truth; his first essay, as we have observed, was foretelling the imprisonment of the bishop of Boulogne; but he displayed his skill in an extraordinary manner, and passed for a master in his art, in foretelling that Lewis the thirteenth would recover of that dangerous disease, with which he was seized at Lyons. The queen-mother, confounded with the unlucky predictions of other astrologers, wrote to cardinal Berulle, to order MORIN to examine the king's horoscope. He did so, and found by the stars, that the king's illness would be violent, but not mortal. His predictions proved true, and he was royally rewarded for his pains, while the other astrologers were sent to the gallies. Upon this they tell us, that he was to be the only person who had liberty to examine the king's horoscope; as in ancient times there was only one painter, who was allowed to draw Alexander the Great.

But, however right MORIN might sometimes happen to be in his predictions, we may be assured he was often wrong; and there were not wanting those, who laughed at his errors, as well as ridiculed his art. Among these was Gassendi, whose death he seems to have foretold from a motive of spleen and resentment; but very unfortunately was out in his calculations, when his own honour and the credit of his science were capitally concerned. We will not quote all the observations which Gassendi made upon this occasion, but content ourselves with the following words of his abridger: "I would here give a detail of the horoscope of Mr. Maridat, member of the grand council, in which you will find, that the astrologer MORIN has succeeded as well as Nostradamus did in that of Mr. Suffredy; but it is so stuffed with folly, imper-



“ tinance, and false facts, and smells so strongly of the  
 “ quack or gipsy, whose only aim is to cheat and  
 “ cozen you out of a piece of money, that it is with  
 “ difficulty I can think of it patiently. I shall only  
 “ say, to the eternal shame of MORIN the astrologer,  
 “ that, observing Mr. Gassendi, who laughed at his  
 “ judicial astrology, to be infirm, and affected with a  
 “ defluxion upon his lungs, he had the impudence to  
 “ foretel, and to publish his prediction to all the world,  
 “ by a pamphlet written on purpose, that he would  
 “ die about the end of July, or beginning of August,  
 “ in 1650; pretending by this prediction, to erect a  
 “ trophy in honour of his astrology; and yet for all  
 “ this, Gassendi was never in better health than at  
 “ this time, for he had recovered his strength to such  
 “ a degree, that, as I well remember, he and I, Fe-  
 “ bruary 5th, on the following year, ascended the  
 “ mountain of Toulon together, to make experi-  
 “ ments concerning a vacuum.”

MORIN died at Paris, November 6, 1656. He wrote a variety of books, the titles of which it would be tedious, as well as useless to enumerate, but did not live to publish his favourite performance; his “ *Astrologia Gallica*,” which had cost him thirty years labour. It was printed, however, at the Hague, in 1661, in folio, with two epistles dedicatory; the one from the author to Jesus Christ, the other addressed to Louisa Maria de Gonzaga, queen of Poland. That princess encouraged MORIN to undertake this great work, and paid the expences attending the impression. At the time when it was reported she was to be married to a prince, MORIN affirmed, that that marriage would never take place, and that she was destined to the bed of a monarch; so that there is no room to wonder, that she should engage herself in expences for the sake  
 of



of a book, the author of which had flattered her with the hopes of a crown, which she afterwards wore. Besides, that princess put a great deal of confidence in astrology, and such people the astrologers have always been wise enough to flatter with good fortune. What Guy Patin, however, observed upon this occasion is very just, and we will here transcribe it. “ I understand, “ that the *Astrologia Gallica* of the Sieur MORIN is “ at last finished at the Hague. I am told, that it abuses “ the Parisian and other physicians, who give no credit to judicial astrology; and I do not wonder, that “ the author should behave in this manner, for he was “ a fool. The book is printed in one volume, folio. “ The queen of Poland gave two thousand crowns to “ carry on the edition, at the recommendation of one “ of her secretaries, who is a lover of astrology. You “ see in what manner crowned heads are imposed upon. “ If it had been a book which might have been of use “ to the public, the author would not have found one “ either to print it or bear the charges of the press.” Elsewhere he writes thus: “ I have another death to “ inform you of; it is that of the Sieur MORIN, so “ that you see he is dead at the year’s end, as well as “ Mr. Gassendi. But they are in no danger of quarrelling with one another now; for the one is buried “ at St. Nicholas in the Fields, and the other at St. Stephen’s on the Mount. The one was a man of “ great wisdom, the other a fool and half mad; but “ however that be, it is certain, that in the other “ world they will be upon a level with each other, in “ spite of all the mathematics, and all the pretensions “ to judicial astrology with which MORIN was possessed.”

But as much folly and madness as Guy Patin imputed to this professor of mathematics, and he cer-

tainly had a considerable share of both, it must be remembered, that he received several marks of esteem from the great Des Cartes. He became acquainted with this philosopher in 1626; and some time after made him a present of his book upon the longitude, which was acknowledged by a very obliging letter. He sent him also, in 1638, some objections to his "Theory of Light;" to which Des Cartes replied. It is certain, that he did not despise them, but thought, as soon as he received them, that they deserved to be considered both upon account of their weight, and the difficulty of solving them. He wrote more than once to father Mersenne, and desired him to tell MORIN, that "he  
 "not only took his pamphlet in very good part, but  
 "was obliged to him for his objections, since they were  
 "very proper to excite him to search more narrowly  
 "after the truth, and that he would not fail to answer  
 "them as punctually, as civilly, and as speedily as  
 "possible." Vide "Vita MORINI," p. 4, &c. "MORINI Astrologia Gallica," l. 26.; "Gassendi Opera;" "Patin" lettre 335, 65, Baillie; "Vie de Des Cartes," tom. 1, p. 357, 265, &c.

#### MORISON (ROBERT)

Physician and Professor of Botany, at Oxford,

Was born at Aberdeen in 1620, and educated in that university, where he took a master of arts degree in 1638. He studied mathematics at first, but afterwards applied himself to botany, for which he had a strong inclination. The civil wars obliged him to leave his country, and he went and fixed at Paris, where he applied again with great eagerness to botany, and also to anatomy. He took the degree of doctor in physic at Angus, in 1648; and his reputation as a great botanist being very well known, he was introduced

duced to the duke of Orleans, who, in 1650, gave him the direction of the royal gardens at Blois.

He exercised this office till the death of that prince, and afterwards went over to England in 1660. Charles the second, to whom the duke of Orleans had presented him at Blois the same year, sent for him to London, and gave him the title of his physician, and that of professor royal of botany, with a pension of 200*l.* per annum. Afterwards he was chosen fellow of the college of physicians.

While he was in the service of the duke of Orleans, he added to the collection in the gardens at Blois, two hundred and fifty plants, which no one had ever described before, and he formed a new method of explaining botany. He shewed it to the duke, who exhorted him to publish the "History of Plants" according to that plan; promising at the same time to bear the charges of it, and to leave him the whole profit. That prince's death hindered the execution of this design; but when MORISON enjoyed a pension under the king of Great Britain, he began to be more earnest than ever about this great attempt. He had published, in 1669, his "*Prælude Botanicum*," which procured him so much reputation, that the university of Oxford chose him for their botanical professor. In 1672, the ninth section of the second part of his "History of Plants" appeared, which the author now gave as a specimen of his great work. The university contributed a large sum, to carry on the impression of this book; which, together with the favourable reception it met with, so encouraged him to pursue his great object, that, in 1680, he published the second part of his "History of Plants." He did not, however, live to finish it; but died at London in 1683, aged 63. Wood tells us, that he received a bruise on  
his



his breast by the pole of a coach, as he was crossing the street between the end of St. Martin's-lane and Northumberland house, near Charing-Cross, of which he died the day following, and that he was buried in the church of St. Martin in the Fields. Vide "Wood's Athen. Oxon."

#### M O U F E T (T H O M A S)

Was born in London, and in that city received the rudiments of learning. After spending some time at Cambridge, he travelled through several countries of Europe, and contracted an acquaintance with many of the most eminent foreign physicians and chemists, whose opinions he imbibed. He took the degree of doctor abroad, and on his return practised in his native city with great reputation; he also resided for some time at Ipswich. He was particularly patronized by Peregrine Bertie, lord Willoughby, whom he accompanied in his journey to carry the king of Denmark the ensigns of the order of the garter. He mentions having been in camp with the earl of Essex in Normandy, which must probably have been in 1591. The latter part of his life he passed at Bulbridge, near Wilton, in Wilts, in the capacity of a retainer to the Pembroke family, from which he received an annual pension, chiefly by favour of that celebrated lady, Mary countess of Pembroke. In this retirement he died, about the end of queen Elizabeth's reign. He had an elder brother, who resided at Aldham-hall, in Essex.

DR. MOUFET was a writer of considerable character, and appears to have been one of the earliest introducers of chemical medicines in England. The title of his first publication is, "*De Jure et Præstantia Chemicorum Medicamentorum, Dialogus apologeticus,*"  
Francos.



Francos. 1584. This is a well written apology for the chemical sect in medicine, which then began to prevail greatly in Germany and other countries, but met with violent opposition. The dialogue is a kind of disputation between a chemist and a Galenist; the latter of whom, however, is very willing to be convinced. The chemist enumerates many eminent men who favoured his sect; among whom are Montanus, Fernelius, Villanovanus, Fracastorius, Cardan, Gesner, Platerus, and Severinus. He enters into an explanation of the Paracelsian doctrine of the double life in animals, one which acts in themselves; the other, which acts upon other bodies, which doctrine seems only to be an extension of the word life, to signify every thing that is capable of agency. He then defends the chemical practice of extracting by means of menstrua, or the action of fire, the active parts of vegetable simples; and falls into a keen raillery of the Galenical compounds, and the loads of nauseous drugs exhibited by that sect of physicians. To these he proposes the substitution of tinctures and essential oils. He next considers the mineral class of medicines, and defends their use against the objections of the Galenists; proving, that both ancients and moderns of their own school employed such of them as they were acquainted with. Here are some very strange names of chemical nostrums of different authors introduced, as Ostruthium, Thielæum, Oxylæum, Orionium, Pactolus, Turtur, Aquila, and Draco. He argues sensibly against the objections drawn from the corrosive and violent nature of some chemical medicines, particularly oil of vitriol, mercury, and antimony. These are the principal matters treated of in this short work, which exhibits a good deal of learning and skill in argumentation. To this piece in the "Theatrum chemicum," 1602, are subjoined,

subjoined, "*Epistolæ quinque Medicinales, ab eodem auctore conscriptæ.*" They are all dated from London, in the years 1582, 83, and 84. The first of these contains a defence of Paracelsus, intermixed with some keen reflections on Hippocrates, Galen, and their followers. The second exposes some of the fanciful reasonings of Galen; and maintains the propriety of arguing from the evidence of our senses, rather than from imaginary hypotheses. The third contains some very sensible and liberal remarks against absolute submission to the authority of great names, or leaders of a sect. Here also are introduced some farther attacks on ancient medical doctrines. The fourth gives the application of chemical principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury, to the phænomena of the human body, and the theory of diseases; and is a very striking proof how blind a person may be to the nonsense and absurdities of his own sect, while he is sufficiently quick in detecting them in others. The last epistle treats on the benefits of foreign travel to a physician, and contains some exhortations to the study of chemistry. Padua is the medical school particularly recommended by this writer.

Another work of our author's is entitled, "*Nosomantica Hippocratica, sive Hippocratis Prognostica cuncta, ex omnibus ipsius Scriptis Methodice digesta, lib. 9, Francof. 1588, 8vo.*" This may serve as an additional proof of the profound learning of the author; and will likewise shew how far he was distant from the folly and extravagance of some of the chemical sect, particularly Paracelsus, who treated with contempt the writings of the venerable father of physic.

The latest of MOUFET's medical works is, his "*Health's Improvement; or, Rules comprising and discovering the Nature, Method, and Manner of preparing*

paring all Sorts of Food used in this Nation." This was published, corrected and enlarged, by Christopher Bennet, of London, 1655, 4to. It is a curious and entertaining work, as well on account of the numerous anecdotes and observations quoted from the ancients, as the information contained in it respecting the diet used in this country at the time he wrote. As to the practical part of it, though there are many good rules and maxims derived from experience, yet the want of just principles, by which to estimate the nature of different kinds of food, a defect common to almost all dietists, and credulity with respect to facts related by old writers, render his reasonings of little value. Several curious observations in natural history are interspersed in his enumeration of the several articles of diet, and our learned physician distinguished himself more particularly as a naturalist, by enlarging and finishing, with great labour and expence, a work, entitled, "*Insectorum sive minimorum Animalium Theatrum olim ab Edw. Wottono, Conrado Gesnero, Thomaque Penno, inchoatum.*" This he left behind him in MS. and it was published in London, in 1634, by Sir Theodore Mayerne, into whose hands it fell by means of one Darnel, who had been MOUTET's apothecary. Some imperfect copies of it, however, had been printed by Laur. Scholzius, in 1598. It was translated into English, and published in 1658. Haller, in his notes on Boerhaave's *Meth. Stud. Med.* speaks thus of this work: "*Pro suâ ætate*" "*fatis copiosus, species multiplicavit, receptis varietatibus, icones dedit fatis bonas, descriptiones nimis philologicas, neque copiosas fatis, fabularum jugum non excussit, minime tamen suâ laude fraudandus, et*" "*Entomologorum ante Swammerdamium princeps.*"



Sir Theod. Mayerne complains much, in an epistle prefixed to this work, of the great difficulty he found in getting a printer to undertake it; several in various countries having refused his offer. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 168, &c.

### M U S G R A V E (DR. WILLIAM)

An English Physician and Antiquary,

Was descended from an ancient family in Westmoreland, but born at Charlton Musgrave, in Somersetshire, in 1657. Being educated, as is supposed, at Wykeham's school, near Winchester, he became, in 1675, a probationer fellow of New College, in Oxford. He took the degree of bachelor of laws in 1682, but afterwards entered upon the study of physic. He distinguished himself greatly by his knowledge of his profession, and in natural philosophy, and was elected fellow of the royal society. He was made secretary to it in 1684, in which quality he continued and published the "Philosophical Transactions," from No. 167 to No. 178, inclusive; and several curious observations, which occurred to him in the course of his profession, he caused to be inserted at different times in that collection. He took his degrees in physic in 1685 and 1689, and was afterwards admitted fellow of the college of physicians in London. In 1691, he went and settled in the city of Exeter, where he exercised his profession a long time with great reputation and success. He died December 23, 1721.

BEING a man of very extensive learning, he composed at his leisure hours several curious works, as 1. "De Arthritide symptomaticâ Dissertatio, 1703," 8vo. 2. "De Arthritide anomaliâ, sive internâ, Dissertatio, 1707," 8vo. Of these two books, one upon the regular, the other upon the irregular or inward

gout,



gout, he gave an account in the "Philosophical Transactions." 3. "*Julii Vitalis Epitaphium; cum Commentario, 1711,*" 8vo. Walter Moyle; esq. compliments in high strains his Commentary upon this Epitaph of Julius Vitalis, found in 1708, near Bath. 4. "*De Legionibus Epistola.*" This letter concerning the Roman legions was addressed to Sir Hans Sloane. 5. "*De Aquilis Romanis epistola,*" 1713, 8vo. This concerning the Roman Eagles was addressed to Gilbert Cuper, consul of Deventer, who had affirmed that they were of massy gold or silver; while MUSGRAVE maintained, that they were only plated over. Moyle confirms this last opinion by several arguments. 6. "*Inscriptio Terraconensis, cum Commentario.*" 7. "*Geta Britannicus, Accedit Domus Severianæ Synopsis chronologica; & de Icuncula quondam M. Régis Ælfridi Dissertatio, 1715,*" 8vo. that is, "Observations upon a Fragment of an Equestrian stone Statue, found near Bath, which MUSGRAVE believes to have been set up in honour of Geta, after his arrival in Britain, together with a chronological Synopsis of the Family of Severus; and a Dissertation upon a piece of Saxon Antiquity found at Athelney, in Somersetshire, being King Alfred the Great's Amulet." Moyle thanks our author for a present of this book, which he had perused in manuscript; and sent him several curious remarks upon it. 8. "*Belgium Britannicum; that is, an Account of that Part of South Britain, which was anciently inhabited by a People called Belgæ, and now comprehends Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Somersetshire.*" The title of this book is, "*Belgium Britannicum, in quo illius Limites, Fluvii, Urbes, Viæ Militares, Populus, Lingua, Dii, Monumenta, aliaque permulta clarius et uberius exponuntur, 1719,*" 8vo. It is divided into nineteen chapters;

ters;

ters; and there is prefixed a dissertation, in which he endeavours to prove, that Britain was formerly a peninsula, and joined to France, about Calais. The whole is adorned and illustrated with thirteen copper-plates, curiously engraved. Moyle speaks handsomely of this book in a letter to the author. "Your book," says he, "which I have long waited for, is at last come to hand. I have read it over with a world of pleasure, and dare venture to pronounce it every way worthy of the great reputation of the author. Not only your own country, but all the commonwealth of letters, are obliged to your learned labours on this subject, by which you have preserved from oblivion so many valuable monuments of antiquity." Vide "Athen. Oxon." vol. ii. "Posthumous Works," vol. 1, p. 192, edit. 1726. "Ditto," p. 210, &c. p. 223, &c. p. 255, &c.

#### M Y R E P S U S (NICHOLAS)

A Native and Physician of Alexandria,

Who collected the various compound medicines scattered through the works of the Greek and Arabic writers. This he accomplished before the fourteenth century: nevertheless his "Pharmacopœia" was long attended to in Europe. It was written originally in barbarous Greek, but translated into Latin by Leonard Fusch, and called "Opus Medicamentorum." Of this work there have been many editions, of which the best was published by Hartman Beverus, at Nuremberg, in 1658.

## N.

## N A U D E (GABRIEL)

Was descended of a reputable family, and born at Paris, Feb. 12, 1600. His parents, observing his fondness for reading, and inclination to letters, resolved to humour his genius, and accordingly sent him to a religious community to learn the first rudiments of grammar, and the principles of christianity. Thence he was removed to the university, where he applied himself with great success to classical learning; and having learned philosophy was created master of arts very young. As soon as he had finished his course in philosophy, he remained some time at a stand what profession to choose, being advised by his friends to divinity; but his inclination being more turned to physic, he fixed at length upon that faculty. However, this choice did not hinder him from indulging his genius in other branches of learning; in reality, the plan of his studies was very extensive, suited to his comprehensive talents and indefatigable industry; and he soon distinguished himself therein so much, that Henry de Mesmes, president à mortier, hearing his character, made him keeper of his library, and took him into his family. NAUDE was the more pleased with this post, as it gave him an opportunity of gratifying his general taste for books, and at the same time furnished him both with means and leisure, to improve himself as he could wish in the science, which he had embraced in particular. He quitted it in 1626, in order to go to Padua, to perfect himself therein; but he did not continue long in that university, the death of his father, and his domestic affairs, calling him back to Paris before the expiration of the year.

IN 1628, the faculty of physic appointed him to make the customary discourse on the reception of licentiates; which performance entirely answered their expectations from him, and was made public. In 1631, cardinal Bagni made him his librarian and Latin secretary, and carried him with him to Rome in the spring of that year. NAUDE continued in this service till the death of the cardinal, which happened July 24, 1641; and in the interim made an excursion to Padua, to take his doctor of physic's degree, in order to support with a better grace the quality with which he had been honoured by Lewis XIII, who had made him his physician. The ceremony of this appointment was performed March 25, 1633, and we have the speech he pronounced on the occasion. After the death of his patron, he had thoughts of returning to France, but was detained in Italy by several advantageous offers made to him by persons of consideration in that country. Among these he preferred those of cardinal Barberini, and closed with his eminence. However, as soon as cardinal Richelieu sent for him to be his librarian, he immediately returned to Paris; but he happened not to be long in the service of the prime minister, if it be true that he arrived at Paris in March 1642, since cardinal Richelieu died in December following; however, he succeeded to the like post under Mazarine, for whom he formed a very rich library, which he raised from the first volume, in the space of seven years, to the number of 40,000.

His design was nearly completed, before the cardinal gave him two small benefices, a canonry of Verdun, and the priory of Artege, in the Limosin; and we know how much this want of generosity affected him, from a letter of Patin to Charles Spon, dated March 22d, 1648, where he writes thus of our librarian:

“ I have



"I have seen one thing in him which I am very sorry for; especially as I have known him all along hitherto at a great distance from such a disposition; it is, that he begins to complain of his fortune, and of his master's avarice, from whom he had never received any more than 1,200 livres a year in benefices; not forbearing to declare, that his life was sacrificed for too small a matter. "I think," continues Patin, what grieves him is, the apprehension of dying before he has raised something for his brothers and nephews, of whom he has a great number." However that be, NAUDE had the grief to see this library, which he had collected with so much pains and care, totally dispersed. Upon the disgrace of Mazarine it was sold; and Patin, in a letter of March 5, 1651, observes, that NAUDE had bought all the books in physic for 3,500 livres. Christina, queen of Sweden, who set herself to draw into her dominions all the librarians of Europe, procured a proposal to be made to NAUDE of being her library keeper; and as he was taken out of all employ, he accepted the proposal and went to Coss. But he soon grew out of humour with his residence in Sweden; the manners of the people, very different from his, gave him great disgust; and when France became more quiet than it had been, he resolved to return. Accordingly he quitted Sweden, loaded with presents from the queen, and several persons of distinction; but the fatigue of the journey threw him into a fever, which obliged him to stop at Abbeville, and he died there, July 29, 1653.

As to his character, he was very prudent and regular in his conduct, sober, never drinking any thing but water. Study was his principal occupation, and he was indeed a true "helluo librorum;" so that he understood them perfectly well. He spoke his mind with

great freedom, and that freedom sometimes shewed itself upon religious subjects, in such a manner as might have occasioned some disadvantageous thoughts of him; but the christian sentiments, in which he died, left room to believe, that his heart was never corrupted, and had no share in the free expressions which occasionally escaped from him, especially in the philosophical raileries which passed sometimes between him, Guy Patin, and Gassendi. He wrote a great number of books, a catalogue of which may be seen in Nicéron's Mémoires, tom. ix. Voltaire says, that "of all his books" the 'Apologie des grands Hommes accusés de Magie,' is almost the only one which continues to be "read." Essai sur l'Histoire, tom. vii. 8vo.

#### NICANDER (OF COLOPHON)

A celebrated Grammarian, Poet, and Physician, who flourished about the 160th Olympiad, and 140 years before Christ, in the Reign of Attalus; or, according to some, in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Suidas tells us, that he was the son of Xenophon of Colophon, a town in Ionia; and observes, that, according to others, he was a native of Ætolia; but if we may indeed believe NICANDER himself, he was born in the neighbourhood of the temple of Apollo, at Claros, a little town in Ionia, near Colophon; yet the name of his father was Damphæus. Many writings are ascribed to him, of which the following only remain: one entitled, "Theriaca," describing in verse the accidents which attend wounds made by venomous beasts, adding the proper remedies to them. Another, "Alexipharmaca," wherein he treats of poisons and their antidotes. Demetrius Phalareus, Theon, Plutarch, and Diphilus of Laodicea, wrote commentaries upon the first, and we have still extant very  
learned

earned Greek "Scholia" upon both, the author of which is unknown, though Vossius imagines they were made by Diphilus just mentioned. He wrote other pieces of the same kind, as "Ophiaca," upon serpents; and "Hyacinthia," being a collection of remedies. He wrote also a commentary upon the "Prognostics of Hippocrates," in verse. The scholiast of NICANDER cites the two first of these, and Suidas mentions two others. Athenæus also cites, in several places, some poetical works of our author upon agriculture, called his "Georgics," which were known also to Curio, together with another poem upon Bees. Beside these, he wrote five books of "Metamorphoses," which Ovid took for his pattern. Some verses of this work are copied by Tzetzes, and the "Metamorphoses" of Antonius Liberalis were apparently taken from those of NICANDER, who must have had a very fertile genius, since he composed also several historical works; for instance, "The History of Colophon," his birth-place, is cited by Athenæus; and as he passed a great part of his life in Ætolia, that country merited his attention, as appears by the ancients, who frequently make mention of his "Ætolics." He lastly applied himself to write "A History and Description of Europe in general." He was undoubtedly an author of great merit, and well deserves those eulogiums, which are given of him in some epigrams in the "Anthologia."

THIS NICANDER has frequently been confounded with Nicander the grammarian, of Thyatira, by Stephanus Byzantius; and Vossius, in giving the titles of the books written by both these NICANDERS, does not distinguish them at first, though he grants at last, that they could not be all done by the same NICANDER.

## NICHOLLS (FRANK)

Was born in London, in the year 1699. His father was a barrister at law; both his parents were of good families in Cornwall; they had two other sons and a daughter; the eldest son William was bred a merchant, but never pursued business; the youngest son and daughter died in their infancy.

FRANK, after receiving the first rudiments of his education at a private school in the country, where his docility and sweetness of temper equally endeared him to his master and school-fellows, was in a few years removed to Westminster, and thence to Oxford, where he was admitted a commoner of Exeter college, under the tuition of Mr. John Haviand, in 1714. There he applied himself to all the usual academical exercises with great assiduity; but particularly to natural philosophy and polite literature, the fruits of which were most conspicuous in his subsequent lectures on physiology. After reading a few books on anatomy, in order to perfect himself in that necessary branch of medicine, he engaged in dissections, and devoted himself to the study of nature, perfectly free and unbiassed by the opinions of others.

On his being chosen reader of anatomy in the university, he employed his utmost attention to elevate and illustrate a science, which in this country had been long depressed and neglected; and by quitting the beaten track of former lecturers, and minutely investigating the texture of every bowel, the nature and order of every vessel, &c. he gained a high and just reputation. He did not then reside at Oxford; but when he had finished his lectures, used to repair to London, the place of his abode, and where he had determined to settle. He had once an intention of fix-  
ing



ing in Cornwall, and for a short time practised there with great reputation; but being soon wearied with the practice of his profession in the country, he returned to London, bringing back with him a great insight, acquired by diligent observation into the nature of the miliary fever, which was attended with the most salutary effects in his subsequent practice in London. About this time he resolved to visit the Continent, partly with a view of acquiring the knowledge of men, manners, and languages; but chiefly to acquaint himself with the opinions of foreign naturalists on his favourite study. At Paris, by conversing freely with the learned, he soon recommended himself to their notice and esteem. Winslow's was the only good system of physiology at that time known in France, and Morgagni's, and Santorini's of Venice, in Italy, which country also Dr. NICHOLLS soon after visited.

On his return to England he repeated his physiological lectures in London, which were much frequented, not only by students from both universities, but also by many surgeons, apothecaries, and others. Soon after, his new and successful treatment of the miliary fever, then very prevalent in the southern parts of England, added much to his reputation. In 1725, at a meeting of the royal society, he gave his opinion on the nature of aneurisms, in which he dissented from Dr. Freind in his "History of Physic."

At the beginning of the year 1728, he was chosen fellow of the royal society, to which he afterwards communicated the description of an uncommon disorder, published in the Transactions, viz. the pulmonary vein coughed up by an asthmatic person. He also made observations on a treatise by Helvetius, at Paris, on the lungs. Towards the end of the year 1729, he took the degree of M.D. at Oxford. Upon

his return to London, he underwent an examination by the president and censors of the royal college of physicians, previous to his being admitted a candidate, which every practitioner must be a year before he can be chosen fellow. Dr. NICHOLLS was chosen into the college in 1732, and two years after, being elected Gulstonian lecturer of pathology, he made the structure of the heart, and the circulation of the blood, the subject of his lectures. In 1736, at the request of the president, he again read the Gulstonian lectures, taking for his subject those parts of the human body which serve for the secretion and discharge of the urine, and the causes, symptoms, and cure of the diseases occasioned by the stone. In 1739, he delivered the anniversary and Harveian oration. In 1743, he married Elizabeth, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Mead, by whom he had five children, two of whom died young.

In 1748, Dr. NICHOLLS undertook the office of chirurgical lecturer, beginning with a learned and elegant dissertation on the *Animâ Medicâ*. About this time, on the death of Dr. John Coningham, one of the elects of the college, Dr. Abraham Hall was chosen to succeed him in preference to Dr. NICHOLLS, without any apparent reason, though Dr. NICHOLLS was his senior. With a just resentment he immediately resigned the office of chirurgical lecturer, and never afterwards attended the meetings of the fellows, except when business of the utmost importance was in agitation. In 1751, he took some revenge in an anonymous pamphlet, entitled, "The Petition of the unborn Babes, to the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians of London," in which Dr. Nesbitt, Dr. Maule, Dr. Barrowby principally, and Sir William Browne, Sir Edward Hulse, and the Scots, are incidentally the objects of his satire.

In 1753, on the death of Sir Hans Sloane, in his

94th year, Dr. NICHOLLS was appointed to succeed him as one of the king's physicians, and held that office until the death of his royal master, in 1760, when the most skilful were superseded to make way for one who was not long before an army surgeon of the lowest order. By this exchange the upstart rose to dignity and honour.

*Quales ex humili magna fastidia rerum  
Extollit quoties voluit fortuna jocari.*

The offer of a pension, which it was suggested he might have if he asked it, Dr. NICHOLLS rejected with disdain.

In 1772, to a second edition of his treatise "*De Animâ Medicâ*," he added a dissertation, "*De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Homine nató et non nató*," inscribed to his learned friend and coadjutor the late Dr. Lawrence. Tired at length of London, and also wishing to superintend the education of his son at Oxford, he removed thither, as he had spent most agreeably some years of his youth at that place. But when the study of the law recalled Mr. Nicholls to London, the doctor took a house at Epsom, where he passed the remainder of his life in a literary retirement, not inattentive to natural philosophy, especially grain, and the improvement of barren soils; and contemplating with admiration the internal nature of plants, as taught by Linnæus. His constitution never was robust; in his youth at Oxford, he was with difficulty recovered from a dangerous fever, by Drs. Frampton and Frewen, and afterwards at London he had often been afflicted with a catarrh, and an inveterate asthmatic cough, which, returning with great violence in the year 1778, deprived the world of this valuable man, on January 7, in his 80th year. Vide "*Gentleman's Magazine*," anno 1778, &c.

## NONNIUS (LEWIS)

A learned Physician at Antwerp in the 17th Century.

THE author of a treatise, entitled, "Dieteticon, five de Re cibaria," containing several remarks conducive to the illustration of some of the Latin Roman poets, particularly Horace, Juvenal, and Persius, in passages relating to the luxury of the old Roman tables. He renewed the opinion of the ancient physicians, who have written "De Salubri Piscium Alimento," or the Wholesomeness of a Fish Diet: and endeavoured to shew, that, according to them, fish is a proper aliment for sedentary persons, for the aged, sick, and such as are of a weakly constitution. In this work NONNIUS complains of the Arabians, who, in translating the Greek physicians, have omitted all passages relating to fish. NONNIUS printed also a very large commentary, in 1620, upon the Greek medals; as also those of Julius Cæsar, Augustus, and Tiberius, which had been engraved about fifty-five years before by Golazius, and published at that time by James de Bye, another celebrated engraver. Beside these he wrote the following:

1. "Hispaniâ; seu de Oppidis Fluminibusque Hispaniæ."
2. "Ichthyophagia; seu de Usu Piscium."
3. "Epicædium Lipsiæ."

## NOSTRADAMUS (MICHAEL)

An able Physician and celebrated Astrologer, descended of a noble Family in Provence, and born December 14, 1503, at St. Remy, in the Diocese of Avignon.

His father was a notary public, and his grandfather a physician. The latter gave him some knowledge of the



the mathematics ; he afterwards completed his courses of humanity and philosophy at Avignon ; and going thence to Montpellier, he applied himself to physic there, till, being forced away by the plague in 1522, he took his route towards Thoulouse, and passed on till he arrived at Bourdeaux. This course held him five years, and in it he undertook all such patients as were willing to put themselves under his care. After this he returned to Montpellier, was created doctor of his faculty in 1529, and then revisited the same places where he had practised physic before.

At Agen he contracted an acquaintance with Julius Cæsar Scaliger, which induced him to make some stay in that town, and there he entered into the state of matrimony ; but having buried his wife, and two children which she brought him, he quitted Agen after a residence of about four years. He returned into Provence, and fixed himself first at Marseilles : but his friends having provided an advantageous match for him at Salon, he went thither about 1544. The lady's name was Anne Pouffart, with whom he entered into a second marriage, and by whom he had several children.

In 1546, Aix being afflicted with the plague, he went thither at the solicitation of the inhabitants, and was of great service, particularly by a powder of his own invention ; so that the town, in gratitude, gave him a considerable pension for several years after the contagion had ceased. In 1547, the city of Lyons being visited with the same fatal disease, had recourse to our physician : accordingly he went thither also, and afterwards returning to Salon, happened to be much less esteemed there than elsewhere.

The little satisfaction he met with, made him resolve upon a more retired life ; and he made use of the  
leisure

leisure, with which that resolution furnished him, to apply himself to his studies. He had a long time followed the trade of a conjuror occasionally, and now he began to think himself inspired, and miraculously illuminated with a prospect into futurity. As fast as these illuminations had discovered to him any future event, he entered it in writing in simple prose; but, as he declared himself, by enigmatical sentences. On revising them afterwards, he thought the sentences would appear more respectable, and would favour more of a prophetic spirit, if they were expressed in verse. This opinion determined him to throw them all into quatrains, and he afterwards arranged them into centuries. When this was done, he did not dare to bring into public light a work of this nature; on the other hand he saw, that the time of many events foretold in his quatrains was very near at hand: upon which account he resolved to print them, as he did, with a dedication to his son Cæsar, an infant only some months old, in the form of a letter or preface, dated March 1, 1555. This first edition, which is included in three centuries, was printed by Rigault at Lyons. He prefixed his name in Latin, but gave to his son Cæsar the name as it is pronounced, Notredame.

The public were divided in their sentiments of this work: many looked upon the author as a simple visionary; while he was accused of the black art, or black magic, by others, and treated as an impious person, who held a commerce with the devil. At the same time there were not wanting such, and those in great numbers, who believed him to be really and truly endued with the supernatural gift of prophecy. Some also were found, who remained in suspense, and refrained from giving any judgement at all upon the point. Henry the second, and queen Catharine of Medicis

Medicis his mother, were, however, resolved to see our prophet; and receiving orders to that effect, he immediately repaired to Paris. He was very graciously received at court, and, beside the extraordinary respect that was paid to him, received a present of two hundred crowns. He was sent afterwards to Blois, to make a visit to his majesty's children there, and report what he should be able to discover of their destinies. No doubt he exerted himself to the utmost on the occasion; but what his sentence was is not known; it is certain, however, he returned to Salon loaded with honours and innumerable presents. Animated with success, he augmented his work from seven hundred quatrains to the number of a complete thousand, and published it with a dedication to the king in 1558. That prince dying the next year of a wound, which he had received at a tournament, the book of our prophet was immediately consulted, and this unfortunate event was found to be foretold in the thirty-fifth quatrain of the first century \*. So remarkable a prediction gave new wings to his fame, and he was honoured shortly after with a visit from Emanuel duke of Savoy, and the princess Margaret of France, his consort.

From this time NOSTRADAMUS found himself even overburdened with visitors, and his fame made every day new acquisitions. Charles the ninth, coming to Salon, was eager above all things to have a sight of him. NOSTRADAMUS, who then was in waiting as one of the retinue of the magistrates, being instantly presented to his majesty, complained of the little esteem

\* The lines are as follow :

“ Le lion jeune le vieux surmontera,

“ En champ bellique par singulier duel,

“ Dans cage d'or les yeux lui crevera,

“ Deux classes une, puis mourir, mort cruelle.”

his

his countrymen had for him; whereupon the monarch publicly declared, that he should hold the enemies of NOSTRADAMUS his own enemies, and desired to see his children. Nor did that prince's favour stop here; in passing, not long after, through the city of Arles, he sent for NOSTRADAMUS, presented him with a purse of two hundred crowns, together with a brevet, constituting him his physician in ordinary, with the same appointment as the rest. But our prophet enjoyed these honours only for the space of sixteen months, for he died July 2, 1566, at Salon.

Beside his "Centuries," we have some other pieces of his composition. He left three sons and three daughters: John, his second son, exercised with reputation the business of a proctor in the parliament of Provence. He wrote the "Lives of the ancient Provencial Poets, called "Troubadours," which was printed at Lyons in 1575, 8vo. Cæsar, the eldest son, was born at Salon in 1555, and died in 1629: he left a "Manuscript, giving an Account of the most remarkable Events in the History of Provence, from 1080 to 1494," into which he inserted the lives of the poets of that country. These memoirs falling into the hands of his nephew, Cæsar Nostradamus, gentleman to the duke of Guise, he undertook to complete the work; and being encouraged by the estates of the country, he carried the account up to the Celtic Gauls. The impression was finished at Lyons in 1614, and published under the title of "Chronique de l'Histoire de Provence." The next son, Michael, is said to have undertaken the trade of peeping into futurity after the example of his father. The following distich was written upon NOSTRADAMUS by Stephen Jodelle:

"Nostra damus, cum falsa damus, nam fallere nostrum est:  
"Et cum falsa damus, nil nisi Nostra damus."



## NUCK (ANTHONY)

A celebrated Dutch Physician,

WHO first practised his profession at the Hague, and was afterwards professor of anatomy at Leyden. He was a very experienced and indefatigable anatomist. His principal work is, "Adenographia, Sedlographia, et Operationes et Experimenta chirurgica," 3 small volumes. Lugd. 1722.

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## O.

## OBSOPÆUS (JOHN)

German Physician, born at Brettin in the Palatinate, in 1556. Having learned the elements of literature in his own country, he finished his education at Neuhausen, and the college of wisdom at Heidelberg, where he was instructed by Zachary Ursinus. After the death of the elector, Frederic the third, he went to Francfort on the Main, where he was employed in correcting the press of Wachelius, being well versed in Greek and Latin. Here he applied himself for six years to the study of physic, and made so great a progress, that, passing through England and Holland into his own country, he obtained the physic professor's chair at Heidelberg. When the elector, Frederic the fourth, went to Hamburgh, OBSOPÆUS attended him in the quality of his physician; but immediately after his return to Heidelberg was seized with a fatal distemper, of which he died in 1596.

HE

HE published several pieces of "Hippocrates," with the Latin translations corrected, and remarks. He also published "Sibyllina Oracula, with Catellio's Version, and Remarks by himself." "Zoroastris Magica, cum Scholiis Plethonis et Pfellii." "Oracula metrica Jovis;" all printed at Paris in 1607. He had a brother, Simon Obsopæus, who acquired some reputation in physic, but not so much by his writings as by his practice. He was also professor of physic at Heidelberg, where he died in 1619, aged 44.—Vide Bayle and Vossius.

### O R O B I O (DON BALTHASAR)

A famous Spanish Jew,

Was carefully educated in that religion by his parents, who were Jews, though they outwardly professed themselves Roman Catholics; abstaining from the practice of Judaism in every thing, except only the observation of the fast of expiation in the month of Tifis or September. Our author studied the scholastic philosophy as it is taught in Spain, and became such an adept therein, that he was made professor of metaphysics in the university of Salamanca; but afterwards applying himself to the study of physic, he practised that art at Seville with success, till, being accused of Judaism, he was thrown into the inquisition, and suffered the most dreadful cruelties in order to force him to confess.

ACCORDING to his own account, he was put into a dark dungeon, so straight that he could scarcely turn himself in it, and suffered so many hardships, that his brain began to be disturbed. He talked to himself frequently in this manner: "Am I indeed that Don "BALTHASAR OROBIO, who walked freely about in "Seville, who was entirely at ease, and had the blef-  
" sings

“ sings of a wife and children ?” Sometimes imagining, that his past life was only a dream, and that the dungeon where he then lay was his true birth-place, and which to all appearance would prove the place of his death. At other times, as he had a very metaphysical turn, he first formed arguments of that kind, and then resolved them, acting thus the three different parts of opponent, respondent, and moderator at the same time. In this whimsical way he diverted himself from time to time, and constantly denied that he was a Jew. After having appeared twice or thrice before the inquisitors, he was put to the question, the manner of which he represented as follows :

At the bottom of a subterraneous vault, lighted with two or three small torches, he appeared before two persons, one of whom was judge of the inquisition, and the other secretary ; who, having asked him whether he would confess the truth, protested, that in case of a criminal’s denial, the holy office would not be deemed the cause of his death, if he should expire under the torments, but that it must be imputed entirely to his own obstinacy. This done the executioner stripped off his clothes, tied his feet and hands with a strong cord, and sat him upon a little stool, while he passed the cord through some iron buckles which were fixed in the wall ; then drawing away the stool he remained hanging by the cord, which the executioner still drew harder and harder to make him confess, till a surgeon, who was present, assured the court of examinants, that he would not be able to bear any more without expiring. These cords, it will be imagined, put him to exquisite tortures, by cutting into the flesh, and making the blood burst from under his nails. As there was manifest danger, that the cords would tear off his flesh, to prevent the worst care was taken to gird him with

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some bands about the breast; which, however, were drawn so extremely tight, that he would have run the risk of not being able to fetch his breath, if he had not held it in while the executioner put the bands round him; by which device his lungs had room enough to perform their functions. In the severest extremity of his sufferings, he was told that this was but the beginning of his torments, and that he would do well to confess before they proceeded to extremities. OROBIO added farther, that the executioner being mounted upon a small ladder to do his office, in order to frighten him frequently let it fall against the shin-bones of his legs; so that the staves being sharp created exquisite pain.

At last, after three years confinement, finding themselves baffled by his perseverance in denying his religion, they ordered his wounds to be cured, and so discharged him. As soon as our Jew had gotten his liberty, he resolved to quit the Spanish dominions; and going to France, was made professor of physic at Thoulouse. The theses, which he made as candidate for this place, were upon putrefaction; and he maintained them with such a metaphysical subtilty, as embarrassed all his competitors. He continued in this city some time, still outwardly professing the popish religion: but at last growing weary of dissembling, he repaired to Amsterdam, where he was circumcised, took the name of Isaac, and professed Judaism; still continuing here also to practise physic, in which he was much esteemed.

Upon the publication of Spinoza's book, he made slight of a system, the falseness of which he easily discovered; and when Brendenbourg's answer came to his hands, OROBIO, being persuaded, that the author, in refuting Spinoza, had also admitted some principles which tended to atheism, took up his pen against both  
the



the authors, and published a piece to that purpose, entitled, "*Certamen philosophicum adversus J. B. Principia.*" But the dispute which he held with the celebrated Philip Limborch, against the Christian religion, made the most noise. Here he exerted the whole force of his metaphysical genius, and carried it on with great temper; and the three papers which he wrote on the occasion were afterwards printed by his antagonist, in an account which he published of the controversy, under the title of "*Amica Collatio cum Judæo, &c.*" OROBIO died in 1687.—Vide "*Biblioth. Univers.*" tom. vii.—Bafnage's "*History of the Jews,*" &c.

## O W E N (GEORGE)

Born in the Diocese of Worcester, and educated at Oxford.

He became probationer fellow of Merton college in 1519, and took the several degrees in physic, that of doctor being conferred upon him in 1527. Soon after his graduation he was made physician to king Henry VIII; in which office he also served his successors king Edward VI, and queen Mary. In 1544, he was constituted a fellow of the college of physicians. His station at court, and the testimonies of respectable contemporaries, sufficiently assure us of his high character in his profession, but few particulars of his life important enough to be related are recorded. He was a witness to the will of king Henry VIII, who left him a legacy of a hundred pounds. It is reported, that the succeeding prince, Edward VI, was brought into the world by Dr. OWEN's means, who performed the Cæſarean operation on his mother. From this circumstance, whether truly or falsely related, we may conclude him to have been a practitioner in midwifery as well as in physic.

IN the first year of queen Mary, he was very instrumental in obtaining an act for the confirmation and enlargement of the powers granted to the college of physicians. Some time after, in the same reign, upon occasion of a difference between the college of physicians and the university of Oxford, concerning the admission of an illiterate person to a degree, who was rejected by the college upon their examination, cardinal Pole, then chancellor of the university, was appealed to, and obliged the university to consult doctor OWEN, together with Dr. Thomas Huys, the queen's physician, "*de instituendis rationibus quibus Oxoniensis Academia in admittendis Medicis, uteretur.*" An agreement was in consequence made, which the chancellor approved and ratified by his authority. We learn little farther concerning this eminent physician, except that he enjoyed for several years before his death divers lands and tenements near Oxford, which had belonged to religious houses, and were conferred upon him by the favour of Henry and Edward. It may hence appear somewhat extraordinary, that one of his descendants should be condemned to death in the year 1615, for maintaining the legality of killing a prince excommunicated by the pope. Dr. OWEN died October 10, 1558, of an epidemic intermittent, and was buried in St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

Leland intimates, that he had written several pieces on medical subjects, but none of them preserved. Tanner mentions the following work of his writing: "A meet Diet for the new Ague, set forth by Dr. OWEN."—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 68.

## P.

PALFIN (JOHN)

A Surgeon of Eminence, born at Ghent in Flanders:

Being made anatomist and reader in surgery in that city, he was much distinguished by his lectures as well as practice. He wrote upon several subjects with good learning and judgement. He died at Ghent in an advanced age, 1730. He had an intimate connection with Davaux, a celebrated surgeon at Paris; and Heister, in his book of "Surgery," quotes a treatise upon the same subject, written in the German tongue by PALFIN.

His works are, "An Osteology, or Description of the Bones," in Flemish, translated by himself into French; "An Account of the Dissection of two monstrous Infants joined together," in Flemish; "A Description of the Parts of Generation in a Woman: together with Licetus's Treatise of Monsters, and a Dissertation on the Circulation of the Blood in a Fœtus, against M. Mery, of the Academy of Sciences at Paris;" "The Anatomy of the Human Body," &c. in Flemish, translated by the author into French, with additions and alterations. Vide "Supplement de Paris," &c.

PARACELSUS (AUREOLUS PHILIPPUS THEOPHRASTUS  
BOMBAST DE HOHENHEIM,)

A famous Physician,

Was the son of Wilhelmus Hohenheim, a learned man, and licentiate in physic, though a slender practitioner, yet possessed of a noble library, being himself

the natural son of a master of the Teutonic order. He was born in 1493, at a village called Einsiedlen in Switzerland, about two German miles from Zurich. At three years of age, he is said to have been mutilated, and made an eunuch by a sow. Accordingly we always find him a bitter enemy to women; and he is almost the only great man upon record without a passion for the sex, though his picture, as taken from life, represents him with a beard. He was instructed by his father in physic and surgery, wherein he made great proficiency; but as he grew up, he was captivated with the study of alchymy, which occasioned his father to put him under the care of Trithemius, abbot of Spanheim, a man of great renown in those days. Having learned many secrets from Trithemius, he removed to Sigismond Faggerus of Schwartz, a famous German chymist; who, at that time, partly by his own industry, and partly by a multitude of servants and operators retained for the purpose, made daily improvements in the art. And here he assures us he learned spagyric operations effectually; after which he applied to all the most eminent masters in the alchymical philosophy, who concealed nothing from him; and from whom, as he himself relates, he learned his secrets.

BUT, not content with this, he visited all the universities of Germany, Italy, France, and Spain, in order to learn physic; and then he took a journey to Prussia, Lithuania, Poland, Walachia, Transilvania, Croatia, Portugal, Illyria, and the other countries of Europe, where he applied indifferently to physicians, barbers, old women, conjurors, and chemists, both good and bad; from all of whom he gladly picked up any thing that might be useful, and then enlarged his stock of sure and approved remedies. He also learned from  
Basil



Basil Valentine's writings the doctrine of the three elements, which, concealing the author's name, he adopted as his own, and published under the appellation of "Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury."

In the 20th year of his age, making a visit to the mines in Germany, he intended to travel into Russia; but being taken prisoner on the frontiers by the Tartars, he was carried before the Cham, and afterwards sent with that prince's son on an embassy to Constantinople; where, in his 28th year, he tells us, he was let into the secret of the philosopher's stone. He was also retained frequently as surgeon and physician in armies, battles, and sieges. He set a high value on Hippocrates and the ancient physicians, but despised the scholastic doctors, and above all the Arabs. He made great use of remedies prepared of mercury and opium, wherewith he cured the leprosy, venereal disease, itch, slight dropsies, and other infirmities, which to the physicians of those times, who were ignorant of mercury, and afraid of opium, as cold in the fourth degree, were utterly incurable.

By these cures he grew daily more celebrated and daring; especially after recovering the famous printer, Frobenius of Basil, whose case appears to have been a violent pain in his heel, which, upon PARACELSUS's treatment, removed into his toes, so that the patient could never stir them afterwards, though he felt no pain, and in other respects grew well; but soon after died of an apoplexy. By this cure he became acquainted with Erasmus, and was well esteemed by the magistrates of Basil, who, giving him a bountiful salary, made him professor in 1527, where he continued to teach philosophical physic two hours every day, sometimes in Latin, but more frequently in High Dutch. He read lectures to explain his own books, "De

Compositionibus ; De Gradibus," et " De Tartaro ;" which, according to Helmont, abounded in idle drollery, and contained little solid sense. Here, in a solemn manner seated in the chair, he burned the writings of Galen and Avicenna, declaring to his audience, that he would even consult the devil if God would not assist him : and this is compatible with his express declaration in several places of his works, that no one need scruple consulting the devil to get secrets of physic out of him. He had many disciples, with whom he lived in great intimacy. Three of these he maintained in diet and clothing, and instructed in several secrets, though they afterwards ungratefully deserted their master, and even wrote scandalous things of him, administering with great indiscretion the medicines he had taught them, to the great disadvantage of those who employed them. He also retained surgeons and barbers in his family, to whom he communicated useful secrets, but all of them left him soon after, and commenced hostilities against him. His only faithful disciples were the doctors Peter, Cornelius, Andrew, Ursinus, the licentiate Pangratius, and Mr. Raphael, of whom he speaks in terms of commendation.

During his two years residence in this city, he cured a noble canon of Lichtenfels, who had been given over by the physicians, of a violent pain in the stomach, with only three of his laudanum pills. The sick canon had promised him one hundred French crowns for the cure, but finding it so easily effected, he refused to pay, alleging with a jest, that PARACELSUS had given him but three mouseturds. Upon this our physician cited his patient before a court of justice ; where, a judge not considering so much the excellence of the art, as the quantity of labour and cost, decreed him only a trifling gratification. With this PARACELSUS was so exasperated,

exasperated, that, loading them with reproaches of ignorance and injustice, he rendered himself in some measure guilty of treason, and thus thought best to quit the court, and make haste home: whence, by advice of his friends, he privately withdrew out of the city, leaving his whole chemical apparatus to Johannes Oporinus. After this he continued rambling two years through the neighbouring parts of Alsatia, accompanied by Oporinus; and, in the course of a dissolute life, wrought many extraordinary cures, as we find related by Zwinger, who lived at the same time at Basil, and often heard the account from Oporinus himself\*.

It happened one evening, that PARACELSUS was called upon to visit a countryman dangerously ill near Colmar in Alsace; but, being set in for an evening's drinking with indifferent company, he deferred visiting the patient till the next morning; when, entering the house with a furious look, he asked if the sick person had taken any physic, intending to administer some of his own laudanum. The by-standers answered, that he had taken nothing but the sacrament, being at the point of death; at which PARACELSUS in a rage replied, "If he has had recourse to another physician, he has no occasion for me," and ran immediately out of doors. Oporinus, struck with this piece of impiety, bid PARACELSUS adieu: fearing the barbarity of his otherwise beloved master should some time fall on his own head.

From this time he continued wandering from place

\* This Oporinus, who had been for some time his servant and amanuensis, was a person of much learning, well skilled in the Greek and Latin tongues; who, possessed with a vain expectation of attaining his secrets, left his own family, and travelled with him for 20 years without learning any one thing; till, wearied out, he grew wise, and quitting PARACELSUS returned to Basil.

to place, always intoxicated, never changing his clothes and not so much as going to bed. In September 1541 being taken ill at a public inn at Saltsburgh, he died after a few days sickness, in his forty-eighth year though he had promised himself, by the use of his elixir that he should live to the age of Methusalem. He was buried in the hospital of St. Sebastian at Saltsburg with the following epitaph:

Conditur hic Philippus Theophrastus,  
Insignis medicinæ doctor, qui dira illa vulnera,  
Lepram, podagram, hydropisim, aliaque insanabilia  
Corporis contagia, mirifica arte sustulit:  
Ac bona sua in pauperes distribuendo collocandoque honoravit.

It is more than probable, that the majority of the pieces published in his works are not his, but that his followers chose to usher their performances into the world under his name. In effect, they are so many, and so different from each other, that it is next to impossible they should all have come from the same hand; and yet beside the three books already mentioned, which he lectured upon in public, there are some others that seem to be genuine, the titles of which are as follow: "De Peste;" De Mineralibus; "De Vitâ longa," and the "Archidoxa Medicinæ:" De Ortu Rerum naturalium;" "De Transformatione Rerum naturalium;" "De Vitâ Rerum naturalium." The rest are spurious, especially his "Theological Works."

With respect to his merit as to medicine and alchemy, it must be owned, that an arrogant assuming air infected all his writings as well as his actions. It was common with him to promise mighty things, with complete assurance, upon slender and unequal grounds. A strong instance of his weakness is his undertaking by the mere use of his elixir, to prolong a man's life to the age of Methusalem, and deliberating with himself



what period he should protract his own. With the vanity he asserts, that he knew the universal medicine, and the body of chemists have complimented him with the knowledge of it; but what effectually overthrows his pretensions to such a remedy is his own dying at an immature age. His real merit consisted in being well skilled in surgery, and practising it with great success; in understanding the common practice of physic as well as his contemporaries; in being alone master of the powers, preparations, and uses of metals; in having the use of opium to himself, and working wonderful cures thereby; and in being well acquainted with the virtues of mercury, in an age in which perhaps only he and Carpus knew any thing of the matter. As to his being possessed of the philosopher's stone, there are no sufficient proofs of it, and many strong ones to the contrary.

The system of PARACELSUS was somewhat so extravagant and uncommon, that we must not conceal it from the reader. His first principle is the analogy which he supposes between the great world and the little world, or the body of man. In man, for instance, he discovers the motions of the stars, the nature of the earth, water, and air; all vegetables and minerals; all the constellations, and the four winds. He asserts, that a physician ought to know what in man is called the dragon's tail, the ram, the polar axis, the meridian, the rising and setting of the sun: and if he be ignorant of these things, says our author, he is good for nothing. From the same author and his followers springs the opinion of a pretended and an imaginary agreement between the principal parts of a man's body with the planets; as of the heart with the Sun; of the brain with the Moon; of the spleen with Saturn; of the lungs with Mercury; of the kidneys and testicles with

with Venus ; of the liver with Jupiter ; and the gall with Mars : as there are also seven metals or minerals, which agree with these seven planets. PARACELsus also assures us, that in our limbus, that is, the human body, are the heavens, the earth, and the properties of all animals : and he also asserts, that a true physician must be able to say, “ This is a sapphire in  
 “ the body of man, this mercury, this a cypress, and this  
 “ a wall-flower.” He established a relation between diseases and plants : he maintained a prima materia or first matter, whence spring, among other things, the seeds of vegetables, animals, and minerals ; and the generation is only the exit of each seed from darkness to light, in which they lay in the first matter. Besides the four ordinary elements, fire, air, earth, and water and three principles, salt, sulphur, and mercury, he thought there was in all natural bodies something of celestial nature, which he calls quintessence, and which he describes thus : “ The quintessence is a substance  
 “ which is corporeally drawn from all bodies that in  
 “ crease, and from every thing that has life ; and this  
 “ substance is disengaged from all impurity and mortality ; it is of the highest subtilty, and separated from  
 “ all the elements.” He adds, that “ this quintessence  
 “ is not of a different nature from the elements, because  
 “ it is of itself an element.” He calls it also by the several names of the philosophical tincture, or philosopher’s stone, the flower, the sun, heaven, and æthereal spirit. “ This medicine,” says he, “ is an invisible  
 “ fire, which devours all diseases.” However, as the quintessence was, he acknowledges, very rare, he found himself under a necessity of seeking for particular remedies. In order to discover which, one of the means is to discover the signature of things. Thus, for instance, he maintained, that Euphrasia bore a mark  
 which

rich indicated its virtues for disorders of the eyes, and this mark is a small black figure within the flower, which, he said, represented the eye-ball; yet he depended chiefly upon metallic medicines, and even required that animal and vegetable substances should be chemically prepared, as necessary to extract the poisonous quality naturally in them.

He also believed, that certain words and characters, graved on stones, could cure some particular diseases, which would not yield to any other remedies: and he maintained, that a physician might have recourse to magic for the cure of diseases. It exceeds the bounds of this design to run out into a description of the effency, the magisteries, the elixirs, and other important secrets, which our author called "Magnalia Dei," as the quintessence, the azeth, and his laudanum. His surgery seems to have been more esteemed than it deserved. Upon the whole, in reading PARACELSUS's works, it is easy to observe, that he had a heated and disordered imagination, full of the crudest notions; whence it is no wonder he gave into astrology, geomancy, chiromancy, and the cabala, which were extremely common and popular in those ignorant ages. He says expressly, that medicine must be joined to magic, or it cannot be successful; by which he does not mean natural magic only, but declares, that no one should scruple getting certain secrets of physic from the devil; and boasts of holding a conversation with Galen and Avicen at the gates of hell. In short, he has used all possible means to persuade the world, that he was a real magician, so that if he has failed in his attempt it is his misfortune. Indeed it has been the common opinion that he was one; though perhaps the truer opinion may be, that in some instances he was rather an impostor than a conjuror. However,

among

among the bad things with which his works are stuffed, there are some that are good, and contribute to the improvement of physic. He was neither learned in the languages nor in philosophy; he had but little erudition; he says himself, that his library did not contain ten pages, and that he passed ten years without reading a book.

A vindication of PARACELSUS has been written by the late learned Dr. Heathcote in his "Sylva," from which we shall transcribe a few of his remarks. "One  
 " of the papers, in the 'Medical Transactions,' contains the following paragraph: 'If modern times  
 " had not furnished similar instances, it would have  
 " been matter of astonishment to us to have heard,  
 " that Erasmus, the friend, the correspondent, and the  
 " patient of our excellent Linacre, whose great skill  
 " in the science of physic he extols in several of his  
 " epistles, ever consulted in his own case so *wild*, so  
 " *illiterate* an enthusiast, as PARACELSUS appears to  
 " have been. But it is to be *lamented*, that in matters  
 " which relate to physic, even the most sensible part of  
 " mankind has ever shewn a degree of weakness and  
 " credulity, easily imposed upon by the *self-importance*  
 " of those, who know how to recommend themselves  
 " to the world by *bold promises*; and that *diffidence*  
 " *doubt*, and *hesitation*, which help to constitute the true  
 " character of a philosopher, have ruined both the  
 " fame and fortune of many an excellent physician.  
 " These words are important, and will furnish, as a  
 " preacher would say, abundant matter for edification.

" Now, though it is not meant to *vindicate* PARACELSUS fully and absolutely throughout, yet hath  
 " not this writer's zeal against him somewhat trans-  
 " ported, and carried him farther than the matter of

" fact



fact will in strictness admit of? That PARACELSUS was *wild* to a considerable degree, will not be denied; but, whether he was either so *wild* or so *illiterate* as he is here represented, it is at least pardonable to doubt, because men, neither *wild* nor *illiterate*, have thought and spoken highly of him. The writer quotes Erasmus, as having *consulted him in his own case*: his complaint and *lamentation* are grounded upon this very fact. If then Erasmus, though the friend and patient of Linacre, whose skill too in physic he hath greatly extolled, did (as by thus consulting him he certainly did) suppose that PARACELSUS might do what Linacre had not done, could Erasmus think otherwise than highly of him?

“ True it is, that Erasmus hath not spoken favourably of physicians in general; a letter of his to Warham, archbishop of Canterbury, beginning in these terms; ‘ Incidit Erasmo tuo periculosa, et omnium gravissima cum calculo conflictatio. Deventum in manus medicorum et pharmacopolorum, hoc est, carnificum et harpigierum,’ &c. But these and similar strokes regard chiefly the manners of the profession, and in no wise affect his testimony for PARACELSUS, whose abilities, as a professor, are the point in question. Others also have spoken in the highest terms of this physician. ‘ Placuit altissimo, PARACELSUM misisse,’ says Van Helmont, ‘ qui medicaminum altiores præparationes mundo proponeret:’ and Gerard Vossius speaks of him as having actually raised chemistry from the dead. ‘ He had’ says Rapin, ‘ a profound genius, but a dark and obscure expression; all his words were ænigmas, and all his discourses mysteries.’ Rallandus, a German physician, formed a dictionary of his new invented terms, which, however, did not suffice to make them

“ intelligible.

“ intelligible. He was thought to have used a familiar  
 “ or demon, and to have carried it about in the hilt of  
 “ his sword. It is certain, that he affected to pass for  
 “ magician ; and did not scruple to teach, that if God  
 “ refused to lend his assistance, it was lawful and right  
 “ to consult the devil ; for, says he, ‘ nihil refert an  
 “ Deus an diabolus ægro opem ferat, modi morbu  
 “ curetur.’ He was prepared also to be an ecclesiasti  
 “ cal reformer, and had his singularities in divinity as  
 “ well as in physic. He maintained, among other  
 “ strange things, ‘ that our first parents, before the fall  
 “ had not the parts necessary to generation ; but that  
 “ they protuberated afterwards, like a scrofulous  
 “ tumour from the throat.’ His manners were some  
 “ what savage ; he was arrogant and assuming, a mighty  
 “ boaster, a great promiser. By virtue of his Elix  
 “ Proprietatis, he undertook to protract the life of  
 “ man to any period ; but while he was deliberating  
 “ how far to protract his own, he died after a few days  
 “ illness in his 48th year. His works are in Latin  
 “ but less latinity, like his manners, is rather barbarous.  
 “ They have been printed more than once : the best  
 “ edition, as I suppose, is that of Geneva, 1658, in  
 “ vols. folio.

“ Now from this general survey of PARACELSUS, what  
 “ is the idea to be formed of his character ? why, un  
 “ doubtedly, *wildness* appears to have been a preva  
 “ ling cast in it ; but, was *wildness* peculiar to PAR  
 “ CELSUS ? was not Van Helmont ; were not an hun  
 “ dred others, *wild* as well as he ?—Take but the books  
 “ of writers upon other subjects ; upon philosophy  
 “ upon divinity, upon metaphysics particularly ; bring  
 “ them to the test of reason ; examine them well : you  
 “ will find that they abound with *wild* and fantasti  
 “ cal notions, with vain and groundless conceits ; that

‘ some write purely from imagination and tempera-  
 ‘ ment, that others are misled by prejudice and passion,  
 ‘ and that all are constantly losing sight of nature and  
 ‘ common sense. From PARACELUS this censurer  
 ‘ transcribes passages, on account of the just obser-  
 ‘ vations they contain;’ and owns that, ‘ in the midst  
 ‘ of the most incomprehensible jargon, he sometimes  
 ‘ talks intelligibly;’ which really is as much as can be  
 ‘ said of almost any writer, upon subjects so abstruse and  
 ‘ profound. Even from Galen, whose name has been  
 ‘ founded so high in the regions of physic, and whose  
 ‘ works are reckoned to contain so many excellent  
 ‘ things; I say, from Galen, will I undertake to pro-  
 ‘ duce as solid, full, and elaborate nonsense, as this  
 ‘ writer for his life can from PARACELUS. Galen  
 ‘ was doubtless an illustrious physician in his day,  
 ‘ and also a very acute and learned man. Isaac Ca-  
 ‘ saubon hath called him ‘ Criticorum, non minus  
 ‘ quam Medicorum, principem;’ but if he is now  
 ‘ read by here and there a man, it may possibly be as  
 ‘ much for his language and critical skill, as for any  
 ‘ medical treasures supposed to be lodged in him.

“ So much then for PARACELUS’s *wildness*; as for  
 ‘ his *illiteracy*, if I may so call it, this may not be so  
 ‘ easily ascertained. I can indeed readily conceive,  
 ‘ that he was no critic in Greek and Latin; but must  
 ‘ not hastily pronounce *illiterate* a man, who has left  
 ‘ us two or three folios in a learned language. True  
 ‘ it is, that his latinity favours of barbarism; but it is  
 ‘ equally true, that professional men, who could have  
 ‘ written in this language with purity and elegance,  
 ‘ have yet affected an obscure and even barbarous style,  
 ‘ merely to give their works a more mysterious and  
 ‘ scientific air: and PARACELUS, possibly, may have  
 ‘ done so too.”—Vide “Moreri,” “Boerhaave,” and  
 ‘ Shaw.”—Dr. Heathcote’s “Sylva,” p. 241, &c.

## PARÉ (AMÉROSE)

A celebrated French Surgeon, born at Laval in the Sixteenth Century.

HE was surgeon to Henry II, Francis II, Charles IXth, and Henry III. Being a Protestant, he would have been involved in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, had not the king himself, who so cruelly sacrificed multitudes of his subjects, shut him up in his own room, saying, that "it was not right for a man so useful to the world, to perish in such a manner." PARÉ wrote several treatises in French, which were translated into Latin by Jaques Guillemeau. The collection of these treatises has gone through several editions; the best is that of 1614, Paris, folio. PARÉ died in December 1590, at an advanced age, having enjoyed considerable reputation both as a surgeon and a man.

## PARKINSON (JOHN)

Of this ingenious English botanist, one of the first and most industrious cultivators of that science among us, the memorials that remain are very scanty. He was born in 1567, was educated to the profession of an apothecary, and resided in London. He rose to so distinguished a reputation in his profession, as to be appointed apothecary to king James I; and on the publication of his "Theatre of Plants," he obtained from the unfortunate successor of that prince the title of *Botanicus regis primarius*. The time of his death cannot be exactly ascertained, but as his "Herbal" was published in 1640, and it appears that he was living at that time, he must have attained his 73d year.

PARKINSON's first publication was,

1. "Paradis in Sole Paradisus terrestris; or a Garden



den of all Sorts of pleasant Flowers, which our English Ayre will permit to be nursed up: with a Kitchen Garden of all Manner of Herbes, Rootes, and Fruits, for Meat or Saufe, &c."

In this work the plants are arranged without any exact order. Nearly one thousand are separately described, of which seven hundred and eighty are figured on one hundred and twenty-nine plates, which appear to have been cut expressly for this work. PARKINSON was the first English author who separately described and figured the subjects of the flower garden; and this book is therefore a valuable curiosity, exhibiting a complete view of the extent of the English garden at the beginning of the last century. It may, perhaps, be necessary to inform the reader, that "*Paradisus in Sole*" is meant to express the author's name, *Park-in-Sun*. In 1640, he published his

2. "*Theatrum Botanicum; or, Theatre of Plants, or an Herbal of a large Extent; containing therein, a more ample and exact History and Declaration of the Physical Herbs and Plants than are in other Authors, &c.*" London, folio, 1746 pages.

This work had been the labour of the author's life, and he tells us, that owing to the "disastrous times," and other impediments, the printing of it was long retarded. Dr. Pultney is of opinion, that, allowing for the defects common to the age, PARKINSON will appear "more of an original author than Gerard or Johnson, independent of the advantages he might derive from being posterior to them. His Theatre was carried on through a long series of years, and he profited by the works of some late authors, which Johnson, though they were equally in his power, had neglected to use. PARKINSON's descriptions in many instances appear to be new. He is more par-

“ ticular in pointing out the places of growth. John-  
 “ son had described about 2,850 plants; PARKINSON  
 “ has near 3,800. These accumulations rendered the  
 “ *Theatrum Botanicum* the most copious book on the  
 “ subject in the English language; and it may be pre-  
 “ sumed, that it gained equally the approbation of me-  
 “ dical people, and of all those who were curious and  
 “ inquisitive in this kind of knowledge.

#### P A R S O N S (JAMES)

An eminent Physician, and polite Scholar, born at Barnstaple in Devonshire, in March 1705.

His father, who was the youngest of nine sons of colonel Parsons, and nearly related to the baronet of that name, being appointed barrack-master at Bolton, in Ireland, removed with his family into that kingdom, soon after the birth of his then only son James, who received at Dublin the early part of his education; and, by the assistance of proper masters, laid a considerable foundation of classical and other learning, which enabled him to become tutor to lord Kingston.

TURNING his attention to the study of medicine, he went afterwards to Paris, where (we now use his own words) “ he followed the most eminent professors in  
 “ the several schools, as Astruc, Dubois, Lemery, and  
 “ others; attended the anatomical lectures of the most  
 “ famous Hunaud and De Cat; and chemicals at the  
 “ king’s gardens at St. Come. He attended the phy-  
 “ sicians in both hospitals of the Hotel Dieu and La  
 “ Charité; and the chemical lectures and demonstra-  
 “ tions of Lemery and Boulduc; and in botany, Jussieu  
 “ Having finished these studies, his professors gave  
 “ him honourable attestations of his having followed  
 “ them with diligence and industry, which entitled  
 “ him

“ him to take the degrees of doctor and professor of  
 “ the art of medicine, in any university in the domi-  
 “ nions of France. Intending to return to England,  
 “ he judged it unnecessary to take degrees in Paris,  
 “ unless he had resolved to reside there ; and as it was  
 “ more expensive, he therefore went to the university  
 “ of Rheims, in Champagne, where, by virtue of  
 “ his attestations, he was immediately admitted to  
 “ three examinations, as if he had finished his studies  
 “ in that academy ; and there was honoured with his  
 “ degrees, June 11th, 1736. In the July following he  
 “ came to London, and was soon employed by Dr.  
 “ James Douglas, to assist him in his anatomical works,  
 “ where in some time he began to practise. He was  
 “ elected a member of the royal society in 1740 ; and,  
 “ after due examination, was admitted a licenciate of  
 “ the college of physicians, April 1, 1751, paying  
 “ college fees, and bond stamps of different denomi-  
 “ nations, to the amount of 41l. 2s. 8d. subject also  
 “ to quarterage of 2l. per annum. In 1755, he paid  
 “ a farther sum of 7l. which, with the quarterage  
 “ money already paid, made up the sum of 16l. in  
 “ lieu of all future payments.”

On his arrival in London, by recommendation of  
 his Paris friends, he was introduced to the acquaintance  
 of Dr. Mead, Sir Hans Sloane, and Dr. James Doug-  
 las. This great anatomist made use of his assistance,  
 not only in his anatomical preparations, but also in  
 his representations of morbid and other appearances,  
 a list of several of which was in the hands of his friend  
 Dr. Maty, who had prepared an eloge on Dr. PAR-  
 sons, which was never used, but which, by the fa-  
 vour of Mrs. Parsons, Mr. Nichols has preserved  
 at large.

Though Dr. PARSONS cultivated the several branches

of his profession, he was principally employed in the obstetrical line. In 1738, by the interest of his friend Dr. Douglas, he was appointed physician to the public infirmary in St. Giles's. In 1739, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, by whom he had two sons and a daughter, who all died young. Dr. PARSONS resided for many years in Red-Lion-Square, where he frequently enjoyed the company and conversation of Dr. Stukely, bishop Lyttleton, Mr. Henry Baker, Dr. Knight, and many other of the most distinguished members of the royal and antiquarian societies, and that of arts, manufactures, and commerce; giving an elegant weekly dinner to a large but select party. He enjoyed also the literary correspondence of D'Argenville, Buffon, Le Cat, Beccaria, Amb. Bertrand, Valltravers, Ascanius, Turberville, Needham, Dr. Garden, and others of the most distinguished rank in science. As a practitioner he was judicious, careful, honest, and remarkably humane to the poor: as a friend, obliging and communicative; cheerful and decent in conversation; severe and strict in his morals, and attentive to fulfil with propriety all the various duties of life. In 1769, finding his health impaired, he proposed to retire from business and from London, and with that view disposed of a considerable number of his books and fossils, and went to Bristol. But he returned soon after to his old house, and died in it after a week's illness, on the 4th of April 1770, to the inexpressible grief of his wife and sister-in-law, and many of his intimate friends, to whom his memory will always be precious. By his last will, dated in October, 1766, he gave his whole property to Mrs. Parsons; and in case of her death before him, to Miss Mary Reynolds, her only sister, "in recompence for her affectionate attention to him and to his wife, for a long course of years, in sickness and in health."



It was his particular request, that he should not be buried till some change should appear in his corpse ; a request, which occasioned his being kept unburied seventeen days, and even then the slightest alteration only was perceivable. He was buried at Hendon, in a vault which he had caused to be built on some ground purchased at the death of his son James. On his tomb is the following inscription :

Here,  
 Taken from his sorrowful Family and  
 Friends,  
 By the common Lot of frail Humanity,  
 rests JAMES PARSONS, M.D.  
 Member of the College of Physicians,  
 and F.R.S. and S.A.  
 A man,  
 in whom the most dignifying Virtues  
 were united with Talents the most  
 numerous and rare.  
 Firm and erect in conscious Conviction,  
 no Consideration could move him  
 to desert Truth, or acquiesce to her  
 Opponents.  
 Physic, Anatomy, Natural History,  
 Antiquities, Languages, and the  
 Fine Arts,  
 are largely indebted to his Skill and  
 Industry in each :  
 For many important Truths discovered  
 in their Support,  
 Or Errors detected in which they were  
 obscured.  
 Yet though happy beyond the general  
 Race of Mankind in mental  
 Endowments,  
 The sincere Christian, the affectionate  
 Husband,  
 The generous and humane Friend,  
 were in him superior to the sage  
 Scholar and Philosopher.

He died April 4th, 1770,  
in the 66th Year of his Age.  
Here also lies the Body of James  
Parsons,

Son of the above-named Dr. PARSONS,  
who died December 9th, 1750,  
in the ninth Year of his Age.

A portrait of Dr. PARSONS, by Mr. Wilson, is now in the British Museum. Another by Wells, in the hands of his widow, with a third unfinished; and one of his son James; also a family piece, in which the same son is introduced, with the doctor and his lady, accompanied by her sister. Among many other portraits, Mrs. Parsons has fine ones of the illustrious Harvey, of bishop Burnet, and of Dr. John Freind; a beautiful miniature of Dr. Stukely; some good paintings by her husband's own hands, particularly the rhinoceros, which he described in the "Philosophical Transactions." Mrs. Parsons is also in possession of his MSS. and some capital printed books; a large folio volume, entitled, "*Figuræ quædam Miscellaneæ, quæ ad Rem Anatomicam Historiamque naturalem Spectant, quas propriâ adumbravit manu* JACOBUS PARSONS, M.D. S.S.R. Ant. &c." another called "Drawings of curious Fossils, Shells, &c. in Dr. PARSONS's Collection, drawn by himself."

It would be beyond our limits, to enter into an enumeration of the many curious articles at various times communicated to the public by Dr. PARSONS, which, however, may be seen in the "Anecdotes of Bowyer." We shall, therefore, close this article with an extract from Dr. Maty's eulogy. "The surprising variety of  
" branches which Dr. PARSONS embraced, and the se-  
" veral living as well as dead languages he had a know-  
" ledge of, qualified him abundantly for the office of  
" assistant secretary for foreign correspondences, which  
" the

“ the council of the royal society bestowed upon him  
 “ about the year 1750. He acquitted himself to the  
 “ utmost of his power in the functions of this place,  
 “ till a few years before his death, when he resigned in  
 “ favour of his friend, who now gratefully pays this  
 “ last tribute to his memory. Dr. PARSONS joined to his  
 “ academical honours, those which the royal college of  
 “ physicians of London bestowed upon him, by ad-  
 “ mitting him, after due examination, licentiate, on  
 “ the first day of April, 1751. The diffusive spirit  
 “ of our friend was only equalled by his desire of in-  
 “ formation. To both these principles he owed  
 “ the intimacies which he formed with some of the  
 “ greatest men of his time. The names of Folkes,  
 “ Hales, Mead, Stukely, Needham, Baker, Collin-  
 “ son, and Garden, may be mentioned on this occa-  
 “ sion, and many more might be added. Weekly  
 “ meetings were formed, where the earliest intelli-  
 “ gence was received and communicated of any dis-  
 “ covery both here and abroad; and new trials  
 “ were made, to bring to the test of experience the  
 “ reality or usefulness of these discoveries. Here it  
 “ was that the microscopical animals found in several  
 “ infusions were first produced; the propagation of  
 “ several insects by section ascertained; the constancy  
 “ of nature amidst these wonderful changes esta-  
 “ blished.

“ His ‘ Remains of Japhet, being Historical En-  
 “ quiries into the Affinity and Origin of the Euro-  
 “ pean Languages,’ is a most laborious performance,  
 “ tending to prove the antiquity of the first inhabitants  
 “ of these islands, as being originally descended from  
 “ Gomer and Magog, above 1000 years before Christ,  
 “ their primitive and still subsisting language, and its  
 “ affinity with some others. It cannot be denied but

“ that

“ that there is much ingenuity, as well as true learning  
 “ in this work, which helps conviction, and often sup-  
 “ plies the want of it. But we cannot help thinking,  
 “ that our friend’s warm feelings now and then mislead  
 “ his judgement, and that some atle ast of his conjec-  
 “ tures, resting upon partial traditions, and poetical  
 “ scraps of Irish scalds and Welsh bards, are less satis-  
 “ factory than his tables of affinity between the several  
 “ northern languages, as deduced from one common  
 “ stock. Literature, however, is much obliged to  
 “ him for having in this, as well as in many of his other  
 “ works, opened a new field of observations and dis-  
 “ coveries.

“ In enumerating our learned friend’s dissertations, we  
 “ find ourselves at a loss whether we should follow the  
 “ order of subjects, or of time ; neither is it easy to ac-  
 “ count for their surprising variety and quick succession.  
 “ The truth is, that his eagerness after knowledge was  
 “ such, as to embrace almost with equal facility all  
 “ its branches, and with equal zeal to ascertain the me-  
 “ rit of inventions, and ascribe to their respective, and  
 “ sometimes unknown authors, the glory of the dis-  
 “ covery. Many operations, which the ancients have  
 “ transmitted to us, have been thought fabulous,  
 “ merely from our ignorance of the art by which they  
 “ were performed. Thus the burning of the ships of  
 “ the Romans at a considerable distance, during the  
 “ siege of Syracuse, by Archimedes, would perhaps  
 “ still continue to be exploded, had not the celebrated  
 “ M. Buffon in France shewn the possibility of it, by  
 “ presenting and describing a model of a speculum, or  
 “ rather assemblage of mirrors, by which he could set  
 “ fire at the distance of several hundred feet. In the  
 “ contriving indeed, though not in the executing of  
 “ such an apparatus, he had in some measure been  
 “ forestalled



forestalled by a writer now very little known or read. This Dr. PARSONS proved in a very satisfactory manner; and he had the pleasure to find the French philosopher did not refuse to the jesuit his share in the invention, and was not at all offended by the liberty he had taken. Another French discovery, I mean a new kind of painting fathered upon the ancients, was reduced to its real value in a paper, which shewed our author was possessed of a good taste for the fine arts; and I am informed, that his skill in music was by no means inferior, and that his favourite amusement was the flute. Richly, it appears from these performances, did our author merit the honour of being a member of the antiquarian society, which long ago had associated him to its labours.

“ To another society, founded upon the great principles of humanity, patriotism, and natural emulation, he undoubtedly was greatly useful. He assisted at most of their general meetings and committees; and was for many years chairman to that of agriculture; always equally ready to point out, and to promote useful improvements, and to oppose the interested views of fraud and ignorance, so inseparable from very extensive associations. No sooner was this society formed, than Dr. PARSONS became a member of it. Intimately convinced of the nobleness of its views, though from his station in life little concerned in its success, he grudged neither attendance nor expence. Neither ambitious of taking the lead, nor fond of opposition; he joined in any measure he thought right; and submitted cheerfully to the sentiments of the majority, though against his own private opinion.

“ The

“ The just ideas he had of the dignity of our pro-  
 “ fession, as well as the common links which ought  
 “ unite all its members, notwithstanding the diff-  
 “ rences of country, religion, or places of education  
 “ made him bear impatiently the shackles laid upon  
 “ great number of respectable practitioners; he wishe  
 “ fondly wished, to see these broken; not with a vie  
 “ of empty honour and dangerous power, but as t  
 “ only means of serving mankind more effectually  
 “ checking the progress of designing men, and illit  
 “ rate practitioners, and diffusing through the who  
 “ body a spirit of emulation. Though by frequen  
 “ disappointments he foresaw, as well as we, the lit  
 “ chance of a speedy redress, he nobly persisted in t  
 “ attempt; and had he lived to the final event, wou  
 “ undoubtedly, like Cato, still have preferred the co  
 “ quered cause to that supported by the gods. Afte  
 “ having tried to retire from business and from Lond  
 “ for the sake of his health, and having disposed  
 “ most of his books with that view, he found it inco  
 “ sistent with his happiness to forsake all the advan  
 “ ges which a long residence in the capital, and t  
 “ many connexions he had formed, had rendered h  
 “ bitual to him. He therefore returned to his  
 “ house, and died in it after a short illness, April  
 “ 1770.

“ The style of our friend's compositions was ful  
 “ ciently clear in description, though in argument n  
 “ so close as could have been wished. Full of  
 “ ideas, he did not always so dispose and connect the  
 “ together, as to produce in the minds of his reader  
 “ that conviction which was in his own. He t  
 “ much despised those additional graces which com  
 “ mand attention when joined to learning, observatio  
 “ and sound reasoning. Let us hope that his example  
 “ sp

spirit will animate all his colleagues ; and that those practitioners who are in the same circumstances will be induced to join their brethren, sure to find amongst them those great blessings of life, freedom, equality, information, and friendship. As long as these great principles shall subsist in this society, and I trust they will outlast the longest liver, there is no doubt but the members will meet with the reward honest men are ambitious of, the approbation of their conscience, the esteem of the virtuous, the remembrance of posterity." Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nichols, p. 384, &c.

## P A T I N (Guy)

French Writer of much Wit and Learning, and Professor of Physic in the Royal College at Paris,

Was of an ancient and good family, and born at Houan, a village near Beauvais, in Picardy, in 1602. His father proposed to bring him up an advocate ; and in order to give him a good enunciation, made him read Plutarch's Lives aloud while he was yet a child. He was first placed in the college of Beauvais, but afterwards sent to Paris, and put in the college of Boncourt, where he continued two years, and went through a course of philosophy.

SOME time after, a benefice was offered him, which he flatly refused, protesting absolutely, that he would never be a priest. His father was not very much offended with this, perceiving the refusal to proceed from something ingenuous in his nature ; but his mother was so enraged, that he was five years without seeing her, or going home. Drelincourt, professor of Physic at Leyden, assured Bayle, that PATIN had been corrector to a press ; and it was probably during this period, when he did it for a support. Meanwhile he

was

was advised to improve himself, in order to be a physician at Paris, and with this view he studied very hard from 1622 to 1624, and was admitted there. His father and mother were then pacified, and assisted him with money to take his degrees and to purchase books. Five years after he married a woman of fortune, by whom he had several children. He became an eminent practitioner, and also published some pieces in the way of his profession; but they are neither numerous nor considerable. We have a list of them in Mercklin's "*Lindenius Renovatus*," where the title of the first, and as it should seem the most considerable, runs thus: "*De Valetudine tuendâ per Vivendi Normam, Usumque legitimum Rerum ad bene salubriterque Vivendum necessarium*:" yet, in a letter to Spon, he owns himself ashamed of it, and assures him that it was not worth his reading.

It was not any thing he wrote in his life-time upon physic, "but his "*Letters*," published since his death, which have rendered his name so celebrated. Some select "*Letters*" were first published at Geneva in 1683, which, meeting with a prodigious sale, encouraged the bookseller to add two more volumes, and all the three were soon after published both in Holland and at Paris. "These letters," says Voltaire, "were read with eagerness, because they contained anecdotes of such things as every body loves, and satires which are liked still more. They serve to shew what uncertain guides in history those writers are, who inconsiderately write down the news of the day. Such relations are frequently false, or perverted by the malice of mankind; and such a multitude of petty facts are seldom considered as valuable but by little minds." Upon the publication of the first volume in 1683, Bayle passed the following judgement upon



upon these letters, which indeed is applicable to all that came out afterwards. “ It is fit the reader should be advertised, that all the witty sayings, and all the stories he relates, are not true. There are some places where he shews a terrible malice, and a prodigious boldness in giving a criminal turn to every common transaction. We should be very much to blame to believe these passages, because they are printed. All that can be gathered from them is, that Mr. PATIN wrote them to his friend, as a thing he had heard from others, and to continue the custom he had a long time observed of conversing with him by letters, as he would have done if they had taken a walk together. It is very well known, men in conversation talk as soon of a current rumour, though it afterwards proves false, as they would of any thing that is true; and when a man is of a satirical humour, as it must be granted Mr. PATIN was, that which is published to the disadvantage of our neighbour is much more taken notice of, than that which is spoken of to his praise.” It is not an easy matter to determine, whether these letters were really designed for the public by the author, or written, as they are, in a careless manner for the particular use of those to whom they are directed. If PATIN had designed them for the public, he would have filled them with learning and observations upon learned men and their works; he would not have published things which were not well examined, and as they offered themselves to his fancy; and in short, we should have had fewer falsehoods in them, but probably we might not have found his natural wit and genius, we might not have met with so many curious matters of fact, so many lively and bold strokes, which divert us, and put us upon making solid reflections. Beside the three volumes

lumes already mentioned, two more were afterwards published at Amsterdam 1718, under the title of "Nouvelles Lettres de feu M. GUY PATIN, tirées du Cabinet du M. Charles Spon." All the five volumes are in duodecimo, and the letters bear date from 1642 to 1672.

It was in this last year that our author died, and left a son named Charles, who became very celebrated and excellent, particularly in the knowledge of medals. It is said that GUY PATIN resembled Cicero, and had much the air of that illustrious orator, whose statue is still to be seen at Rome. Vide "Bayle's Dictionary," "Siècle de Louis XIV." tom. 2, &c.

#### P A T I N (CHARLES)

Second Son of Guy Patin, born at Paris, February 23, 1633,

Made so wonderful a progress in literature, that he maintained Greek and Latin theses upon all parts of philosophy, in 1647. His professor, who was an Irishman, and did not understand the Greek language, was very angry at these theses, when he was desired to examine them; but seeing the young man had prepared to defend them without a moderator, he was forced to preside at the disputation, for fear of hurting his reputation. The pope's nuncio, thirty-four bishops, and many persons of quality, were present at the disputation, when the respondent, having stood the shock for the space of five hours in both languages, was with great glory admitted to a master of arts degree. At this time he was only fourteen years old. He afterwards studied the civil law, in complaisance to an uncle by his mother's side, who was an advocate in the parliament of Paris; he took his licence at Poitiers, after sixteen months, and was admitted an advocate in the same parliament. He spent six years in this profession.

but could not forsake the study of physick, to which his inclination always led him. It was his father's wish also, that he should give up the law, and devote himself to physick; so that he easily relished the reason which the celebrated physician Marefcot alleged for preferring the profession of physick to the priesthood; for which his father had originally designed him. This reason was, that it had afforded him three benefits which he never could have obtained by the priesthood; one, that he had enjoyed a perfect state of health to the age of eighty-two; another, that he had gained a hundred thousand crowns; a third, that he had acquired the intimate friendship of several illustrious persons.

As soon as he was admitted doctor of physick, he applied himself to practice, and succeeded greatly. He read lectures on physick in the room of professor Lopez, who was gone to Bourdeaux. Fearing to be imprisoned, for reasons which have never been cleared up, he quitted France in 1668, and travelled into Germany, Holland, England, Switzerland, and Italy. He fixed at Basil; but the war between the Germans and the French upon the frontiers made him so uneasy, that he removed with all his family into Italy. He was made professor of physick at Padua in 1676; and, three years after, honoured with the dignity of knight of St. Mark. He understood, in 1681, that the king of France would receive him into favour; and perhaps would have returned to his own country, if the chief professor's place in surgery at Padua had not been given to him, with an augmentation of his salary. He died there, October 2, 1693, of a polypus in his heart. He had married, in 1663, the daughter of a physician in Paris; a learned lady, by whom he had two daughters, who became also learned. They were all of the

academy of the Ricovrati at Padua, and all distinguished themselves by some small publications.

CHARLES PATIN published a great number of valuable works, which, says Voltaire, "are read by men of learning, as his father's letters are by men of leisure." Some of these relate to subjects of physic, but the greater part are employed upon medals and antiquities. The principal are; 1. "Introduction à l'Histoire par la Connoissance des Medailles, 1665," in 12mo. 2. "Imperatorum Numismata," folio. 3. "Thesaurus Numismatum, 4to. 4. "Relations historiques et curieuses de diverses Voyages en Allemagne, Angleterre, Hollande, &c." 12mo. 5. "Prattica del Medaglie," 12mo. 6. "De Numismate Antiquo Augusti et Platonis," 4to. 7. "De optima Medicorum Secta. Oratio Inauguralis," 4to. 8. "De Avicennâ," 4to. 9. "De Scorbuto, 4to. 10. "Quod optimus Medicus debeat esse Chirurgus," 4to. 11. "Lycæum Patavinum, sive Icones et Vitæ Professorum, Patavii Anno 1682 publice docentium," 4to. and many other things of a smaller nature, as well relating to his profession, as to medals, inscriptions, and antiquities in general.

When the "Introduction to History by the Knowledge of Medals" was published, it was censured by Mr. Sallo, in his new "Journal des Sçavans," who also treated CHARLES PATIN'S "Defence" of it with great contempt. This very much incensed Guy Patin who expressed himself thus in a letter to his friend "I do not know whether you have received a kind of  
" Gazette, which is called the Journal of the Learned  
" the author whereof having complained in a little article  
" against my son Charles concerning a medal  
" made here the last year for the Switzers, he has answered  
" him. I have sent you his answer, which is  
" wise



‘ wife and modest. This new Gazetteer has replied  
 ‘ to him, and there speaks as one who is ignorant and  
 ‘ extravagant; to which reply he would doubtless have  
 ‘ had a smart and strong answer, if CHARLES had not  
 ‘ been desired to suspend his reply, and threatened with  
 ‘ a letter under the king’s signet. The truth is, Mr.  
 ‘ Colbert takes into his protection the authors of this  
 ‘ Journal, which is attributed to Mr. Sallo, a counsellor  
 ‘ in parliament.’

In another letter Guy Patin speaks of the causes of  
 his son’s disgrace, and of his leaving Paris, which he  
 imputes to certain prohibited books found in his study.  
 The reasons Bayle gives are, First, that CHARLES  
 PATIN was sent into Holland, with an order to buy  
 up all the copies of the “Amours of the Royal Pa-  
 lace,” and to burn them upon the place without sparing  
 any. Secondly, that a great prince gave him this  
 commission, and promised to reward him for his pains.  
 Thirdly, that this commissioner, having bought up all  
 the copies, did not burn them, but sent a great num-  
 ber of them into the kingdom. “This,” says Bayle,  
 is the common report at Paris: I know not whether  
 it be well grounded.” Vide “Bayle’s Dictionary.”  
 “Siècle de Louis XIV,” tom. ii, &c.

#### P E C Q U E T (JOHN)

A learned Physician, a Native of Dieppe, and a considerable Author  
 of the seventeenth Century,

HAS rendered his name celebrated by his discovery of  
 the receptacle of the chyle, with which, however, some  
 allege, that Bartholomæus Eustachius was acquainted  
 before him. But the world is obliged to PECQUET for  
 proving, beyond all contradiction, that the lacteal ves-  
 sels convey the chyle to this receptacle; and for prov-  
 ing,

ing, that it is thence carried by particular vessels through the thorax, almost as high as the left shoulder, and there thrown into the subclavian vein, from which it is immediately conveyed to the heart. In 1654, he published his new discoveries in anatomy in 4to; and in 1661, his book, "De Thoracis Lacteis" at Amsterdam. He died at Paris in February 1674.

# PELLETIER (JAQUES)

A celebrated French Physician, born at Mons in 1517,

Was eminent also as a scholar, and became principal of the colleges of Bayeux and Mons at Paris, where he died in 1582. His writings have not retained all the estimation, which they possessed in his own time, but they are numerous.

1. "Commentaries on Euclid," written in Latin 8vo.

2. "De Dimensione Circuli," fol. Basil, 1563.

3. "Disquisitiones Geometricæ," Lugd. 1567 8vo, with some other works of this kind.

4. "Dialogue de l'Ortografe è Prononciacion François," 8vo, Lyons 1555, in which, as may be seen by the title, he proposes to write words as they are pronounced; a theoretical improvement, but attended with too many difficulties in practice to be adopted in any country. Mr. James Elphinston has long been making similar attempts, with similar success, in England.

5. "Two or three Collections of very bad Poetry."

6. "A Description of Savoy."

7. "A Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry."

8. "A French Art of Poetry written in Prose." He published also on his own profession :

9: "A

9. "A small Treatise on the Plague," in Latin;  
d,
10. "A Concordance of several Passages in Galen,  
th some detached Treatises," in one volume, 4to,  
59.

## PERRAULT (CLAUDE)

eminent Frenchman, the Son of an Advocate of Parliament, born  
at Paris in 1613.

He was bred a physician, but practised only among his  
relations, his friends, and the poor. He discovered  
early a particular taste for the sciences and fine arts;  
which he acquired a very consummate knowledge,  
without the assistance of a master. He was skilled in  
architecture, painting, sculpture, mathematics, physics,  
and all those arts which relate to designing and me-  
chanics. He excelled especially in the first of these,  
and was one of the greatest architects France ever  
produced. Lewis the fourteenth had a great taste for  
architecture, and sent for Bernini from Rome, and  
other architects; but PERRAULT was preferred to them.  
The entrance into the Louvre, which was de-  
signed by him, is, says Voltaire, "one of the most au-  
gust monuments of architecture in the world. We  
sometimes go a great way in search of what we have  
at home. There is not one of the palaces at Rome,  
the entrance of which is comparable to this at the  
Louvre; for which we are obliged to PERRAULT,  
whom Boileau has attempted to turn into ridicule."  
These two great men had a terrible quarrel for some  
time, and the resentment of Boileau carried him so far,  
to deny PERRAULT to have been the real author of  
those great designs in architecture which passed for his.  
PERRAULT had said something against Boileau's  
Satires," as if certain passages in them reflected upon

the king; he also joined with his brother Charles in supporting the moderns, while Boileau was in general for the ancients; and both these things together drew the poetical vengeance of Boileau upon him. They were however reconciled at length; and Boileau acknowledged PERRAULT to be a man of great merit, and very learned in matters relating to physics and the fine arts.

Monf. Colbert, who loved architecture, and was ready to supply all means for bringing it to perfection put him upon translating "Vitruvius" into French and illustrating it with notes; which he did, and published it, in 1673, in folio, with figures. PERRAULT was supposed to have succeeded in this work beyond all that went before him, who were either architects without learning, or learned men without any skill in architecture. PERRAULT was both an architect and learned man, and had great knowledge of all those things relating to architecture of which Vitruvius speaks as painting, sculpture, mechanics, &c. He had so extraordinary a genius for mechanics, that he invented the machines, by which those stones fifty-two feet in length, of which the front of the Louvre is formed were raised. He had a fine hand at designing and drawing models; and the connoisseurs have observed that the originals done by himself, from which the figures for his "Vitruvius" were taken, were more exact and finished than the copper-plates themselves, although these are exceedingly beautiful. A second edition of his "Vitruvius" revised, corrected, and augmented, was printed at Paris, in 1684, in folio.

When the academy of sciences was established, he was chosen one of its first members, and was chiefly depended upon in what related to mechanics and natural philosophy. He gave proofs of his great knowledge in these, by the publication of several works

among



among which were, “*Mémoires pour servir à l’Histoire naturelle des Animaux*,” printed in 1676, folio, with figures; *Essais de Physique*,” in four volumes, 12mo, the first three of which came out in 1680, and the fourth in 1688; “*Recueil de plusieurs Machines de nouvelle Invention*, 1700,” 4to, &c. He died Oct. 9, 1688, aged 75. Although he had never practised physic in any public way, yet the faculty of Paris, of which he was a member, had such an opinion of his skill, and esteem for the man, that after his death they desired his picture from his heirs, and placed it in their public schools with those of Fernelius, Riolanus, and others, who had done honour to their profession. Vide “*Niceron*,” tom. xxxiii.—“*Siècle de Louis XIV*,” chap. 27, &c.

## P E T I T (PETER)

A very learned Frenchman,

Was born at Paris in 1617, and brought up to the profession of physic, in which faculty he took a doctor’s degree at Montpellier; but afterwards, returning to Paris, neglected the practice of it, and gave himself up entirely to the study of polite literature. He lived some time with the first president of the parliament of Paris, Lamoignon, as preceptor to his sons; and afterwards with Monsr. Nicolai, first president of the chamber of accounts, as a man of letters and companion: He spent the greater part of his life in composing; and he had a wonderful facility with his pen, which enabled him to write much. He was deeply read in the ancient Greek and Latin authors, and joined to his skill in these an uncommon knowledge in philosophical matters. He died in 1687, aged 70, having taken a wife not long before.

HE wrote only in Latin, but a great number of works both in verse and prose. His first production seems to have been "An Elegy upon the Death of Gabriel Naud in 1653." In 1660, he published, in 8vo, "*De Motu Animalium spontaneo Liber unus.*" PETIT was a great partisan for the peripatetic philosophy; and in this, as well as some other works of the same kind, he has strenuously supported the principles of Aristotle, and combated those of Des Cartes. "*Epistolæ Apologeticæ A. Menjoti de variis Sectis amplectendis Examen; ad Medicos Parisienses, Autore Adriano Scauro, D. M. 1666,*" 4to. Menjot had maintained, very reasonably one would think, that a man should attach himself to no particular sect, but take from each whatever he found good; which sentiment, it seems, did not please PETIT, and therefore he opposed it in this work under the fictitious name of Scaurus. He published the same year, in 8vo, under the feigned name of Marinus Statilius, "*Apologia pro Genuitate Fragmenti Satyrici Petroniani;*" which Hadrian Valesius then, and the best critics since, have agreed to reject as spurious. Eutyphron was another assumed name, under which he published a piece in 1667, 4to, "*De novâ Curandorum Morborum Ratione per Transfusionem Sanguinis:*" he rejects this method of cure, which was approved by many physicians of his time, and supports his own opinion with much elegance and learning. In 1683, were published at Utrecht, in 8vo, "*Miscellaneorum Observationum Libri iv.*" These are verbal criticisms upon various authors, and shew great accuracy as well as profound erudition. The same year at Paris came out in 8vo, "*Selectorum Poematum Libri ii. Accessit Dissertatio de Furore Poetico.*" The "Dissertation" is curious, and shews the author to have been a very ingenious man;

an; and the "Poems" have merit enough to rank him with Rapin, Menage, and the best writers of modern Latin poetry. "De Amazonibus Differtatio, Paris, 1685," 12mo; the edition of Amsterdam, 1687, 12mo, is preferable, there being additions by the author, and critical observations by M. de la Jonnoye. "De Naturâ et Moribus Anthropophagorum Differtatio," at Utrecht, 1688, 8vo; a curious and learned work. "In tres priores Aretæi Libros commentarii: Una cum Differtatiunculâ de Petitiâ, et copioso in eisdem Commentarios Indice, 726," 4to. It was Maittaire, who published this posthumous work, and set the life of PETIT at the head of it.

There are several other works of our author, but we have mentioned the principal. Care must be taken in the mean time not to confound him with another Peter Petit, who was his contemporary, and a man of a very different turn. Vide "Baillet's Jugemens des Sçavans," tom. v.—"Niceron," tom. xi, &c.

#### P E T I T (JOHN LEWIS)

Was born at Paris of a creditable family, on the 13th of March, 1674. A vivacity and penetration of mind uncommon to one of his age were observed in his tenderest infancy. M. Littre, a celebrated anatomist, and particular friend of his father, had then an apartment in his house: he soon conceived for the son of his friend a real affection, of which the young PETIT always appeared to have a very deep sense.

GRATITUDE, or probably rather the boy's own inclination, sometimes led him to the chamber where M. Littre performed his dissections. These visits seemed to discover the origin of those talents, which nature had implanted

implanted in him for surgery. He was one day found in a granary, making the object of one of M. Littre's most profound researches that of his amusement. He had privately conveyed away a rabbit, and thinking himself in no danger of being surpris'd, cut it up, with a view of imitating what he had seen performed. M. Littre regarded this as the effect of a premature disposition, looked on it as a very favourable omen, and took a pleasure in cultivating it. The young PETIT had scarcely attained his seventh year, when he assisted regularly at the lectures of M. Littre. The eyes and memory are a sufficient assistance for retaining matters of fact, and practical anatomy is of this nature. That which is most irksome, and often deters from the study of the human body, those perhaps who would cultivate it with the greatest success, is the aversion many have to the touching a dead body. M. PETIT had the advantage of being familiar with the dead, before he was acquainted with that sensation of horror, which they raise in the greater part of mankind. He made in a short time considerable progress in dissections; in less than two years M. Littre entrusted him with the ordinary preparations, and afterwards left to him the whole care of his theatre. M. PETIT filled this place with success: he did not confine himself to prepare only what was to make the subject of his master's lessons; he made to the scholars such demonstrations, as were heard with pleasure even by connoisseurs.

Six or seven years spent in a constant application to anatomy, under such a master as M. Littre, gave to PETIT a knowledge far superiour to his age, and with this excellent foundation he began the study of surgery. He was placed, in 1690, under M. Castet, a celebrated surgeon, and of considerable practice in venereal disorders. He remained with him two years, in order to obtain



obtain a brevet, by means of which he could appear as pupil, which M. Littre could not give him. He chiefly employed his time in attending the public courses, and frequenting the hospitals, and no one ever shewed a more ardent passion for improving himself. M. Marechal has related, that being surgeon-major of La Charité, and going there very early in the morning to dress the patients, he has often found young PETIT stretched out and sleeping on the steps of the hospital. He thought himself well recompenced for all this trouble, in securing by this means a commodious place at the side of a bed, where he knew there was an operation of some importance to be performed.

In 1692, he was employed to examine the state of the military hospitals of the marshal de Luxemburg, who formed the siege of Namur under Lewis the fourteenth. He made this and the following campaigns, taking advantage of every opportunity to improve himself, whilst he instructed others. He employed himself, during the summer, in making demonstrations on the bones: as soon as the season permitted the use of bodies, he held regular courses of anatomy. The voluntary labours he imposed on himself, his assiduity in the discharge of his duties, and a regular conduct, which is soon taken notice of in armies, fixed on him the eyes of his superiours. At their recommendation, the magistrates at Lisle granted him the use of a hall in the town-house, where he publicly demonstrated anatomy, during the winter of 1693. The following winters he did the same at Mons and Cambray, with the same protection of the magistrates, and always with additional success.

The talent for dissection naturally leads a surgeon to perfection in the art of operating; but the perfection of surgery consists in knowing when to abstain from operations.

operations. A true surgeon does not compute his success by the number of subjects, whom he has been obliged to mutilate ; he makes it his study to find out the respective powers of art and nature ; he knows how to direct the latter, when she deviates from the proper road, and to assist her motions, when they have a salutary tendency ; he is not unacquainted with any of the resources, with which a strict regimen and the administration of suitable remedies furnish him, for the treatment of disorders. M. PETIT gave very early marks of his sagacity on these points, far different from the art of merely operating, and which require a knowledge infinitely more extensive. At the peace of 1697, M. PETIT was continued in the place of surgeon assistant-major of the hospital of Tournay. He set out towards the month of March 1696, on his return to Paris. He went through the customary examinations, and was admitted master in surgery, on the 27th of May, 1700.

M. PETIT held, at the beginning of his establishment, several public courses of anatomy and operations, in the physick schools. He had fixed, at his own house, a school of anatomy and surgery, where he had for his audience the greater part of the most celebrated physicians and surgeons of Europe. He did not quit these exercises, but when his occupations, which increased every day from the confidence the public reposed in him, no longer suffered him to discharge himself of them with all the assiduity he thought they deserved.

The time necessary for his offering himself a candidate for the first places of his company was scarce expired, when M. PETIT was named provost, by the unanimous votes of his brother surgeons. A little time after, an opportunity offered to M. PETIT of giving the most undoubted proofs of his zeal for the honour

nour and progress of his art. The strange revolution, which had degraded surgery for more than half a century, had not extinguished emulation in true surgeons. Two celebrated men, Bienaïse and Roberdeau, placed by the general esteem in the first rank of their profession, had founded the office of demonstrators, in favour of pupils: all their colleagues, animated with the same spirit, erected, to the glory of surgery, a lasting monument of their zeal for the public good, in causing an anatomical theatre to be built. This edifice, destined for the instruction of pupils gratis, was scarcely finished, when the fund, appointed to so important an use, experienced the vicissitude of the times: the demonstrations were not made with exactness, and they, to whose charge they were committed, did not sufficiently attend to them. It was soon perceived, what bad effects the negligence in performing these public exercises would produce. Those pupils, who had made the greatest proficiency, established among themselves regular conferences on matters relating to surgery. These assemblies shortly became very numerous; they even grew to such repute as to be distinguished by the title of "The Chamber of Emulation." The young men, no doubt, imposed on themselves with regard to the utility of these conferences; they were persuaded, that they could answer all the purposes of the public lectures, which were then held. M. PETIT found out an expedient for bringing back these mistaken youths to the true and genuine source of instructions. He advertised a public course to be held, and made choice of a subject then entirely new: it was the demonstration of the several instruments of surgery. He did not confine himself merely to shewing the form and construction of them, and explaining the uses for which they were intended; he exposed the inconveniences

niences resulting from certain constructions; gave hints for the improvement of several others; rendered his demonstrations interesting, by explaining the manner in which the instruments ought to be used in operations; and incessantly inculcated the facts, which he had observed in practice on different occasions. This course, important as it was, did not immediately produce the effect, with which he had flattered himself. Those who held the first places in "the Chamber of Emulation" hereby found themselves reduced to simple auditors. It appeared a difficult matter to comply with their inclinations, and to induce them to return into the bosom of the schools; but M. PETIT, by his industry, surmounted the apparent impossibility of succeeding in this attempt. He permitted them to start what objections they pleased, and undertook to resolve them on the spot. This conduct, which not less discovers a vast fund of knowledge, than the most generous concern for the interests of surgery, answered his expectations. By this method he sustained alone the credit of the schools, put an end to a kind of schism, and laid the foundation of the reviving splendour of surgery.

The ability and great experience, of which M. PETIT gave fresh proofs every day, secured to him the highest reputation, and caused him to be considered as one, who could find out resources in the most difficult cases. His name alone inspired with confidence; he had the honour of being consulted by several sovereign princes, who were indebted to his superiour skill for the health they afterwards enjoyed. In 1734, he took a journey to Spain for Don Ferdinand; he resisted the most pressing solicitations; the most advantageous establishments, that were offered for his family, could not overcome the strong inclination he had to settle in



his own country. Such uncommon and striking incidents are no very certain rules to judge of a surgeon's merit; mere chance, the patronage of great men, and several other circumstances quite foreign to science, are too frequently the means of acquiring a reputation, which, though ever so brilliant, cannot be considered but as a very dubious and equivocal sign of ability. Only the productions of the understanding can enable any one to determine with certainty, how much those, who cultivated a science, have deserved it; this is the bright side of M. PETIT's life. His name is inrolled among the most learned societies of Europe; he was member of the royal academy of sciences, since the year 1715; he likewise became one of the royal society of London. We will not recite here the works he furnished to that of Paris, and which hold an honourable rank in its memoirs. Those which he has given on hemorrhage, on the fistula lachrymalis, and on the operation on the frænum of the tongue, will sufficiently demonstrate, that M. PETIT united to a very solid practice a considerable share of penetration and genius.

M. PETIT presented, in 1736, a very interesting memoir on aneurisms. The memoirs printed since the year 1734, on the fistula lachrymalis, discover no less skill in mechanism and anatomy, than a profound knowledge in surgery. He also invented a very ingenious tourniquet in general use.

Every thing afforded to M. PETIT a subject of observation; the most simple things, if it may be said that there are any of this nature in surgery, became interesting when he treated of them. We may know, without being a surgeon, that children are born with a frænum, of greater or smaller length, under the tongue, which is called the string. This frænum is not always a disorder, as the vulgar apprehend; it serves, according

ing to M. PETIT, to moderate the too quick motions of the tongue, and to secure the new-born infant from a very fatal accident. He has remarked, that the operation of cutting this string, performed without necessity, left to this part the dangerous liberty of bending itself backwards, and facilitating by this means a motion, at which the child incessantly endeavours; and which also raising the extravasated blood into the mouth, at length causes the infant to swallow its tongue: that is to say, it is engaged so far in the throat, that the child is soon suffocated. In this case, the death of the infant is generally attributed to convulsions, to a suffocating catarrh, and a thousand other like causes; whilst it is owing to blind custom, and an injudicious practice, and has been immaturely brought on by thus attempting, without any other examination, to rectify the defects of nature. M. PETIT gives some remarkable instances of this, observed by himself, and circumstantially related. He reduces the necessity of performing this operation to the sole case, where the string happens to be so short, that it does not permit the infant to bring its tongue near enough to the lips, to lay hold of the nipple, and hinders its sucking. Beside this case, which is uncommon, and calls for immediate succour, M. PETIT does not think, that the disorder of the frænum requires that we should proceed to the operation in so tender an age; and is of opinion that the various and incessant motions of the tongue are almost always sufficient for lengthening out the frænum, before the infant arrives to the age of speaking and as much as is necessary for this purpose. He gives an instrument of his own invention, for practising this operation with certainty, and without danger of a hemorrhage. He subjoins the methods he has made use of for remedying this accident, when the operation

has been performed by less skilful hands, and describes how the danger, wherein the infant is of swallowing its tongue, may be prevented.

M. PETIT owes in a particular manner the reputation he has acquired to his treatise on the disorder of the bones; a work, the translation of which into almost all languages demonstrates its great utility. The first edition of this treatise appeared in 1705. M. PETIT published a second edition of it in 1723, which is augmented with several new observations, and some inventions, as useful as ingenious, for the reducing of fractured and luxated limbs, and the commodiousness of the dressings, whereof he had already given a minute account to the royal academy of sciences. His remarks on the rupture of the tendo achillis merit a particular attention.

When the king created, in 1724, five demonstrators of the schools of surgery, that the instruction of pupils might be regularly carried on, and no longer interrupted by casual events, Mess. Mareschal and de la Peyronie proposed M. PETIT to his majesty for explaining to the students the principles of an art, wherein he had rendered himself so worthy of applause. He had conferred on him, in 1730, one of the two places of royal censor, which were granted to the body of surgeons. The king named him director of the royal academy of surgery, on the establishment of this society, in 1731. M. de la Peyronie, on his advancement to the post of first surgeon to the king, the principal functions of which he had not performed till the year 1737, except his right of survivorship, exerted, in favour of M. PETIT, the privilege of naming a provost; and, in 1749, M. de la Martiniere, who so generously pursued the steps of his illustrious predecessor, shewed him the same mark of his esteem and consideration. M. PETIT did

not conceal his inclination of being appointed for the third time to one of the first offices in his company. Some persons suspected, that he had not desired this post but from interested views; and others thought, that being flattered with a distinction, whereof perhaps he will furnish the only example, he had set his heart on it, purely out of self-love. But, those who harboured these sentiments were little acquainted with the indefatigable zeal of M. PETIT. The scholastic exercises, at which he had presided during his second appointment, had brought to his remembrance an infinite number of facts in practice, which he had put in order, that he might publish a general treatise of operations in surgery. This work, in the composition of which he had employed himself for twelve years, was far advanced at his decease; all the plates of it were engraved, and even all the cuts of it were struck off for two thousand copies. M. PETIT was in hopes of putting his last corrections to this treatise, and of drawing from his third presidency the same advantages, which he had from the second. Such was his motive for so earnestly desiring to fill this place; but his great age did not permit him to sustain the weight of it any longer; his health began to decline; he had, in the space of six months, two or three oppressions at the breast, which some bleedings had abated; but he remained, in consequence of them, with an habitual difficulty of respiration, which increased on the least exercise that was any thing violent. He was seized with a considerable spitting of blood on the 17th of April, 1750, and died on the 20th, just as he entered into the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Of a life so long, and every period of it so usefully filled up as that of M. PETIT has been, we can scarcely trace back the most remarkable events. One of those, which



which had flattered his ambition the most, was the honour he had of being sent for, in 1738, to a consultation about the dauphin, on which occasion M. de la Peyronie opened an abscess seated on the lower jaw of that prince. The greatest and most respectable persons in Europe had recourse to his advice. Several sovereigns were pleased to receive from his hands surgeons, in whom they could put their whole confidence. He had the charge, in 1744, of sending a number of surgeons to the king of Prussia, to fill up the first places in the armies, and in the hospitals of the principal cities of this great prince's dominions.

A merit so generally acknowledged could not fail, according to all appearances, of greatly contributing to the advancement of surgery, and adding fresh lustre to a profession of such consequence to the life of man. This very merit, notwithstanding, served as a foundation to the most violent oppositions, and afforded the strongest arguments against the means proposed for bringing the art to perfection. The declaration which ordains that, for the future, the art of surgery shall not be exercised in Paris, without the students having been prepared for it by the study of letters, and having received the degree of master of arts, had scarce been obtained, when the strongest opposition was made to this memorable law, so worthy of the king's paternal affection for his subjects. The opponents thought they had proved, that Latin and philosophy were of no use to surgeons, by mentioning the name of M. PETIT, whose means surgery had made such progress. This instance is little conclusive: M. PETIT was an extraordinary person, whose fertile genius, penetration, and judgement supplied perfectly well whatever the profoundest studies could have added to them. He had experienced himself what obstacles the want of

these studies had been to his advancement. This induced him to learn Latin when he was fifty years old; and he made such progress in it, as enabled him to understand the books of anatomy and surgery written in this language. But the natural endowments of his mind, which was lively and penetrating, joined to his great experience, had furnished what another would not have drawn, but with difficulty, from reading the best books. He had a just way of reasoning, and was capable of making a proper estimate of things. It was by this natural logic, that he became acquainted with nature, and knew how to reason on the connection of effects with their causes. It is impossible to express how much the schools of anatomy and surgery lost by the death of a man, who had raised both to such a degree of lustre. His works will ensure him the esteem of posterity, and his memory be had in veneration, so long as the public shall be sensible of the progress of surgery, and those of the profession apply themselves to the cultivation of this science.—Vide “The History of the Academy of Surgery, at Paris,” vol. i, p. 65 &c.

#### P E T I T (—)

The Son of the celebrated Surgeon just mentioned,

Was born on the 28th of May, 1710. Nothing, that can contribute to an excellent education, was neglected in his. When he had finished his school exercises, his father for some time interrupted the course of his studies, in order to try whether he could accustom himself to the view of the first objects of surgery, for which beginners have generally a kind of horror. This trial was made in such a manner as not to force his inclination; he was left, as it were, to himself for several months

months; his father gave him no intimation, that it would be any satisfaction to him to see him prefer this profession more than any other, and contented himself with introducing into his company several persons of a distinguished rank in literature, who should put his son in the way of reaping the benefit of the first seeds cast into his mind, and at the same time teach him the knowledge of the world.

THE young man found in himself an inclination towards surgery; and as he heard it incessantly inculcated, that anatomy was its basis, he shut himself up alone, to dissect animals, having no other book but nature to direct him, and no other master but his own genius. His chamber, however, soon became too narrow for his projects: he spoke to some of his father's pupils, and they held together a clandestine course of anatomy. The secret was then entrusted to too many, not to be divulged. His father, who now pretended to have just discovered it, was much pleased at his son thus employing himself, and in order to present a new field to his emulation, he held a course of anatomy, for his instruction, on a human body.

No sooner had our young anatomist taken a near view of the wonders of the machine, the structure of which his father laid open to him, than he was inflamed with the desire of being acquainted with its most delicate springs; he would make the analysis of it himself, and requested, with the utmost earnestness, that he might be permitted to go to the hospital La Charité to make dissections there.

His father consented to it, and plainly foreseeing, that his son would make surgery his sole occupation, he required of him to divide his time between anatomy and philosophy. M. PETIT readily submitted to any thing in favour of the sciences, without being negligent

in those engagements he had already entered into in favour of surgery; and at the end of his course of philosophy, he took the degree of master of arts in the university of Paris in 1729.

M. PETIT applied himself seriously to the study of the sciences, such as experimental philosophy, geometry, and the mathematics. His great ardour for the practical part of anatomy made him indifferent in the choice of the bodies, and it was from this want of precaution, that he contracted a cutaneous disorder, which took up several years before it was removed, and became more dangerous in proportion as it disappeared.

The progress he made was daily more visible. There was discovered in him an uncommon sagacity and penetration: the abilities of the disciple astonished the master, and as his conduct was directed by prudence, he was not brought out to public view, but he attended his father as a companion in his visits and practice, and was received a master in surgery in 1730.

As soon as he became a member of the academy of surgery, he discovered a zeal as judicious as it was affectionate, for the honour and interests of surgery; he had the establishment of the academy at heart, and it was not long before he distinguished himself in it. He gave reflections on the different methods of cutting for the stone, such as might induce lithotomists to think, that he had made this disorder his principal occupation.

But he did not display his abilities on subjects relating to surgery only, he had just pretensions to offer himself as a candidate to the academy of sciences at Paris, and seemed persuaded, that a man of learning has nothing more to wish for, when he has gained admission into that society. With this view he prepared his way for  
being



being presented to that illustrious body with confidence, and employed himself in writing several memoirs, which were not finished, on the true cause which renders the luxation of the thigh so difficult; on the mechanism of respiration; and on the use of the muscles of a similar kind, which are too simply regarded as parts intended to fortify the same motions. Several of these subjects disclose a knowledge proceeding from the sublimest speculation, and are certainly within the comprehensions of surgeons as well as other men. He was nominated in 1732, to the place of royal demonstrator, as his father's deputy.

By this new employment, he found himself obliged to explain to the students in surgery the principles of their art, and the theory of wounds, ulcers, and abscesses; but as this theory is founded on experience, he resisted all the instances of his father, who pressed him to make his appearance in public. He would have the lessons he was to give to others taken from observation, and for this purpose he desired to be employed in the army. Accordingly, he made the campaign in 1733, as surgeon assistant-major; he was appointed surgeon-major the year following, and made in the Rhine the two campaigns of 1734 and 1735.

A surgeon-major of an army of a hundred thousand men, scarce twenty-four years old, is a kind of prodigy, capable of raising envy in the oldest surgeons, and of alarming the soldiers; but the instant M. PETIT's son was mentioned, every one applauded the choice.

M. PETIT having now gained experience from what the military surgery had taught him, began to put in order the brilliant ideas he had conceived on several essential parts of surgery. He took much trouble in writing a large work on extravasations, where we meet

with singular observations, new prospects, and just consequences. He lingered under a painful disorder, and expired on the 19th of August, 1737, having not yet attained his 24th year.

He projected a treatise of osteology and myology, with new plates, by which he intended to correct those imperfections, to which delicate eyes are never reconciled, though they see them every day. He seriously set about putting his materials together, in order to hold a public course of the principles, when death snatched him from us.

He was already the Boerhaave of France with regard to the theory, and would have acquired the reputation of a great practitioner; and had he arrived at that degree of fame, to which a happy alliance of the two branches of his art would have carried him, we should not have sought for parallels out of his own family. The son would, one day, have been compared to none but the father; but, like the son of our excellent physician, Dr. Darwin, was this rising young man torn from the affectionate embraces of his parents, from the fair prospect of an increasing reputation, and by his premature death the sciences of anatomy and surgery have sustained an irreparable loss. Vide "The History of the Academy of Surgery, at Paris," vol. i. p. 39, &c.

PETIVER (JAMES)

An eminent English Botanist,

Was contemporary with Plukenet; but the exact time of his birth is not known, or is much intelligence concerning him at present to be obtained. His profession was that of an apothecary, to which he was apprenticed under Mr. Feltham, then apothecary to St. Bartholomew's hospital.

WHEN

WHEN he entered into business for himself, he settled in Aldersgate-street, and there continued for the remainder of his life. He obtained considerable business, and after a time became apothecary to the Charter-house. After the Tradescants, he appears to have been the only person, except Mr. Courten, and Sir Hans Sloane, who made any considerable collection in natural history, previous to those of the present day. He engaged the captains and surgeons of ships, to bring him home specimens, and enabled them to select proper objects by printed directions, which he distributed among them. By these means his collection became so valuable, that some time before his death, Sir Hans Sloane offered him four thousand pounds for it. After his death, it was purchased by the same collector. His museum extended his fame both at home and abroad. He was elected into the royal society, and, becoming acquainted with Ray, assisted him in arranging the second volume of his "History of Plants." He died April 20, 1718, and much honour was shewn to him at his funeral, by the attendance of Sir Hans Sloane, and other eminent men, as pall-bearers, &c.

He gave the world several publications on various subjects of natural history:

1. "Musæi Petiveriani Centuriæ decem," 1692, 1703, 8vo.

2. "Gazophylacii Naturæ & Artis, Decades decem," folio, 1702, with 100 plates.

3. "A Catalogue of Mr. Ray's English Herbal, illustrated with Figures," folio, 1713, and continued in 1715.

4. Many smaller Publications, which may be found enumerated in Dr. Pultney's book.

5. Many

5. Many Papers in the “Philosophical Transactions,” and a material article in the 3d. volume of Ray’s work, entitled, “*Plantæ rariores Chinenſes, Madraſpatanæ, & Africanæ, a Jacobo Petivero ad Opus conſummandum collatæ,*” &c. Many of his ſmaller tracts having become very ſcarce, his works were collected and publiſhed, excluſive of his papers in the Transactions, in 2 vols. folio, and one 8vo, in the year 1764.

#### PETTY (SIR WILLIAM)

A ſingular inſtance of an univerſal practical genius, was the elder ſon of Antony Petty, a clothier at Rumſey, a ſmall town in Hampſhire, where he was born May 16, 1623. It is hard to determine, whether the courſe of his education were directed more by his father or himſelf; for being carried in his infancy, by the bent of genius and inclination, to view the common mechanics at work, he preſently took up the tools himſelf, and ſoon grew to handle them with ſuch dexterity, that at twelve years of age he had attained a ſkill in each trade, not much inferior to that of the ordinary workmen therein. After this, he went to the grammar-ſchool at Rumſey, where, if we may believe his own account, he not only acquired a competent readineſs in the Latin, Greek, and French tongues, but alſo became maſter of all the rules of common arithmetic, practical geometry, dialing, and the aſtronomical part of navigation in three years time. Thus inſtructed in literature, and the knowledge of ſeveral mechanical trades, he removed at the age of fifteen to the univerſity of Caen, in Normandy; and after ſome ſtay there, returning to England, was preferred in the navy; where, by the time he was twenty, “he had,” to uſe his own words, “gotten up about  
“ three-



“ three-score pounds, with as much mathematics as any one of his age was known to have had.” Having thus made a purse, which, in the hands of such a manager, was a sufficient fund to support the expence of travelling abroad, he resolved to use it that way for further improvement in his studies. He began now to turn his thoughts to physick; and it was chiefly with the view of improving himself in that art, that, in 1643, he visited Leyden, Utrecht, Amsterdam, and Paris. He spent three years in foreign parts, and maintained his brother Antony, whom he had taken with him to educate, as well as himself; and yet brought home to Rumsey, in 1646, about 30 l. more than he carried out of it in 1643.

THE following year, having invented an instrument for double writing, he obtained a patent from the parliament for the sole teaching of that art for seventeen years. Though this project, however promising in the theory, did not turn to any great account in itself, yet by this means our author was brought into the knowledge of the leading men of those times; and observing their proceedings at Oxford, he resolved to lay hold of the opportunity of fixing himself there. Accordingly, having wrote his “ Advice to Mr. Hartlib for the Advancement of Learning,” he went thither in 1648, and at first was employed by their anatomical professor as his assistant. In the mean time he practised physick and chemistry with good success; and grew into such reputation, that the philosophical meetings, which preceded the royal society, were first held for the most part at his lodgings, and by a parliamentary recommendation, he was put into a fellowship of Brazen-Nose college, in the place of one of the ejected fellows, and created doctor of physick, March 7, 1649. He was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians,

cians, June the 25th, 1650. The same year he was chiefly concerned, among others, in the recovery of a woman, who had been hanged at Oxford, for the supposed murder of her bastard child. Jan. 1, 1650-1, he was made professor of anatomy; and Feb. 7, music professor at Gresham college, by the interest of his friend Dr. Graunt. In 1652, he was appointed physician to the army in Ireland; he was likewise physician to three lord lieutenants successively, Lambert, Fleetwood, and Henry Cromwell.

Some time after his settlement in Ireland, having observed, that, after the rebellion there in 1641, the lands forfeited thereby, which had been adjudged to the soldiers who suppressed it, were very insufficiently measured, he represented the matter to persons then in power, who granted him a contract, dated December 11, 1654, to make the admeasurements anew; and these he finished with such exactness, that there was no estate of 60l. per annum and upwards, which was not distinctly marked in its true value, maps being likewise made by him of the whole. By this contract he gained a very considerable sum of money. Beside 20s. per day, which he received during the performance, he had also a penny an acre by agreement with the soldiers, and it appears from an order of government, dated at the castle of Dublin, March 19th, 1655, that he had then surveyed 2008000 acres of forfeited profitable land. He was also one of the commissioners for setting out the lands to the army, after they were surveyed.

When Henry Cromwell obtained the lieutenancy of that kingdom, in 1655, he made the doctor his secretary, appointed him a clerk of the council there in 1657, and procured him to be elected a burgesse for West Looe, in Cornwall, in Richard Cromwell's par-

liament, which met January 27th, 1658. On March the 25th following, Sir Hierom Sankey, member for Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, impeached him for high crimes and misdemeanours, in the execution of his office. This brought him into England, when appearing in the house of commons, April 19th, he answered to the charge on the 21st, to which his prosecutors replying, the matter was adjourned, and it never came to an issue, that parliament being suddenly dissolved the next day. Henry Cromwell had written a letter to secretary Thurlow, dated the 11th of that month, in his favour, as follows: “ Sir, I have heretofore told you my thoughts of Dr. PETTY, and am still of the same opinion; and if Sir Hierom Sankey do not run him down with numbers and noise of adventurers, and such other like concerned persons, I believe the parliament will find him as I have represented. He has curiously deceived me these four years, if he be a knave. I am sure the juntos of them who are most busy are not men of the quietest temper. I do not expect you will have leisure, or see cause, to appear much for him; wherefore this is only to let you understand my present thoughts of him. The activeness of Robert Reynolds, and others, in this business, shews that PETTY is not the only person aimed at.”

Upon his return to Ireland soon after, some farther endeavours being used to push on a prosecution, PETTY published the same year, “ A Brief of the Proceedings between Sir Hierom Sankey and the Author, with the State of the Controversy between them,” in three sheets; which was followed by “ Reflections upon some Persons and Things in Ireland,” &c. He came again to England, and though he brought a very warm application in his favour from the lord lieutenant, in these terms,

terms, “ Sir, the bearer, Dr. PETTY, hath been  
 “ my secretary, and clerk of the council here in Ire-  
 “ land, and is one whom I have known to be an  
 “ honest and ingenious man. He is like to have fallen  
 “ into some trouble by some who envy him; I desire  
 “ you to be acquainted with him, wherein he shall  
 “ reasonably desire it: great endeavours have been  
 “ used to beget prejudice against him; but when you  
 “ speak with him he will appear otherwise;” yet he  
 was actually removed from his public employments  
 in June. In this year, 1659, he became a member  
 of the rota club, at Miles’s coffee-house, in New Palace  
 Yard, Westminster; but returned to Ireland not long  
 after Christmas, and staid there till the restoration of  
 Charles the second. Then he came into England, and  
 was received very graciously by his majesty; and re-  
 signing his professorship at Gresham, was made one of  
 the commissioners of the court of claims. April 11,  
 1661, he received the honour of knighthood, and the  
 grant of a new patent, constituting him surveyor-gene-  
 ral of Ireland; where he was chosen a member of par-  
 liament. Upon the foundation of the royal society,  
 he was one of the first members, and of the first coun-  
 cil established therein; and though he had declined the  
 practice of physic, yet his name appears in the list of  
 the fellows in the new charter of the college of physi-  
 cians, in 1663. About this time, he invented his  
 double-bottomed ship, to sail against wind and tide,  
 which was the occasion of much conversation. He  
 afterwards gave a model of this ship to the royal so-  
 ciety, which is still in their repository; to whom also,  
 in 1665, he communicated a paper “ Concerning the  
 building of Ships,” containing some curious secrets in  
 that art. This was taken away by lord Brouncker, who  
 kept it in his possession till 1682, and probably till his  
 death,



leath, faying, it was too great an arcanum of state to be commonly perused. Sir WILLIAM's ship performed one voyage from Dublin to Holyhead, into which narrow harbour she went against wind and tide, July 1663.

In 1666, Sir WILLIAM drew up his treatise, called *Verbum Sapienti*," containing an account of the wealth and expences of England, and the method of raising taxes in the most equal manner; shewing also, that England can bear the charge of four millions per annum, when the occasions of government require it. How much more does it bear at present! The same year he suffered a considerable loss by the fire of London; having purchased, several years before, the earl of Arundel's house and gardens, and erected buildings in the garden, called Token-house, which were for the most part destroyed by that dreadful conflagration. In 1667, he married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Hardresse Waller, knt. and relict of Sir Maurice Fenton, bart. and afterwards set up iron works and pilchard fishing; opened lead mines and a timber trade in Kerry, which turned to very good account. Meanwhile he found time to consider other subjects of general utility, and communicated them to the royal society. He wrote a piece of Latin poetry, and published it in London, 1679, in two folio sheets, under the name of "Guss. Jur. Minutius," with the title of "*Colloquium Davidis, cum Animâ suâ acurientâ Paraphrasin in 104. salmum de Magnalibus Dei.*" As he had before, in the spirit of a loyal subject, used his endeavours to encourage a chearful readiness to support the expence of the war against the Dutch, so he conceived a generous indignation of the sinister practices of the French, raise disturbances in England, increase our divisions, and corrupt the parliament at this time. It was in order

der to prevent, as far as he could, the mischiefs of these French politics, that he published, in 1680, a piece called "The Politician discovered, &c." and the like patriotic spirit pushed him on afterwards to write several essays in political arithmetic; wherein, from a view of the natural strength both of England and Ireland he chalks out a method of improving each by industry and frugality, so as to be a match for, or even superior to, either of her neighbours.

Upon the first meeting of the philosophical society at Dublin, after the plan of that of London, every thing was submitted to his direction; and when it was formed into a regular society, he was chosen president November 1684. Upon this occasion, he drew up: "Catalogue of mean, vulgar, cheap, and simple Experiments," proper for the infant state of the society and presented it to them; as he did also his "*Supellex Philosophica*," consisting of forty-five instruments requisite to carry on the design of their institution. In 1685 he made his will, wherein he declares, that, being then about sixty, his views were fixed upon improving his lands in Ireland, and to promote the trade of iron, lead, marble, fish, and timber, whereof his estate was capable. And as for studies and experiments, "think now to confine the same to the anatomy of the people, and political arithmetic; as also to the improvement of ships, land-carriages, guns, and pumps as of most use to mankind, not blaming the study of other men." But a few years after, all his pursuits were determined by the effects of a gangrene in his foot, occasioned by the tumefaction and inflammation of the gout, which put a period to his life at his house in Piccadilly, December 16, 1687, aged 65 years. He was carried to Rumsey, and there interred near his parents. There was laid over his grave only a flat stone

on the pavement, with this short inscription, cut by an illiterate workman.

Here layes  
Sir WILLIAM  
PETTY.

The character of his genius is sufficiently seen in his writings, which are observed to be very numerous. Among these it is said, he wrote the history of his own life, which, no doubt, contained a full account of his political and religious principles, as may be conjectured from what he has left us upon those subjects in his will, in which he has these remarkable words: “ As  
“ for legacies to the poor I am at a stand; and for beg-  
“ gars by trade and election, I give them nothing; as  
“ for impotents by the hand of God, the public ought  
“ to maintain them; as for those who can get no work,  
“ the magistrates should cause them to be employed;  
“ which may be well done in Ireland, where are fifteen  
“ acres of improveable land for every head; as for pri-  
“ soners for crimes by the king, or for debt by their  
“ persecutors, those who compassionate the sufferings  
“ of any object, let them relieve themselves, by re-  
“ lieving such sufferers; that is, give them alms, &c.  
“ I am contented that I have assisted all my poor re-  
“ lations, and put many into a way of getting their  
“ own bread, and have laboured in public works and  
“ inventions, and have sought out real objects of cha-  
“ rity; and do hereby conjure all who partake of my  
“ estate, from time to time to do the same at their  
“ peril. Nevertheless, to answer custom, and to take  
“ the sure side, I give twenty pounds to the most want-  
“ ing of the parish wherein I die. I die in the pro-  
“ fession of that faith, and in the practice of such wor-  
“ ship, as I find established by the laws of my country;

“ not being able to believe what I myself please, nor  
 “ to worship God better than by doing as I would be  
 “ done unto, and observing the laws of my country,  
 “ and expressing my love and honour to Almighty God,  
 “ by such signs and tokens as are understood to be such  
 “ by the people with whom I live.”

He died possessed of a large fortune, as appears by his will; where he makes his real estate about 6,500*l.* per annum; his personal estate about 45,000*l.* his bad and desperate debts 30,000*l.* and the demonstrable improvements of his Irish estate, 4,000*l.* per ann. This estate descended to his family, which consisted of his widow and three children, Charles, Henry, and Anne, of whom Charles was created baron of Shelbourne, in the county of Waterford, in Ireland, by king William the third; but dying without issue, was succeeded by his younger brother Henry, who was created viscount Dunkeron, in the county of Kerry, in that kingdom, and earl of Shelbourne, Feb. 11, 1718. He married the lady Arabella Boyle, sister to Charles, earl of Cork, who brought him several children. He was member of parliament for Great Marlow in Buckinghamshire, a fellow of the royal society; and died April 17, 1751. Anne was married to Thomas Fitzmorris, baron of Keny and Lixnaw, and died in Ireland, anno 1737.

The variety of pursuits, in which Sir WILLIAM PETTY was engaged, shews him to have had a genius capable of any thing to which he chose to apply it; and it is very extraordinary, that a man of so active and busy a spirit could find time to write so many things, as it appears he did by the following catalogue: 1. “ Advice to Mr. S. Hartlib, &c. 1648,” 4to. 2. “ A Brief of Proceedings between Sir Hierom Sankey and the Author, &c. 1659,” fol. 3. “ Reflections



tions upon some Persons and Things in Ireland, &c. 1660," 8vo. 4. "A Treatise of Taxes and Contribution, &c. 1662, 1667, and 1685," 4to. all without the author's name. This last was republished in 1690, with two other anonymous pieces. "The Privileges and Practice of Parliaments," and "The Politician discovered," with a new title-page, where they are all said to be written by Sir WILLIAM, which is a mistake. 5. "Apparatus to the History of the common Practice of dying," printed in Sprat's "History of R. S. 1667," 4to. 6. "A Discourse concerning the Use of Duplicate Proportion, together with a new Hypothesis of springing or elastic Motions, 1674," 12mo. See an account of it in "Phil. Transf." No. cix. and a censure of it in "Dr. Barlowe's Genuine Remains," p. 151, 1693, 8vo. 7. "Colloquium Davidis cum Animâ suâ, &c. 1679," folio. 8. "The Politician discovered, &c. 1681," 4to. 9. "An Essay in Political Arithmetic, &c. 1682," 8vo. 10. "Observations upon the Dublin Bills of Mortality 1681, &c. 1683," 8vo. 11. "An Account of some Experiments relating to Land Carriage," Phil. Transf. No. clxi. 12. "Some Queries, whereby to examine Mineral Waters," *ibid.* No. clxvi. 13. "A Catalogue of mean, vulgar, cheap, and simple Experiments, &c." *ibid.* No. clxvii. 14. "Maps of Ireland, being an actual Survey of the whole Kingdom, &c. 1685," folio. Sir WILLIAM has inserted some Maps of Lands and countries, surveyed by others, and not by himself. 15. "An Essay concerning the Multiplication of Mankind, 1686," 8vo. The Essay is not printed here, but only the substance of it. 16. "A further Assertion concerning the Magnitude of London, vindicating it from the Objections of the French," Phil. Transf. xxxv. 17. "Two Essays in Political Arithmetic,

&c. 1687," 8vo. An extract of these is in Phil. Transf. No. clxxxviii. 18. "Five Essays in Political Arithmetic, &c. 1687," 8vo. printed in French and English, on opposite pages. 19. "Observations upon London and Rome, 1687," 8vo, three leaves. His posthumous pieces are, 1. "Political Arithmetic, &c. 1690," 8vo, and 1755, with his "Life" prefixed, and a "Letter" of his never before printed. 2. "The Political Anatomy of Ireland," to which is added, "Verbum sapienti, 1691, 1719." In the title-page of the second edition, this treatise is called, "Sir WILLIAM PETTY's, Political Survey of Ireland." This latter was animadverted upon in "A Letter from a Gentleman, &c. 1692," 4to. 3. "A Treatise of Naval Philosophy, in three Parts, &c." printed at the end of "An Account of several new Inventions, &c. in a Discourse by way of Letter to the Earl of Marlborough, &c. 1691," 12mo. Wood suspects this may be the same with the Discourse about the building of Ships, mentioned above to be many years in the hands of lord Brouncker. 4. "What a complete Treatise of Navigation should contain," Phil. Transf. No. ccxviii. This was drawn up in the year 1685. Beside these, the following are printed in "Birch's Hist. of R. S." 1. "A Discourse of making Cloth with Sheep's Wool." This contains the History of the Clothing Trade, as N. 5. above does of that of dying; and he purposed to have done the like in other trades, in which design some other members of the society engaged, also at the same time. 2. "Supellex Philosophica."—Vide "Athen. Oxon." "Dr. Wallis's Account of the Philosophical Meetings in Hearne's Preface to Langtoft's Chron." v. 1, p. 163. "Henry Cromwell's Letter to Thurloe," in remark [1], &c.

## PEUCER (GASPARD)

A celebrated Physician and Mathematician,

Was born at Bautzen, in Lusatia, in 1525, and became a doctor and professor of medicine at Wirtemberg. He married a daughter of Melancthon, whose principles he contributed to diffuse, and whose works he published at Wirtemberg in 1601, in five volumes, folio. He had an extreme ardour for study. Being for ten years in close imprisonment, on account of his opinions, he wrote his thoughts on the margins of old books, which they gave him for amusement, making his ink of burnt crusts of bread infused in wine. He died in the 78th year of his age, on the 25th of September, 1602. He wrote several tracts.

1. "De præcipuis Divinationum Generibus," 4to. 1584.

2. "Methodus Curandi Morbos internos," Frankfurt, 1614, 8vo.

3. "De Febris," 1614, 4to.

4. "Vitæ illustrium Medicorum."

5. "Hypotheses Astronomicæ."

6. "Les Noms des Monnoies, des Poids, et Mesures," 8vo. His character, as drawn by himself, is that of a man who did no injury to any one, but on the contrary gave all the aid in his power to all who might require it. For these things he calls God to witness.

## PEYER (JOHANNES CONRADUS)

A Native of Schaffhausen, in Switzerland,

Is much celebrated for having first given an accurate account of the intestinal glands, which, in a state of health, separate a fluid for the lubrication of the intestines, and which in diarrhoeas, or upon taking a purge,

supply the extraordinary discharge, that happens upon these occasions. His works are,

1. "Exercitatio Anatomico-Medica, de Glandulis Intestinarum," Schaffhaufæ, 1677, Amstelod. 1682. This is in the Biblioth. Anatom. of Mangetus and Le Clerc.

2. "Pæonis & Pythagoræ Exercitationes Anatomicæ," Basil, 1682.

3. "Methodus Historiarum Anatomico-Mediarum, &c. 1679."

4. "Parerga Anatomica & Medica," Amstel. 1682.

5. "Experimenta nova circa Pancreas," extant in the Biblioth. Anatom. of Le Clerc and Mangetus.

#### P E Y R O N I E (FRANCIS DE LA)

Born at Montpellier, on the 15th of June, 1678.

The remembrance of what he has effected by his art, and for its promotion, will never be obliterated, and his name will always convey to the mind the idea of a great surgeon, and a great patriot. Under these two points of view it is, that latest posterity will respect his merit, and that we shall attempt to paint the character of this illustrious man.

At the age of fifteen years, he had finished his studies at the college of the jesuits in Montpellier, and had filled this period of his life with such success, as made all the arts with that he might cultivate them. His father, Raymond de la Peyronie, though a surgeon, designed him for a profession, which is reputed more respectable, purely from prejudice. He intended, in fact, to make him a physician; but the happy genius, which presides over the glory of surgery, did not permit these paternal inclinations, too frequently obeyed, to be carried into execution. The young LA PEYRONIE had the courage to resist them; his family

was



was forced to yield to the powerful voice of inclination. The celebrated M. Chirac, who had flattered himself with the hopes of acquiring so distinguished a subject to the faculty, saw himself obliged to lay aside his expectations, and advised the father and mother, with whom he was intimate, to suffer their son to follow his own natural bias.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE, now left to pursue his own road, exerted himself with greater vigour to justify the choice he had made. Though he had spent two years in the study of philosophy, he undertook a second course of physics, agreeably to the object he had in view. He assisted regularly at the public and private demonstrations of anatomy, attended the hospitals, accompanied the most noted surgeons in their visits to the patients, and observed the operations and manner of dressing. He did not fail attending the lectures of the ablest professors in physic at Montpellier. In fine, all his studies, all his applications, all his conversations, tended to no other end, but to render him capable of practising surgery.

He had made in a short time so rapid a progress, that his youth was the sole obstacle to his reception. His father applied for a dispensation on account of his age, which is scarce ever solicited but in favour of extraordinary merit, and which merit alone obtains for the generality. This grace was conceded to M. DE LA PEYRONIE, when he was scarcely nineteen years old. He went through the most rigorous examinations with applause, and was admitted surgeon to the satisfaction of the whole city.

The encomiums bestowed on him by his countrymen did not inspire him with that dangerous presumption, which is apt to make us think, that they are no more, and even less, than our due. M. DE LA PEY-

RONIE was not insensible how far removed he was from perfection; and when a man has so modest an opinion of his own abilities, this is the surest sign that he will arrive at it. He heard with transport, that his father, by the advice of M. Chirac, had resolved to send him to Paris. Accordingly he came to that city, and had the good fortune to be received as a pensioner at M. Marechal's\*, then chief surgeon of the hospital of La Charité, and afterwards first surgeon to the king. The friendship of so great a man is as valuable as the talents bestowed by nature; M. DE LA PEYRONIE knew how to render himself worthy of that of M. Marechal. This illustrious surgeon took a pleasure in communicating all the knowledge he was master of, notwithstanding the foresight he might then have, that in forming such a disciple he was giving a formidable rival to himself.

We may easily judge with what a fund of information M. DE LA PEYRONIE enriched himself at the school of such a master. He would have gathered fruit enough from his journey to Paris, had he only confined himself to learn the lessons, and see the operations of M. Marechal; but one of his vivacity was anxious to know every thing in a city, that offers such numberless resources for gratifying the curiosity of men of letters. He had a taste for all the arts, and desired to be acquainted with the artists themselves, who had acquired eminence; every part of natural history entered into his researches; he even studied the mathematics. This science may appear foreign enough to his profession; but a man of genius always applies to his own use the relations between the principal objects of his studies, and those sciences which appear to vulgar eyes to have the least analogy with this object.

\* Vide article "Marechal."

When M. DE LA PEYRONIE thought himself sufficiently qualified to appear again with distinction in his own country, he returned thither, and began with reading, at his house, private lectures of anatomy and surgery. He counted in the number of his disciples all the students of Montpellier. He was chosen public professor at the physic-schools, and acquitted himself in this station with the greatest success. Those of his own age, and even the oldest surgeons, saw with admiration the immense space which he already left between them and himself. The place of first surgeon of the Hotel-dieu of Montpellier became vacant; the voice of the public nominated M. DE LA PEYRONIE to it, and it was accordingly given to him. A little after he was made surgeon-major of the army, sent under the command of the Marshal de Villars against the Devennois rebels.

His merit being universally acknowledged, required nothing more for its confirmation, but some striking cure. The marquis of Vinzani came from the farthest part of Italy, to put himself under his hands. He was a lord distinguished for his birth, and an eminent post he held in the pope's service. He was in a deplorable condition; he had two fistulas in the head, owing to a caries of the cranium; suffered the sharpest pains, and sometimes fell into a drowsiness and delirium, which indicated the near approach of death. M. DE LA PEYRONIE, after several very delicate operations, which perhaps no one but himself would have dared to attempt, and by means whereof he obtained the exfoliation of the parietal bone entire, was so fortunate as to restore the marquis to his health, who, on his return to Rome, immediately gave an account of his cure to pope Clement XI. This pontiff, struck with admiration at M. DE LA PEYRONIE's abilities, and gratefully  
acknow-

acknowledging the signal service he had done him, in having preserved a man whom he so much esteemed, sent him the order of the spur, with a gold medal.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE had shortly after an opportunity of signalizing himself under the eyes of Lewis XIV. The duke of Chaulnes was seized with a fistula, which had been treated by several surgeons without any effect. M. Chirac advised the sending for M. DE LA PEYRONIE, and the duke was cured. The king, always solicitous about drawing to his capital persons distinguished for their merit, charged the duke of Chaulnes and M. Chirac to engage M. DE LA PEYRONIE to settle at Paris. It was with some difficulty, that he yielded to this proposal. It gave him some uneasiness to think, that he was going to quit his native place, where he was so much honoured, and where the exercise of his profession brought him in a considerable revenue, to expose himself to the risks of a new establishment, in a city abounding with so many able surgeons. The duke of Chaulnes at length induced him to come to this resolution; and purchased for M. DE LA PEYRONIE, without his knowledge, the post of a surgeon to the provostship of Paris, which gave him admission into the royal academy of surgery there. A little after, he procured him that of surgeon-major to the company of light-horse. To these was also added that of the first surgeon to the hospital of la Charité. He likewise taught anatomy in the amphitheatre of St. Côme, and at the king's garden, in quality of demonstrator.

So many places conducted him with large strides to the highest, that can be conferred on one of his profession. From 1717, two years after his establishment at Paris, he was made the king's first surgeon in reversion; and what is well worth noting, it was M. Marechal



himself, who requested that M. DE LA PEYRONIE might be his associate.

The king, Lewis XV, perceived of himself the value of the acquisition which had been made for him: This prince having fallen sick, it was M. DE LA PEYRONIE who let him blood; a little after, his majesty ordered letters patent to be passed for his ennoblement. In 1722, the young monarch went to Rheims, that he might be there inaugurated. M. DE LA PEYRONIE followed him thither, and this journey furnished him with a fresh opportunity of distinguishing himself. The duchess of Lorraine had come to Rheims, in order to assist at the ceremony. She consulted M. DE LA PEYRONIE about duke Leopold her spouse. As soon as the king had returned to Paris, he ordered his surgeon to repair to Luneville. He performed on the duke of Lorraine the operation of the fistula. The cure was quick, and the recompense magnificent. Leopold, not content with heaping presents on him, gave him a pension for life of five thousand livres a year. Among the rejoicings made by the city of Nantz, to celebrate the recovery of their prince's health, the surgeon, who had been the happy instrument of curing one so dear to them, was not forgotten. This city did in a manner for him, what Rome did formerly in favour of the physician who had cured Augustus. The Romans erected a statue to his memory; the Lorrainers caused two hundred gold medals to be struck, with the arms of the city on one side, and those of M. DE LA PEYRONIE on the other. He absolutely refused to accept of them; but that he might not disoblige such zealous and loyal subjects, he accepted a purse with an equal number of silver medals.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE became in 1736, by the death of M. Mareschal, possessed of the charge of first surgeon

geon to the king, and received new proofs from his master, that his services were agreeable to him. This prince had already conferred on him the place of Maitre d'hôtel to the queen, which he exercised till his death. He farther bestowed on him, in 1737, a pension of ten thousand livres; and when, in 1738, he had cured the dauphin of a considerable abscess at the maxilla inferior, his majesty expressed his satisfaction by presenting him with the post of gentleman in ordinary of his chamber.

The king was resolved to add honours to his benefactions; but M. DE LA PEYRONIE was only solicitous about those literary distinctions, which are shewn to his art; and had the satisfaction of receiving them. He had been for a long time associate-anatomist of the royal society of sciences at Montpellier. The royal academy of sciences of Paris claimed him in its turn; he was named, in 1732, to the place of free-academician; and though his occupations did not permit him to employ himself wholly in academical works, he read several good memoirs in the assemblies. In 1727, he had communicated to M. Morand a surgical observation very interesting, in order to lay it before the academy, but on condition of not divulging the name of the author. The academy also of the institute of Bologna, added him to the number of its foreign members.

Something would have been wanting to his glory, had he not seen himself in the melancholy situation of standing in need of those succours, which he employed with so much success in behalf of others. He underwent, in the course of his life, several dangerous disorders, of which he got the better by his own ability. Among others he received a wound in the little finger in performing an operation, the consequences of which proved

proved very troublesome. His friends advised the amputation of the part; this he opposed, and was cured. But during the treatment an abscess was formed in the left leg; the symptoms were so violent, that his acquaintance supposed his life in danger; they likewise voted for the amputation, and he himself had resolved on it, but on the day appointed for the operation, observing that his disorder had not increased, he proposed the making of fresh incisions; he took the knife with his own hand, and made the first, in consequence of which his leg was preserved. Some years after he thought himself attacked with the stone; he caused himself to be sounded several times, and no stone could be discovered. He persisted, notwithstanding, in his opinion, which unfortunately was justified after his death; on opening his body, a stone was found in his bladder of three ounces weight.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE laboured at first in concert with M. Marechal; and on their representations, the king created, in 1724, five demonstrators in the amphitheatre of St. Côme. The success of this first step made them grow bolder. They could not see with indifference an infinite number of important observations and discoveries made in the kingdom, as well as foreign countries, lost as it were to society, for want of a company of skilful surgeons, capable of knowing the value of them, of collecting them with judgement, enriching them with remarks, and giving them a proper form; in a word, of putting them in a condition to be communicated to the public. This is what inspired Mess. Marechal and LA PEYRONIE with the idea of an academy of surgery, which they obtained the permission of forming in 1731.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE had foreseen and disposed every thing, which might fix this establishment on a solid foundation.

foundation. He knew by his own experience of what consequence it was, that surgeons should study anatomy, physics, and the animal œconomy. But how should any one penetrate into these sciences, without being able to reap advantage from what the ancients have transmitted to us in their books, as well as from the valuable pieces which the moderns have written of them in the language of the ancients? This was the motive, which induced M. DE LA PEYRONIE to apply for the declaration of 1743, by which it is the king's pleasure, that surgeons should be initiated in letters, that is, in the knowledge of the learned languages; ordaining that none of those, who should apply themselves to the art of surgery, should be received as a master for the future, in order to exercise this art within the suburbs and city of Paris, until he had previously obtained the degree of master of arts in some of the approved universities of this kingdom, enacting, moreover, that all those who should be received for the time to come, should be confined to the exercise of the art of surgery, without intermixing with it any other art not liberal, commerce, or foreign profession.

This declaration made a good deal of noise. It stimulated, as it were, into a kind of civil war two rival professions, physic and surgery; a good understanding between which is of such consequence to our preservation. During the course of this affair, writings of all sorts were published on both sides; and agreeably to the character of the nation, one party endeavoured to render the other ridiculous.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE could not be present at these solemn acts; he did not live to see all the disputes finished, or the establishment of the academy of surgery confirmed in the most authentic manner by letters patent registered in parliament. This satisfaction was  
reserved



reserved to his worthy successor, M. de la Martiniere, whom the French surgery found the same sentiments, the same zeal and ardour for its promotion.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE fell sick at Versailles, on the 10th of February, 1747, of a fever, which he himself judged to be mortal. He supported for two months the sharpest pains, with a resolution which would have been admired by the ancient philosophers. But the sense of his own sufferings did not extinguish in him those sentiments he had for his profession; and his last sighs were for the exaltation of surgery.

He left immense wealth behind him, and disposed of it as the most generous Roman would have done, fired with the love of his country. His family and his friends were not forgotten in his last will and testament; but he bequeathed to them no more than a part of his estate; and this not in property, but only to have the use of it during their lives. The rest, with the property of his whole fortune, he disposed of to the use of surgery. He bequeathed to the college of surgeons of Paris his library, a fund for augmenting it, with his estate of Marigny; he bequeathed to the company of surgeons in Montpellier two houses, which belonged to him in the great street of that city. He willed, that these two houses should be pulled down; and that on their site a theatre should be erected, the model of which was to be taken from that of Paris. He gave, for the construction of this edifice, the sum of a hundred thousand livres at one payment. Moreover, he assigned a revenue for five demonstrators and five assistants, who were to hold public lectures in this theatre. His care even proceeded so far as to bequeath legacies to the hospitals of Montpellier, on the condition that they should furnish bodies for the dissections. It was thus, that M. DE LA PEYRONIE, after his death,

was

was still of service to his country, his king, his brother surgeons, and to the whole universe; since from this school, which owes its foundation to his care and his benefactions, pupils will always proceed, who will carry into every part of the world the resources of their art, and the lights of French surgery.

M. DE LA PEYRONIE died at Versailles, on the 25th of April, 1747, in the 70th year of his age, lamented by his friends, regretted by those of his own profession, and honoured with the eulogies of all France.

He was admirable in conversation. The charms of his temper, and the engaging manner in which he treated his patients, inspired them with confidence and gayety, so proper for accelerating a cure. As he was an enemy to luxury and ostentation, his furniture, his domestics, his equipages, all indicated modesty and simplicity. He seemed to shun those expences, which are foreign to the public welfare. He never refused his assistance to the poor. His house, especially his seat at Marigny, was the sure asylum of indigence and infirmity. Vide "Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris," vol. i. p. 47, &c.

#### P H A Y E R (THOMAS)

Was born in Pembroke-shire, and educated at Oxford, whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn for the study of the law. This he pursued to such a length as to become an author in it, writing a treatise on the nature of writs, and another of the same kind with that now called a book of precedents. For some reason, however, with which we are not acquainted, he quitted the law, and with equal ardour pursued the study of physic.

He took his degree of doctor in this faculty at Ox  
for

ford in 1559; but so long before as the year 1544, we find him publishing a translation of a French treatise concerning "The Pestilence," together with "A Description of the Veins in the Human Body," and the purposes answered by opening each of them. From the same language he also translated a book on "The Diseases of Children;" one of "Regimen," and one of "Remedies, or Medical Prescriptions." This is the account given of his medical works; but in the preface to a collection of them printed in London, 1560, he only acknowledges "The Regimen of Life" to be a translation from the French, but it is said of the "Treatise on the Pestilence," and the "Booke of Children," that they are "composed by THOMAS PHAYER, studious in philosophie and phisicke." They are, however, mere compilations, with little or nothing of his own. He seems to have been in considerable reputation for his medical practice, but where he exercised it is not so clear. Bayle says, he flourished at London in 1550; Pits, that he died there in that year; but Wood, who appears to be better informed, traces his residence in South Wales from the year 1555 to 1560, when he died at Kilgarran in Pembrokeshire; in which place he was also buried.

Among his various attainments, his poetical abilities were not the least celebrated in his time. He wrote in verse "An Account of Owen Glendour, who deceived, by false Prophecies, assumed the title of Prince of Wales;" and likewise undertook "A Translation of the Æneid," which seems to have been the great employment of the latter part of his life, but of which he only finished nine books. Pits characterizes this performance as being done "magnâ gravitate, parâ legantiâ;" but Fuller says, the wits of his time would render this *gravitas* "dullness;" and describes the

verification as extremely rude and inharmonious. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 77, &c.

### P H R E A S (JOHN)

Born in London at the End of the 14th, or the Beginning of the 15th Century.

He was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Baliol college. Having taken holy orders, he was settled at Bristol by means of a friend, as minister of St. Mary's church on the Mount in that city. In this situation he continued to pursue with the greatest ardour the literary studies, for which he had made himself famous at the university. At length, being informed by some merchants trading from Bristol to Italy, of the number of ingenious men then flourishing in that seat of the muses, he determined to visit it; and as soon as he had collected a sum of money for his support, he set sail for that country. Guarini was then a noted teacher of philosophy at Ferrara. PHREAS attended his lectures, and at the same time attached himself to the studies of civil law and medicine. In the latter science he proceeded so far as himself to lecture publicly at Ferrara, with a great resort of learned men. He afterwards did the same at Florence and Padua, in which last university he was presented with the degree of doctor of physic in a very respectful manner. Thence he went to Rome; and in that city displayed his medical and literary abilities with great reputation. John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, who had been educated at Baliol college along with PHREAS, was then at Rome, and honoured PHREAS with very particular marks of favour; who in return dedicated several of his works to him.

THE extraordinary merit of PHREAS attracted the notice



notice of pope Paul II.; and in return for his dedicating to him a translation of Diodorus Siculus, that pontiff created him bishop of Bath and Wells. This advancement, however, he did not live to enjoy, dying at Rome before consecration, in 1465, not without suspicion of being poisoned by a competitor. He is said to have left behind him a large fortune, acquired in Italy by the practice of physic.

PHREAS appears to have been a master of both the learned languages. His works are chiefly of the light and elegant kind. Leland mentions having read a copy of very harmonious verses, in which he makes Bacchus expostulate with a goat for browsing the tender vines. They were dedicated to the earl of Worcester. The subject of another little piece is "*De Comâ parvi faciendâ.*" A circumstance perhaps more to his credit, than any other, is, that he was requested by a noble Italian to write an epitaph for the tomb of Petrarch, to supply the place of a barbarous one before inscribed on it. He wrote besides several poems on various occasions, epistles, and epigrams. Also, a treatise on geography; another on cosmography, collected from Pliny, and one entitled "*Contra Diodorum Siculum poeticè Fabulantem.*" He translated from the Greek into Latin,

"*Xenophontis quædam, lib. sex.*"

"*Diodori Siculi Bibliotheca, lib. sex.*"

"*Sinesius de Calvitio, lib. unus.*"

The last was printed at Basil in 1521. We find, from a note of the ingenious and learned Dr. Warton, in his History of English Poetry, vol. ii, p. 423, that some epistles of PHREAS are still extant in M.S. in the library of Baliol college, and the Bodleian. Among these is one to his preceptor Guarini; whose epistles are full of encomiums on PHREAS. Five are written

from Italy to his fellow-student and patron Gray, bishop of Ely. In one he complains, that the bishop's remittances of money had failed, and that he was obliged to pawn his books and clothes to Jews at Ferrara. These letters, Dr. Warton says, "discover an "uncommon terseness and facility of expression." PHREAS must be regarded as a premature production of English literature, fostered by the kindly influence of a more favourable climate, in which, indeed, he passed the greater part of his life. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 23.

#### P I N Æ U S (SEVERINUS)

In French Pineau, born at Chartres about 1550, and bred a Surgeon.

He went and settled at Paris, where he became so famous in his profession, that he was made surgeon to the king. He excelled particularly in lithotomy, a branch of surgery which was then very imperfectly understood; and published a discourse in French upon the extraction of the stone out of the bladder, in 1610, 8vo. We know no other particulars of this man, except that he died at Paris in 1619.

He is chiefly recorded here on account of a Latin book published in 1598, which was much sought after, and went through several impressions: it was entitled, "De Notis Integritatis et Corruptionis Virginum," or "of the Marks by which a Maid's Virginity may be known." His intention in this work, as he tells us in the preface, was to be serviceable to those who are called upon to give their opinions in certain causes, wherein the women were plaintiffs: sometimes because, through the impotency of a husband, they still kept their virginity; at other times, as in the case of ravishment,

ment, because they had lost it. A German translation of this work was made, and published at Francfort; but the sale of it was forbidden by the magistrates, who did not think proper, that subjects so delicate should be treated in the language of the country. PINÆUS wrote his book originally in French, and intended to publish it in that tongue; but finding by the specimens of it, which he shewed to persons, that it gave occasion to loose discourses and impertinent jests, he resolved to write only for the learned. Accordingly, he concluded his preface with the following lines of Horace:

“ Odi profanum vulgus, & arceo :  
 “ Favete linguis : carmina non prius  
 “ Audita, musarum sacerdos,  
 “ Virginibus puerisque canto.”

Vide “ Bayle’s Dictionary.”—“ Nicéron,” &c. tom. xviii.—“ Lindenius Renovatus,” &c.

#### PITCAIRNE (ARCHIBALD)

An eminent Scotch Physician.

Was descended from an ancient family in the county of Fife, and born at Edinburgh on Christmas Day, 1652. After being properly grounded in languages at a private school in Dalkeith, he was removed to the university of Edinburgh; where, having gone through a course of philosophy, he first studied divinity, and then the civil law. Severe application impairing his health, he grew hectic, and had all the appearances of being in a consumption; for which he was advised to travel to Montpellier in France, but found himself recovered by the time he reached Paris. He determined to pursue the study of the law in that university; but there being no able professor in it, and meeting with some of his countrymen who were students in

physic, he changed his purpose a second time, and joined with them. He had not been thus employed many months when he was called home by his father: and now, having laid in the first elements of all the three professions, he was absolutely undetermined which to follow. It was then he applied himself to the mathematics, in which he made a very great progress without a master; but at last, observing a connection between physic and geometry, he fixed his choice unalterably upon that profession.

AFTER applying for some time at Edinburgh to botany, pharmacy, and the materia medica, he went a second time to Paris, where he finished his studies; and then, a little before the revolution, returned to Scotland, where he presently came into good business, and acquired an extensive reputation. In 1688, he published a piece, entitled, "*Solutio Problematis de Inventoribus*;" the design of which was to ascertain Harvey's right to the discovery of the circulation of the blood. In 1692, he had an invitation from the curators of the university of Leyden, to be professor of physic there, which he accepted, and went and made his inauguration speech the 26th of April that year. Here he continued little more than a year; during which short space he published several dissertations, chiefly with a view of shewing the usefulness of mathematics to physic; and PITCAIRNE was the first who introduced the mechanic principles into that art, in which he was zealously followed by the late Dr. Mead.

He returned to Scotland in 1693, to discharge an engagement to a young lady, the daughter of Sir Archibald Stephenfon, an eminent physician in Edinburgh; and being soon after married to her, was fully resolved to set out again for Holland; but the lady's parents being unwilling to part with her, he settled at  
Edinburgh,



Edinburgh, and wrote a valedictory letter to the university of Leyden. His lady did not survive her marriage many years; yet she brought him a daughter, who was afterwards married to the earl of Kelly.

In 1701, he republished his "Dissertation," with some new ones, and dedicated them to Bellini, professor at Pisa, in return to the same compliment which Bellini had made him, when he published his "Opuscula." They were printed at Rotterdam in one volume, 4to, under this title "*Disputationes medicæ*," of which there are eight. The last edition, published in his life-time, came out at Edinburgh a few months before his death, which happened Oct. 13, 1713. Afterwards were published his lectures to his scholars, under the title of "*Elementa Medicinæ Physicomathematica*," although he had taken as much pains as a man could take, to prevent the publication of any thing in that way. He even shews some concern about this, in his dissertation "*De Circulatione Sanguinis in Animalibus genitis et non genitis*."

In 1696, being prevented by sickness from attending the duties of his profession, he amused himself with writing "Remarks upon Sir Robert Sibbald's *Prologus Historiæ naturalis Scotiæ*." That physician had published a treatise, wherein he ridiculed the new method of applying geometry to physic; in return to which PITCAIRNE wrote, "*Dissertatio de Legibus Historiæ naturalis*," which is the title of these remarks. He did not publish it, however; but when some copies came abroad by accident disowned it; so that Sir Robert, believing it not to be his, wrote an answer to it, and dedicated it to him. PITCAIRNE likewise used to divert himself sometimes with writing Latin poetry, for which he had no contemptible talent, and published a few compositions in this way, under the

title of "*Poemata selecta*," which are mostly of the epigrammatic kind. He discovers his political opinions frequently in these, and shews himself to have been no friend to the revolution. His poetry has never been much read, on account of its obscurity, which is principally owing to the private occurrences alluded to in it, and frequently made the subject of a whole poem. That "*ad Robertum Lindeſium*" is an instance of this, being quite unintelligible without the knowledge of a circumstance in PITCAIRNE's life, which he often told, but never without some emotion. His friend Lindeſey and he reading together, when very young, the known story of the two platonic philosophers, who agreed that whoever died first should return a visitor to the survivor, entered into the same engagement. Some years after, PITCAIRNE dreamed one morning at his father's house in Fife, that Lindeſey, who was then at Paris, came to him and told him, that he was not dead as was commonly reported, but still alive and in a very agreeable place, to which he could not yet carry him. By the course of the post news came of Lindeſey's death, which happened suddenly the very morning of the dream. After knowing this, the poem is easily understood.

An ingenious fiction, entitled, "*Archimedis ad Regem Gelonem Epistola Albæ Græcæ reperta*," has generally been ascribed to PITCAIRNE. All his works have been collected and printed together at Leyden, 1737, in 4to.

## P L U K E N E T (LEONARD)

celebrated English Botanist, born, as he himself has recorded,  
in 1642.

Where he was educated, or in what university he received his degrees, has not been accurately ascertained\*. It has been conjectured, from a few circumstances, that he was at Cambridge. He dates the prefaces to his works from Old Palace-yard, Westminster, where he had a small garden.

It does not appear, that he attained to any considerable eminence in the profession of physic, but was absorbed in the study of plants, and devoted all his leisure to the composition of his "*Phytographia*." He spared no pains to procure specimens of rare and new plants, had correspondents in all parts of the world, and access to the gardens of Hampton Court, at that time in every flourishing state, and to all others that were curious. PLUKENET was one of those to whom Ray was indebted for assistance, in the arrangement of the second volume of his history, and that eminent man every where bears the strongest testimony to his merit. He was yet in want of patronage, and felt that want most severely. With Sloane and Petiver, two of the first botanists of his own age, he seems to have been at variance, and censures their writings with too much asperity. No obstacles damped the ardour of PLUKENET in his favourite pursuit. He himself bore the expence of his engravings, and, with the exception of a small subscription of about fifty-five guineas, which he obtained near the conclusion of it, printed the whole work without any pecuniary assistance.

Towards the close of his life he is said to have been

\* Vide Pultney's "*Sketches of Botany in England*," vol. ii, p. 19.

relieved by the queen, and to have obtained the superintendence of the garden at Hampton Court. He was also honoured with the title of royal professor of Botany. The time of his decease is not exactly known; but it is probable, that he did not long survive his last publication, which appeared in 1705. His works were the following :

1. "Phytographia, five Stirpium illustrium, et minus cognitarum Icones," published in four parts, 1691-1696, and containing 328 plates, in 4to.

2. "Almagestum Botanicum, five Phytographiæ Plukenetianæ Onomasticon," 4to, 1696.

3. "Almagesti Botanici Mantissa," 1700, 4to, with 25 new plates. Beside many new plants, this volume contains many additions to the synonyms of the Almagestum.

4. "Amaltheum Botanicum," with three plates, 4to. It abounds with new subjects sent from China and the East Indies, with some from Florida.

These works of PLUKENET contain upwards of 2,740 figures, most of them engraved from dried specimens, and many from small sprigs destitute of flowers, or any parts of fructification, and consequently not to be ascertained : but several of these, as the author obtained better specimens, are figured again in the subsequent plates. As he employed a variety of artists, they are unequally executed ; those by Vander Gucht have usually the preference. It is much to be regretted, that he had it not in his power to give his figures on a larger scale : yet with all their imperfections, these publications form a large treasure of botanical knowledge. The herbarium of PLUKENET consisted of eight thousand plants ; an astonishing number to be collected by a private and not opulent individual. The collection, after his death, came into the hands of Sir Hans Sloane,



ane, and is now in the British Museum. His works  
 e reprinted with some additions in 1769, and in  
 9, an Index Linnæanus to his plates was published  
 Dr. Giseke, of Hamburg, which contains a few  
 es from a MS. left by Plukenet. Plumier com-  
 mented this learned botanist by giving his name to  
 ant, a native of both Indies.

P O T T (PERCIVAL, ESQ.\*)

is born on the 26th of December 1713, in that part  
 Threadneedle-street, which is now the site of the  
 Bank-buildings. His father, whose christian name  
 Percival, married the widow of Mr. Houblon,  
 of Sir Jacob Houblon; and in 1717, left her again  
 widow, and him, their only son, with means very  
 adequate to their support. The forlorn state of Mrs.  
 t, joined with a deserving character, and many  
 ellent qualities, could not fail of engaging the at-  
 tion of her friends, among whom was Dr. Wilcox,  
 op of Rochester, her distant relation, who took  
 son under his immediate patronage. Thus she was  
 bled to pursue a plan for his education and future  
 ys in life, which were the principal objects of her  
 ernal solicitude. Mr. POTT returned her care with  
 utmost affection; indeed so enthusiastic was his  
 e for his mother, so great the obligations which he  
 ays conceived he owed to her, and so unimpaired  
 time was his remembrance of them, that to the last  
 never mentioned her but in terms expressive of  
 ibility and gratitude.

WHEN seven years old he was sent to a private  
 ool at Darne, in Kent, where the instructions,

This Memoir is taken from Earle's edition of POTT's Works,  
 1790.

though

though very confined, were to a mind of his quick conception, sufficient to form an early taste for classic knowledge, which, by his own assiduity, without further assistance, was afterwards improved to critical accuracy.

Mr. POTT shewed very early a strong propensity to the profession of surgery. Some of his best friends recommended the church, in which he had no inconsiderable prospects of preferment; but neither advice nor persuasion could alter his fixed determination. He was accordingly, in 1729, bound an apprentice to Mr. Nourse, one of the surgeons of St. Bartholomew's hospital. In this situation he had great opportunities of improvement, particularly with regard to anatomy, which was at that time little cultivated in London. Mr. Nourse was one of the few who then gave anatomical lectures; his school was at London-house, Aldersgate-street; and Mr. POTT was employed in preparing the subjects for demonstration, which laid the foundation of his accurate acquaintance with that science, the basis of chirurgic knowledge. In the hospital he found unlimited opportunities of studying the nature and progress of diseases, and of observing practical surgery.

At that time the art was miserably defective; the instruments were clumsy and unmanageable; the operations unscientific, and unnecessarily painful; the established mode of practice incumbered with a farrago of useless medicines and applications, tended rather to mislead than direct the inquirer; prescription too frequently held the place of reason; and want of real knowledge was concealed under a pompous garb and specious demeanour. Though labouring under these disadvantages, his intuitive genius soon led him to discriminate between right and wrong, taught what to  
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opt, what to reject, and enabled him afterwards to break through the trammels of prejudice and custom. During his apprenticeship, his natural vivacity did not prevent the application of a very considerable portion of his time to the study of authors in every branch of surgery. Very early in life he adopted lord Bacon's advice to a student, to consider one part and one disease at a time, and to become thoroughly acquainted with that before he undertook another; on this plan, he never quitted the immediate object of his inquiry, till he had traced it to every source of information.

Mr. POTT always professed great value and respect for the early writers on the art, and perused their voluminous works with great diligence and sagacity. He frequently observed, that though no great advantage could be derived from them in the practical part, yet whoever studied them would be amply repaid, by their accurate description of diseases, which they portrayed from nature. But his reading was not confined to professional books; it was various and extensive, and his memory never suffered any thing to escape, which he had once thought worthy a place in his mind.

In 1736, at twenty-two years of age, having finished his apprenticeship, he immediately applied himself to business. Confident in the fair prospects of industry, he hired a house of considerable rent in Fenchurch-street, and took with him his mother, and her daughter, the first husband. Such a young man could not long remain unnoticed; the assistance which is given at the entrance into life is most valuable, and most interested; of this Mr. POTT was perfectly sensible, and always acknowledged, with gratitude, the obligations which he owed to the fostering favourers of his youth. As the brilliancy of his talents brought his conversation into much request, his connexions were

soon universally extended. Beside the families to which his profession introduced him, he became acquainted with most of his contemporaries of rising and eminent abilities of every profession. The early friendships which he formed were permanent; and it may be truly asserted, that few men have acquired and retained through life more firm or more respectable friends.

In 1744-5, he was elected an assistant-surgeon, and in 1749, he was appointed one of the principal surgeons of St. Bartholomew's hospital. He had now before him sufficient scope for the exercise of those abilities by which mankind have since been so much benefited. The state of surgery was still very imperfect. Notwithstanding some sensible and ingenious men, both in this country and in France, had published observations which had enlightened and improved it, still the maxim, "*Dolor medicina doloris*," remained unrefuted; the severe treatment of the old school, in the operative part and in the applications, continued in force; the first principles of surgery, the natural process and powers of healing, were either not understood, or not attended to; painful and escharotic dressings were continually employed, and the actual cautery was in such frequent use, that at the times when the surgeons visited the hospitals, it was regularly heated and prepared as a part of the necessary apparatus: In the works of several authors, who flourished in the early part of Mr. POTT's life, we have contrivances for improving these dreadful instruments. Mr. POTT's tutor rigidly adhered to the established practice, and treated with supercilious contempt the endeavours of his pupil to recommend a milder system. But the dictates of truth soon found a welcome reception with the profession, and with the world in general. Mr.

POTT



POTT lived to see these remains of barbarism set aside, and a more humane and rational plan, of which he was the chief author, universally adopted.

Mr. POTT's affection for his mother prevented him from forming any attachment during her life, which might separate him from her. In 1746, being to his growth released from this filial engagement, he removed to Bow lane, and married the daughter of Robert Ruttenden, esq. a lady of whom every thing commendable might justly be said, and who, in mental and personal accomplishments, was formed to be his companion.

In the year 1756, an accident befel Mr. POTT, which, though of little consequence in itself, yet, as it displays the vigour and firmness of his mind, and seems to have had considerable influence on his future life, deserves to be recorded in this place. As he was walking in Kent-street, Southwark, he was thrown from his horse, and suffered a compound fracture of the leg, the bone being forced through the integuments. Conscious of the dangers attendant on fractures of this nature, and thoroughly aware how much they may be increased by rough treatment, or improper position, he would not suffer himself to be moved until he had made the necessary dispositions. He sent to Westminster, then the nearest place, for two chairmen to bring their poles, and patiently lay on the cold pavement, it being the middle of January, till they arrived. In this situation he purchased a door, to which he made them nail their poles. When all was ready, he caused himself to be laid on it, and was carried through Southwark, over London-bridge, to Watling-street, near St. Paul's, where he had lived for some time. A tremendous distance in such a state! At a consultation of surgeons, the case was thought so desperate as

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to require immediate amputation. Mr. POTT, convinced that no one could be a proper judge in his own case, submitted to their opinion; and the instruments were actually gotten ready, when Mr. Nourse, who had been prevented from coming sooner, fortunately entered the room. After examining the limb, he conceived there was a possibility of preserving it, an attempt to save it was acquiesced in, and succeeded. The appearance of Mr. POTT as an author was an immediate effect of this accident. During the leisure of his necessary confinement, he planned, and partly executed his treatise upon ruptures, which was completed by the latter end of the year. It was then not an early period of his life, and it is possible, that the busy scene in which he had hitherto been engaged, might have occupied his mind much longer. As he had been thus led on to the age of forty-three, it is by no means impossible, that, without some powerful check to the train of his pursuits, he might never have discovered in himself those superior powers of scientific disquisition, that correct taste and masterly command of language, which have placed him in the first rank of medical writers. Engaged, from early youth, in the constant transaction of business, he probably till this period had indulged but little in the pleasures of speculative investigation, but was never afterwards long unemployed in some literary work. Indeed, the flattering reception of his publications, and the gratification of communicating to the world scientific improvements, would have been sufficient to confirm a mind, less ambitious of fame than his, in the habits of an author.

In 1757, he wrote an account of the hernia congenita, a complaint not then well understood. Dr. William Hunter, the celebrated anatomist, who was engaged in

in the same pursuit, inserted a paper in the Medical Commentaries, claiming a priority in the discovery. But it is not intended to enter into the merits of a dispute, which, though at that time it caught the attention of the medical world, is now nearly forgotten. Mr. POTT's reply was inserted in the second edition of his Treatise on Ruptures, and is written with elegance and urbanity.

His observations on the disorder of the corner of the eye, commonly called fistula lachrymalis, appeared in 1758. This sensible, well-written performance, on a complaint which frequently occurs, has both in manner and matter considerable merit. In it he explains the situation, describes the various appearances of the disease, and simplifies the method of cure. His arguments were the principal cause of discontinuing the operation by the actual cautery, which was practised and recommended by Mr. Cheselden, who flourished in the early part of our author's life.

In 1760, was produced his elaborate performance on the nature and consequences of wounds and contusions of the head, fractures of the skull, concussions of the brain, &c. in which, with a perspicuity till then unknown, he separates and arranges the symptoms of each particular species of injury, unfolds the causes and situation of mischief, and points out the most probable means of relief.

In 1762, he published practical remarks on the hydrocele, and some other diseases of the testis, its coats and vessels, illustrated with cases; being a supplement to his general Treatise on Ruptures.

In 1764, he had the honour to be elected a fellow of the royal society; at the same time he presented it with a curious and uncommon case of a hernia of the urinary bladder, including a stone, which is inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, vol. liv.

As the activity of Mr. POTT's mind was equal to his zeal for the advancement of the art, whatever subject appeared to him to have been least considered, or most defectively treated by others, immediately became the object of his researches, and engaged his particular attention. The fistula in ano next attracted his notice. The nature of this complaint had been much mistaken, and the operations for its relief were consequently injudicious, horridly severe, and destructive of the parts they were intended to relieve. In 1765, he published a treatise on this subject. His method of reasoning on it is clear, ingenious, and conclusive; but they only can be judges of this inestimable work, who have compared the simple operation, which it recommends, with those usually practised in similar cases in this kingdom, until the latter part of Mr. POTT's life, and even at the present time in other countries.

Mr. POTT judiciously remarked, that young men often stood in need of an index to point out to them the proper objects for their attention and enquiry. To supply the deficiency, about this time he instituted a course of lectures, the first of which was given at his house in Watling-street. He had not then digested and arranged his ideas, but spoke with hesitation and reserve; yet even these his first essays bore strong marks of his comprehensive and penetrating mind. In a few courses he overcame all obstacles, and communicated his thoughts with eloquence and ease. He was not satisfied with following any system which had been laid down by others, as he thought they in general dwelt too much on the operative part; which, though very important, is by no means the most difficult part of surgery, or the most worthy of attention. The means of preventing the necessity of operations, he observed, should be the first consideration; he therefore formed a  
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plan of his own, the best perhaps which could be devised. He began with such general disorders as may affect any part of the human frame, and afterwards proceeded to consider the diseases of each part distinctly, beginning with the head, and descending to the inferior members. He took great pains on every point; and, having the art of being minute without tediousness, demonstrated with clearness and precision. His manner gave importance to every subject, and impressed his audience with the idea, that the art which he taught was worthy of their highest ambition.

In 1768, he produced a new edition of his book on the "Injuries to which the Head is liable from External Violence," accompanied with what is entitled, "A New General Remarks," but which is really a complete system, "on Fractures and Dislocations." This we have been informed he began and completed in a fortnight. The novelty of the doctrine contained in his treatise relates principally to the position of the injured limb. On its publication it met with some opposition, but has now subdued the first prejudices, and is become almost the universal practice.

The frequent avocations of Mr. POTT towards the west end of the town, where the buildings had prodigiously increased since he began life, making a more central situation necessary, in 1769 he purchased a house in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and resided in it seven years, during which time his pen was not inactive. The hydrocele again employed his thoughts. In 1772, he sent to the press his improved method of passing the seton, so as not to rub or injure the gland in its passage.

Mr. POTT took great pains with this subject, and never was perfectly satisfied with what he had done in it. Various other methods have been employed for the

cure of this complaint, and practitioners are still divided between them. “ I (Mr. Earle) must confess, that the  
 “ curative intention does not seem well answered by  
 “ either of them ; they all appear to me to raise more  
 “ inflammation, and to derange the œconomy of those  
 “ tender and sensible parts more than is necessary. I  
 “ have proposed another, which answers the purpose  
 “ in a milder and better manner than any I have yet  
 “ seen ; and I feel a satisfaction in saying, that it met  
 “ with Mr. POTT’s approbation. One of our last  
 “ conversations was on this subject ; and, if his life had  
 “ been prolonged, it was his intention to have practised it.”

In 1775, Mr. POTT published “ Chirurgical Observations relative to the Cataract, the Polypus of the Nose, the Cancer of the Scrotum, the different Kinds of Ruptures, and the Mortification of the Toes and Feet,” which were valuable additions to his former publications, and were marked with that spirit of observation, perspicuity of reasoning, and candour in discussing controverted points, which distinguish his other productions.

In 1777, he removed to Hanover Square. Here, at an age when most men begin to think of ease and retirement, his active mind led him into a scene more busy and extensive than ever. Sir Cæsar Hawkins, who had long been employed in many of the first families, retired from London, which made no inconsiderable addition to Mr. POTT’s former connexions. But, though engaged in business by day, and occupied at home in the evening in answering letters addressed to him from all parts of Europe, and we might say of the world, he contrived to find time to add to his former works a “ Treatise on the Necessity of Amputation in certain Cases,” in which he argues strongly  
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in favour of truth and humanity, and clearly proves the rectitude of the principles which he has laid down. This seems principally to have been written in answer to Mr. Bilguer, surgeon to the army of the late king of Prussia, who had published against the necessity of amputating in almost any case. The title of his book is, *De Membrorum Amputatione rarissime administrandâ, aut quasi abrogandâ;* and also, in reply to his Commentator, M. Tissot, who wrote a treatise, "*Sur l'Inutilité de l'Amputation des Membres,*" in which he goes even beyond his original, and absolutely sets aside the operation as useless. He speaks of it in the most opprobrious terms; he is shocked at the horror of it; exhorts surgeons to abandon the cruel and murderous method of amputation, with many other expressions equally misapplied. Such futile and absurd imitations can never confute what reason and experience have joined to demonstrate, that many lives have been saved by the operation, which would otherwise have been infallibly lost. However, as we must suppose that the doctrine, which these gentlemen have promulgated, arose from humane motives, and upon a conviction that it is well founded, we must at least applaud their intention, though we cannot approve their judgement; but if it were possible, that any man could be so stupid and capable of writing in defence and support of the feeling doctrine, that mutilated men are a burden to the state, such a work would deserve to be reprobated, and the author's name to be consigned to the detestation of posterity.

In 1779, Mr. POTT published his *Remarks on that kind of Palsy of the Limbs which is frequently found to accompany a particular Curvature of the Spine.* He introduced his first treatise on this subject with doubts and surmises, having just drawn the outline; but find-

ing his opinion confirmed by experience, he with confidence produced his further remarks on this disease in 1783; in which he gives a complete description of the complaint, so little understood before, that those who suffered under it were consigned to their fate which usually led to inactivity, deformity, and death. In this valuable tract he lays down a very accurate discrimination of this from every other species of paralysis, and proposes a new and efficacious method of stopping its progress, and curing it.

This was the last of his literary productions; the mode of cure which he recommends in it he afterward applied to diseases of the hip-joint, with considerable success. If his life had fortunately been prolonged, was his intention to publish his opinions on this subject. At the same time, there is great reason to think he would have added an account of those very painful excruciations, which are frequently the consequence of long neglected piles. He had been remarkably successful in the treatment of this afflicting complaint, and though neither the disease itself sufficiently understood, nor the mode by which he succeeded commonly practised; but, as it was not his custom to begin to write on any subject till he was prepared to finish it, it is to be lamented, that his ideas on these and some other important points were not committed to paper. As Mr. POTT conceived these subjects to be of so much importance we cannot pass them over in silence, though it is much to be regretted, that they have not been laid before the public in his comprehensive manner.

The time now began to approach, when Mr. POTT may be said to have attained the summit of that eminence, which he owed to himself alone. Though unadorned with any honorary distinction in the profession he was sought after and employed by persons in the  
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“ Whereas it has appeared to us, in full college duly  
 “ assembled, that PERCIVAL POTT, Esq. has eminently  
 “ distinguished himself in the science of surgery, now,  
 “ we being desirous to manifest our approbation of con-  
 “ spicuous merit, do, by virtue of the powers vested in  
 “ us by his majesty’s royal charter, by these presents,  
 “ elect, constitute, and appoint the said P. POTT, an  
 “ honorary member of this college, with all the privi-  
 “ leges, dignities, and immunities thereunto annexed.

(“ Signed)

“ J. Whiteway, President.”

In July 1787, he resigned the office of surgeon to St. Bartholomew’s hospital, after having served it, as he used to say, man and boy, half a century. On the day of his resignation, the annual meeting of the governors was held, and they dined in the great room of the hospital; when he was about to retire, the right honourable Thomas Harley, president, proposed a health to Mr. POTT, with many thanks for his long, able, and faithful services to that house; which was received with reiterated bursts of applause. Mr. POTT’s usual readiness forsook him on this trying occasion; after repeatedly rising to thank the assembly for the compliment they had paid him, he felt himself obliged to sit down in silence. His resolution and presence of mind, though not easily overcome, were not proof against the powerful emotions excited by this public and unexpected testimony of his having acted well, and filled an important station to the advantage of mankind.

It is possible, that some of the greatest blessings we enjoy, may, by a fortuitous concatenation of events, tend to shorten their own existence. Thus it seemed in the case of Mr. POTT, whose remarkable temperance had ensured him so long a continuance of health and spi-  
 rits,

its, that he was deceived in himself. It is painful to relate, that, in the full possession of his faculties, with a frame of body apparently calculated to last much longer, he fell a sacrifice to his own active disposition, and inattention to the first attack of his disorder.

On Thursday the 11th of December, 1788, he went, in a very severe weather, to visit a patient about twenty miles from London. When he returned, he complained that he had caught cold. The next day he lay in bed, a circumstance very uncommon to him; the following day, thinking himself better, he would not submit to the regimen which had been recommended, but went out as usual; the day after (Sunday, the 14th), the cold was remarkably intense, and it being necessary to repeat the visit in the country, Mr. Earle was happy to save him so inclement a journey; but on his return was informed, he had been a round of visits in town, and was just come home, perceiving himself unable to complete his list. A shivering soon seized him, and he went to bed; a fever succeeded, and before night he grew delirious. He passed great part of the night in this state. The next morning, on Mr. Earle's asking how he found himself, after a short apparent struggle for recollection, the words of his answer precisely were, "My mind has a great propensity to aberration; and I find myself much inclined to talk nonsense, unless I studiously collect my thoughts and fix them." Through the whole of his illness, during the intervals of reason, his observations on many subjects were remarkably sensible and pointed, and he seemed particularly attentive to correctness in his language. The description of the seat of the pain he felt was anatomically exact. He did not appear to doubt of his recovery during several days, though the fever continued with unremitting violence, in opposition to the best medical assistance, being

ing attended with the most affectionate assiduity by Dr. Heberden, Dr. Millman, and Dr. Austin. His head became rather more clear as the disorder advanced, and he seemed more sensible of his danger. On the seventh day he observed, "My lamp is almost extinguished, I hope it has burned for the benefit of others." On the following day, the 22d of December, he expired.

His remains were attended by many of his relations and friends, to Aldermary church, in Bow-lane, where they were deposited near those of his beloved mother.

On a marble tablet affixed to the wall is the following inscription, by his son, the reverend Joseph Holden Pott, A.M. archdeacon of St. Alban's, &c.

In Memory

Of PERCIVAL POTT, Esq. F.R.S.

Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital during forty-two Years,  
Who departed this Life, December 22d, 1788, aged 75 ;

He was

Singularly eminent in his Profession,

To which he added many new Resources, and which he illustrated  
With matchless Writings.

Let Posterity revolve the Sum of his Experience,  
That the World may still enjoy the Benefit of his  
Successful Practice.

He honoured the collective Wisdom of past Ages ;  
The Labours of the Ancients were familiar to him ;  
He scorned to teach a Science of which he had not traced the Growth ;  
He rose, therefore, from the Form to the Chair.

Learn, Reader, that the painful Scholar can alone become  
The faithful Teacher.

But his Studies had a double Issue ;  
Whilst he gathered the Knowledge of his Predecessors,  
He perceived their Errors, and corrected them :  
He discovered their Defects, and supplied them.  
Original in Genius, prompt in Judgment, rapid in Decision,  
He directed Knowledge to its proper Ends ;  
But pursued them when the Aids of Information were exhausted ;  
The last Steps, therefore, and great Improvements,  
Were his own.

His



His Integrity is before his Judge ;  
 Without it, his Skill might have profited Mankind,  
 But could have claimed no Record within these Walls.

His private Virtues,  
 His signal Tendernefs to his Family,  
 Completed an Example,  
 Amiable, useful, and great.

Vide " Earle's edition of Pott's Works," 1790.  
 Johnson, &c.

P R I N G L E, (Sir JOHN) Baronet,  
 The late worthy President of the Royal Society,

Was born at Stichel-house, in the county of Roxburgh, North Britain, April 10, 1707. His father was Sir John Pringle, of Stichel, baronet, and his mother, whose name was Magdalen Elliott, was sister to Sir Gilbert Elliott, of Stobs, Bart. Both the families from which he descended were very ancient and honourable ones in the south of Scotland, and were in great esteem for their attachment to the religion and liberties of their own country, and for their piety and virtue in private life. He was the youngest of several sons, three of whom, beside himself, arrived to years of maturity. His grammatical education he received at home, under a private tutor ; and after having made such a progress as qualified him for academical studies, he was removed to the university of St. Andrew's, where he was put under the immediate care of Mr. Francis Pringle, professor of Greek in the college, and a near relation of his father. Having continued there some years, he went to Edinburgh in Oct. 1727, for the purpose of studying physic, that being the profession he now determined to follow.

At Edinburgh, however, he stayed only one year, the reason of which was, that he was desirous of going  
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to Leyden, at that time the most celebrated school of medicine in Europe. Dr. Boerhaave, who had brought that university into reputation, was considerably advanced in years, and Mr. PRINGLE was unwilling, by delay, to expose himself to the danger of losing the benefit of that great man's lectures. For Boerhaave he had a high and just respect; but it was not his disposition and character to become the implicit and systematic follower of any man, however able and distinguished. Whilst he studied at Leyden, he contracted an intimate friendship with Van Swieten, who afterwards became so famous at Vienna, both by his practice and writings. Van Swieten was not only Mr. PRINGLE's acquaintance and fellow-student at the university, but also his physician when he happened to be seized there with a fit of sickness. Nevertheless, he did not owe his recovery to his friend's advice; for Van Swieten having refused to give him the bark, another prescribed it, and Mr. PRINGLE was cured.

When he had gone through his proper course of studies at Leyden, he was admitted, July 20, 1730, to his doctor of physic's degree. His inaugural dissertation, "*De Marcore senili*," was printed. Upon quitting Leyden, Dr. PRINGLE settled as a physician at Edinburgh, where he gained the esteem of the magistrates of the city, and of the professors of the college, by his abilities and good conduct: and such was his known acquaintance with ethical subjects, that, March 28, 1734, he was appointed by the magistrates and council of the city of Edinburgh to be joint professor of pneumatics and moral philosophy with Mr. Scott, during the said Mr. Scott's life, and sole professor thereof after his decease; and, in consequence of this appointment, Dr. PRINGLE was admitted, on the same day, a member of the university. In discharging  
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the duties of this new employment, his text-book was, "Puffendorff de Officio Hominis et Civis;" agreeably to the method he pursued through life of making fact and experiment the basis of science. Dr. PRINGLE continued in the practice of physic at Edinburgh, and in performing the obligations of his professorship till 1742; when he was appointed physician to the earl of Stair, who then commanded the British army. For this appointment he was chiefly indebted to his friend Dr. Stevenson, an eminent physician at Edinburgh, who had an intimate acquaintance with lord Stair. By the interest of this nobleman, Dr. PRINGLE was constituted, August 24, 1742, physician to the military hospital in Flanders; and it was provided in the commission, that he should receive a salary of twenty shillings a-day, and be entitled to half-pay for life. He did not, on this occasion, resign his professorship of moral philosophy; the university permitted him to retain it, and Messrs. Muirhead and Cleghorn were allowed to teach in his absence, as long as he continued to request it.

The eminent attention which Dr. PRINGLE paid to his duty as an army physician, is a matter that requires no enlargement on in this place, and is apparent from every page of his "Treatise on the Diseases of the Army." One thing, however, deserves particularly to be mentioned, as it is highly probable that it was owing to his suggestion. It had hitherto been usual for the security of the sick, when the enemy was near, to remove them a great way from the camp; the consequence of which was, that many were lost before they came under the care of the physicians. The earl of Stair being sensible of this evil, proposed to the duke de Noailles, when the army was encamped at Aschaffenburg in 1743, that the hospitals on both sides

sides should be considered as sanctuaries for the sick, and mutually protected. The French general, who was distinguished for his humanity, readily agreed to the proposal, and took the first opportunity of shewing a proper regard to the agreement. At the battle of Dettingen, Dr. PRINGLE was in the coach with lord Carteret during the whole time of the engagement, and the situation in which they were placed was dangerous. They had been taken at unawares, and were kept betwixt the fire of the line in front, a French battery on the left, and a wood full of hussars on the right. The coach was occasionally moved to avoid being in the eye of the battery. Soon after this event, Dr. PRINGLE met with no small affliction in the retirement of his great friend, the earl of Stair, from the army. He offered to resign with his noble patron, but was not permitted. He, therefore, contented himself with testifying his respect and gratitude to his lordship by accompanying him forty miles on his return to England; after which he took leave of him with the utmost regret.

But though Dr. PRINGLE was thus deprived of the immediate protection of a nobleman, who knew and highly esteemed his worth, his conduct in the duties of his station procured him effectual support. He attended the army in Flanders through the campaign of 1744; and so powerfully recommended himself to the duke of Cumberland, that in the spring following, March 11, he had a commission from his royal highness, appointing him physician-general to his majesty's forces in the Low Countries, and parts beyond the seas: and on the next day, he received a second commission from the duke, by which he was constituted physician to the royal hospitals in the same countries. On March 5, he resigned his professorship, in consequence  
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of these promotions. In 1745, he was with the army in Flanders, but was recalled from that country in the latter end of the year, to attend the forces which were to be sent against the rebels in Scotland. At this time he had the honour of being chosen F.R.S. The election took place October 30, and the society had reason to be pleased with the addition of such a member.

Dr. PRINGLE, at the beginning of 1746, accompanied, in his official capacity, the duke of Cumberland in his expedition against the rebels, and remained with the forces after the battle of Culloden, till their return to England in the middle of August. We do not find that he was in Flanders during any part of that year. In 1747 and 1748, he again attended the army abroad, and in the autumn of 1748, he embarked with the forces for England upon the conclusion of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. From that time he principally resided in London, where, from his known skill and experience, and the reputation he had acquired, he might reasonably expect to succeed as a physician. In April 1749, Dr. PRINGLE was appointed physician to his royal highness the duke of Cumberland.

In 1750 he published, in a letter to Dr. Mead, "Observations on the Gaol or Hospital Fever." This piece, which passed through two editions, and was occasioned by the gaol distemper that broke out at that time in the city of London, was well received by the medical world, though he himself afterwards considered it as having been hastily written. After supplying some things that were omitted, and rectifying a few mistakes that were made in it, he included it in his grand work on the "Diseases of the Army," where it constitutes the seventh chapter of the third part of that treatise.

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It was in the same year that Dr. PRINGLE began to communicate to the royal society his famous "Experiments upon septic and antiseptic Substances, with Remarks relating to their Use in the Theory of Medicine." These experiments, which comprehended several papers, were read at different meetings of the society; the first in June, and the next two in the November following; three more in the course of the year 1751; and the last in February 1752. Only the first three numbers were printed in the "Philosophical Transactions," as Dr. PRINGLE had subjoined the whole by way of Appendix to his "Observations on the Diseases of the Army." The experiments made upon septic and antiseptic substances, which have accompanied every edition of the treatise just mentioned, procured for our ingenious physician the honour of Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal. Beside this, they gained him a high and just reputation as an experimental philosopher.

In February 1753, he presented to the royal society "An Account of several Persons seized with the Gao Fever by working in Newgate: and of the Manner by which the Infection was communicated to one entire Family." This is a very curious paper; and it was deemed of such importance by the excellent Dr. Stephen Hales, that he requested the author's permission to have it published, for the common good of the kingdom, in the "Gentleman's Magazine," where it was accordingly printed, previous to its appearance in the "Transactions."

Dr. PRINGLE's next communication was "A remarkable Case of Fragility, Flexibility, and Dissolution of the Bones." In the 49th volume of the "Transactions," we meet with an account, which he had given of an earthquake felt at Brussels; of another

at Glasgow and Dunbarton; and of the agitation of the waters, November 1, 1756, in Scotland and at Hamburgh. The 50th volume contains observations by him on the case of Lord Walpole of Woolterton, and a relation of the virtues of soap in dissolving the stone, as experienced by the Rev. Mr. Matthew Simpson. The next volume is enriched with two of the doctor's articles of considerable length as well as value. In the first he has collected and related the different accounts, that had been given of a very extraordinary fiery meteor, which appeared on Saturday the 26th of November, 1758, between eight and nine o'clock at night; and in a second, he has made a variety of remarks upon the whole, wherein is displayed no small degree of philosophical sagacity. It would be tedious to mention the various papers, which, both before and after he became president of the royal society, were transmitted through his hands. Beside his communications in the "Philosophical Transactions," he wrote in the "Edinburgh Medical Essays," vol. v, an "Account of the Success of the Vitrum ceratum Antimonii."

April 14, 1752, Dr. PRINGLE married Charlotte, the second daughter of Dr. Oliver, an eminent physician at Bath, and who had long been at the head of his profession in that city. This connection did not last long, that lady dying in the space of a few years.

Nearly about the time of his marriage, Dr. PRINGLE gave to the public the first edition of his "Observations on the Diseases of the Army." It was reprinted in the year following, with some additions. To the third edition, which was greatly improved from the farther experience the author had gained by attending the camps for three seasons in England, an appendix was annexed, in answer to some remarks, which pro-

feffor de Haen, of Vienna, and M. Geber, of Turin, had made on the work. The like attention was paid to the improvement of the treatise, in every subsequent edition. The work is divided into three parts: the first of which, being principally historical, may be read with pleasure by every gentleman. The latter parts lie more within the province of physicians; they alone are the best judges of the merits of the performance, and to its merit the most decisive and ample testimonies have been given. It has gone through seven editions at home; and abroad it has been translated into the French, the German, and the Italian languages. Scarcely any medical writer has mentioned it without some tribute of applause. Ludwig, in the second volume of his "*Commentarii de Rebus in Scientiâ naturali et Medicinâ gestis*," speaks of it highly; and gives an account of it, which comprehends sixteen pages. The celebrated and eminent baron Von Haller, in his "*Bibliotheca Anatomica*," with a particular reference to the treatise of which we are speaking, styles the author "*Vir illustris de omnibus bonis testibus bene meritus*." It is allowed to be a classical book, and has placed the writer of it in rank with the famous Sydenham. Like Sydenham too, he became eminent, not by the quantity, but by the value of his productions; and has afforded a happy instance of the great and deserved fame, which may sometimes arise from a single performance. The reputation, that Dr. PRINGLE gained by his "*Observations on the Diseases of the Army*," was not of a kind which is ever likely to diminish. The utility of the work, however, was of still greater importance than its reputation. From the time that he was appointed physician to the army, it seems to have been his grand object to lessen, as far as lay in his power, the calamities of war; and he



he was not without considerable success in his noble and benevolent design. The benefits, which may be derived from our author's grand work, are not solely confined to medical men. General Melville, a gentleman who unites with his military abilities the spirit of philosophy and humanity, was enabled, when governor of the Neutral Islands, to be singularly useful, in consequence of the instructions he had received from Dr. PRINGLE's book, and from personal conversation with him. By taking care to have his men always lodged in large, open, and airy apartments, and by never permitting his forces to remain long enough in swampy places to be injured by noxious airs, the general was the happy instrument of saving the lives of several hundred soldiers.

In 1753, Dr. PRINGLE was chosen one of the council of the royal society. Though he had not for some years been called abroad, he still held his place as physician to the army; and, in the war which commenced in 1755, attended the camps in England during three seasons. This enabled him, from farther experience, to correct some of his former observations, and to give additional perfection to the third edition of his work. In 1758, he entirely quitted the service of the army, and being determined to fix now wholly in London, he was admitted a licentiate of the college of physicians, July 5th, in the same year. The reason, why this matter was so long delayed, might probably be his not having hitherto come to a final resolution with regard to his settlement in the metropolis.

After the accession of his present majesty to the throne of Great Britain, Dr. PRINGLE was appointed, in 1761, physician to the queen's household; and this honour was succeeded by his being constituted, in 1763, physician extraordinary to her majesty. April 12th,

in the same year, he had been chosen a member of the academy of sciences at Haerlem; and in June following, he was elected a fellow of the royal college of physicians, London. In the succeeding November, he was returned on the ballot, a second time, one of the council of the royal society; and in 1764, on the decease of Dr. Wollaston, he was made physician in ordinary to the queen. February 13, 1766, he was elected a foreign member, in the physical line, of the royal society of sciences at Gottingen; and on the 5th of June in that year, his majesty was graciously pleased to testify his sense of Dr. PRINGLE's abilities and merit, by raising him to the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain. July 18, 1768, Sir JOHN PRINGLE was appointed physician in ordinary to her late royal highness the princess Dowager of Wales, to which office a salary was annexed of 100l. a year. In 1770, he was chosen, a third time, into the council of the royal society; as he was likewise, a fourth time, for the year 1772; and Nov. 30, in that year, in consequence of the death of James West, Esq. he was elected president of that illustrious and learned body.

His election to this high station, though he had so respectable a character as the late Sir James Porter for his opponent, was carried by a very considerable majority. This was undoubtedly the highest honour that Sir JOHN PRINGLE ever received; an honour with which his other literary distinctions could not be compared. It was at a very auspicious time, that Sir JOHN PRINGLE was called upon to preside over the royal society. A wonderful ardour for philosophical science, and for the advancement of natural knowledge, had of late years displayed itself through Europe, and had appeared with particular advantage in our own country. He endeavoured to cherish it by all the methods that  
were

were in his power; and he happily struck upon a new way to distinction and usefulness, by the discourses which he delivered on the annual assignment of Sir Godfrey Copley's medal. This gentleman had originally bequeathed five guineas, to be given at each anniversary meeting of the royal society, by the determination of the president and council, to the person who had been the author of the best paper of experimental observations for the year past. In process of time, this pecuniary reward, which could never be an important consideration to a man of an enlarged and philosophical mind, however narrow his circumstances might be, was changed into the more liberal form of a gold medal; in which form it is become a truly honourable mark of distinction, and a just and laudable object of ambition. It was, no doubt, always usual with the president, on the delivery of the medal, to pay some compliment to the gentleman on whom it was bestowed; but the custom of making a set speech on the occasion, and of entering into the history of that part of philosophy to which the experiments related, was first introduced by Mr. Martin Folkes. The discourses, however, which he and his successors delivered, were very short, and were only inserted in the minute-books of the society. None of them had ever been printed before Sir JOHN PRINGLE was raised to the chair. The first speech that was made by him being much more elaborate and extended than usual, the publication of it was desired, and with this request, it is said, he was more ready to comply, as an absurd account of what he had delivered had appeared in a newspaper. Sir JOHN PRINGLE was very happy in the subject of his primary discourse. The discoveries in magnetism and electricity had been succeeded by the inquiries into the various species of air. In these

inquiries Dr. Priestley, who had already greatly distinguished himself by his electrical experiments, and his other philosophical pursuits and labours, took the principal lead. A paper of his, entitled, "Observations on different Kinds of Air," having been read before the society in March 1772, was adjudged to be deserving of the gold medal; and Sir JOHN PRINGLE embraced with pleasure the occasion of celebrating the important communications of his friend, and of relating with accuracy and fidelity what had previously been discovered upon the subject. At the close of the speech, he earnestly requested Dr. Priestley to continue his liberal and valuable inquiries; and we need not say how eminently the doctor has fulfilled this request.

It was not intended, we believe, when Sir JOHN PRINGLE's first speech was printed, that the example should be followed; but the second discourse was so well received by the royal society, that the publication of it was unanimously requested. Both the discourse itself, and the subject on which it was delivered, merited such a distinction. The composition of the second speech is evidently superior to that of the former; Sir JOHN having probably been animated by the favourable reception of his first effort. His account of the torpedo, and of Mr. Walsb's ingenious and admirable experiments relative to the electrical properties of that extraordinary fish, is singularly curious. The whole discourse abounds with ancient and modern learning, and exhibits Sir JOHN PRINGLE's knowledge in natural history, as well as in medicine, to great advantage.

The third time that he was called upon to display his abilities at the delivery of Sir Godfrey's medal, was on an eminently beautiful and important occasion. This was no less than Dr. Maskelyne's successful attempt,



attempt, completely to establish Sir Isaac Newton's system of the universe, by his "Observations made on the Mountain Schehallien, for finding its attraction." Sir JOHN PRINGLE laid hold of this opportunity, to give a perspicuous and accurate relation of the several hypotheses of the ancients, with regard to the revolutions of the heavenly bodies, and of the noble discoveries with which Copernicus enriched the astronomical world. He then traces the progress of the grand principle of gravitation down to Sir Isaac's illustrious confirmation of it; to which he adds a concise narrative of Messrs. Bouguer's and Condamine's experiment at Chimboraco, and of Dr. Maskelyne's at Schehallien. If any doubts still remained with respect to the truth of the Newtonian system, they were now totally removed.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE had reason to be peculiarly satisfied with the subject of his fourth discourse; it being perfectly congenial to his disposition and studies. His own life had been much employed in pointing out the means, which tended not only to cure, but to prevent the diseases of mankind; and it is probable, from his intimate friendship with Capt. Cook, that he might suggest to that sagacious commander some of the rules, which he followed, in order to preserve the health of the crew of his Majesty's ship the Resolution, during her voyage round the world. Whether this were the case, or whether the method pursued by the Captain, to attain so salutary an end, were the result of his own reflections alone, the success of it was astonishing; and his famous voyager seemed well entitled to every honour that could be bestowed. To him the society assigned their gold medal, but he was not present to receive the honour. He was gone out upon the voyage

from which he never returned. In this last voyage he continued equally successful in maintaining the health of his men.

In his next annual dissertation, the president had an opportunity of displaying his knowledge in a way, in which it had not hitherto appeared. The discourse took its rise from the prize-medal's being adjudged to Mr. Mudge, then an eminent surgeon at Plymouth, upon account of his valuable paper, containing "Directions for making the best Compositions for the Metals of Reflecting Telescopes; together with a Description of the Process for grinding, polishing, and giving the great Speculum the true parabolic form." Sir JOHN accurately related a variety of particulars concerning the invention of reflecting telescopes, the subsequent improvements of these instruments, and the state in which Mr. Mudge found them, when he first set about working them to greater perfection, till he had truly realized the expectation of Sir Isaac Newton; who, above a hundred years ago, presaged, that the public would one day possess a parabolic speculum not accomplished by mathematical rules, but by mechanical devices.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE's sixth discourse, to which he was led by the assignment of the gold medal to Mr. (now Dr.) Hutton, on account of his curious paper, entitled, "The Force of fired Gun-powder, and the initial Velocity of Cannon-balls, determined by Experiments," was on the theory of gunnery. Though Sir JOHN had so long attended the army, this was probably a subject to which he had heretofore paid very little attention. We cannot, however, help admiring with what perspicuity and judgement he has stated the progress that was made, from time to time, in the knowledge of projectiles, and the scientific perfection to which

which his friend Dr. Hutton had advanced this knowledge. As Sir JOHN PRINGLE was not one of those who delighted in war, and in the shedding of human blood, he was happy in being able to shew, that even the study of artillery might be useful to mankind; and therefore this is a topic, which he has not forgotten to mention. Here ended our author's discourses upon the delivery of Sir Godfrey Copley's medal. If he had continued to preside in the chair of the royal society, he would, no doubt, have found other occasions of displaying his acquaintance with the history of philosophy. But the opportunities which he had of signifying himself in this respect were important in themselves, happily varied, and sufficient to gain him a solid and permanent reputation.

Several marks of literary distinction had been conferred upon Sir JOHN PRINGLE, before he was raised to the president's chair. But after that event they were bestowed upon him in great abundance: and to prevent our resuming the subject, we shall here collect them together. Previously, however, to these honours, except his having been chosen a fellow of the society of antiquaries of London, he received the last promotion, that was given him in his medical capacity; which was his being appointed November 4, 1774, physician extraordinary to his Majesty. In the year 1776, he was enrolled in the list of the members of no less than four learned bodies. These were the royal academy of sciences at Madrid; the society at Amsterdam for the promotion of agriculture; the royal academy of medical correspondence at Paris; and the Imperial academy of sciences at St. Petersburg. The dates of Sir JOHN PRINGLE's election into these eminent societies, according to the order in which we have mentioned them, were on the 12th of February,  
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in the month of September, and on the 28th and 29th of December. July 5, 1777, Sir JOHN PRINGLE was nominated, by his serene highness the Landgrave of Hesse, an honorary member of the society of antiquaries at Cassel. In 1778, he succeeded the celebrated Linnæus, as one of the foreign members of the royal academy of sciences at Paris. This honour is extended by that illustrious body to eight persons only, on which account it is justly esteemed a very eminent mark of distinction; and we believe there have been few or no instances, wherein it has been conferred on any other than men of great and acknowledged abilities and reputation. October 11th, in the same year, our author was chosen a member of the medical society at Hanau. In the succeeding year, March 29th, he was elected a foreign member of the royal academy of sciences and belles lettres at Naples. The last testimony of respect in this way, which was bestowed upon Sir JOHN, was his being admitted, in 1781, into the number of the fellows of the newly instituted society of antiquaries at Edinburgh. The particular design of this society was to investigate the history and antiquities of Scotland; and from the known characters and literature of the gentlemen who compose it, there can be little doubt but that the end they have in view will be successfully accomplished.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE was in his sixty-sixth year, when he was elected president of the royal society. Considering, therefore, the extreme attention that was paid by him to the various and important duties of his office, and the great pains he took in the preparation of his discourses, it was natural to expect, that the burden of his honourable station should grow heavy upon him in course of time. This burden was increased not only by the weight of years, but by the accident of a fall  
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the area in the back part of his house, from which received considerable hurt; and which, in consequence, affected his health and weakened his spirits. In such being the state of his body and mind, he began to entertain thoughts of resigning the president's chair. It has been also said and believed, that he was much hurt by the disputes introduced into the society concerning the question, whether pointed or blunt electrical conductors be the most efficacious in preserving buildings from the pernicious effects of lightning. Perhaps JOHN PRINGLE's declining years, and the general state of his health, will form sufficient reasons for his resignation. His intention, however, was disagreeable to many of his friends, and to many distinguished members of the royal society. Accordingly, they earnestly solicited him to continue in the chair; but his resolution being fixed, he resigned it at the anniversary meeting in 1778. The present worthy president, Sir Joseph Banks, then Joseph Banks, esq. was unanimously elected to succeed him; a gentleman in the prime and vigour of his life, who had eminently distinguished himself by his acquaintance with natural history; who had sailed round the globe, and performed several voyages, in pursuit of that branch of science; who has amply justified the choice that was made of him, by his attention to every part of his duty, and his assiduous concern to promote the interest and honour of the society.

Though Sir JOHN PRINGLE quitted his particular attention to the royal society, and did not attend its meetings so constantly as he had formerly done, he still maintained his literary connections in general. His house continued to be the resort of ingenious and philosophic men, whether from his own country or from abroad; and he was frequent in his visits to his friends. He

was

was held in particular esteem by eminent and learned foreigners, none of whom came to England without waiting upon him, and paying him the greatest respect. He treated them in return with distinguished civility and regard. When a number of gentlemen met at his table, foreigners were usually a part of the company.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE's infirmities increasing, he hoped that he might receive an advantage from an excursion to Scotland, and spending the summer there, which he did in 1780, and principally at Edinburgh. He had probably then formed some design of fixing his residence in that city. However this may have been, he was so well pleased with a place, to which he had been habituated in his younger days, and with the respect shewn him by his friends, that he purchased a house there, whither he intended to return in the following spring. When he came back to London, he set about preparing to put his scheme into execution. Accordingly, having first disposed of the greater part of his library, he sold his house in Pall-Mall, in April 1781 and some few days after removed to Edinburgh. In this city he was treated by persons of all ranks with every mark of distinction. But Edinburgh was not now to him what it had been in early life. The vivacity of spirits, which in the days of youth spreads such a charm over the objects that surround us, was fled. Many, if not most, of Sir JOHN PRINGLE's old friends and contemporaries were dead; and though some of them remained, they could not meet together with the same strength of constitution, the same ardour of pursuit, the same animation of hope, which they had formerly possessed. The younger men of eminence paid him the sincerest testimonies of esteem and regard; but it was too late in life for him to form new habits of close

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d intimate friendship. He found also the air of Edinburgh too sharp and cold for his frame, which had long been peculiarly sensible to severities of weather. These evils were exaggerated by his increasing infirmities, and perhaps by that restlessness of mind, which, in the midst of bodily complaints, is still hoping to derive some benefit from a change of place. He determined, therefore, to return once more to London, where he arrived in the beginning of September.

Before Sir JOHN PRINGLE entirely quitted Edinburgh, he requested his friend, Dr. John Hope, to present ten volumes, folio, of "Medical and physical observations," in manuscript, to the royal college of physicians in that city. This benefaction was conferred on two conditions: first, that the observations should not be published; and secondly, that they should not be lent out of the library on any pretence whatever. At a meeting of the college being summoned upon the occasion, Sir JOHN's donation was accepted with much gratitude, and a resolution passed to comply with the terms on which it was bestowed. He was at the same time preparing two other volumes to be given to the university, containing the formulæ referred to in his annotations.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE, upon his arrival at the metropolis, found his spirits somewhat revived. He was greatly pleased with revisiting his London friends, and was received by them with equal cordiality and affection. His Sunday evening conversations were honoured with the attendance of many respectable men; and on the other nights of the week, he had the pleasure of spending a couple of hours with his friends, in a society that had long been established, and which had met, for some time past, at Mr. Watson's, a grocer in the Strand. Sir JOHN's connection with this society,

society, and his constant attendance upon it, formed to the last one of his principal entertainments. The morning was chiefly employed by him in receiving and returning the visits of his various acquaintance, and he had frequently a small and select party to dine with him at his apartments in King-street, St. James's-square.

All this while, his strength declined with a rapidity, which did not permit his friends to hope, that his life would long be continued. On Monday evening, Jan. 14, 1782, being with the society at Watson's, he was seized with a fit, from which he never recovered. He was accompanied home by Dr. Saunders, for whom he had the highest regard, and in whom he had, in every respect, justly placed the most unreserved confidence. The doctor afterwards attended him with unwearied assiduity, but, to any medical purpose, entirely in vain; for he departed this life on the Friday following, in the 75th year of his age, and the account of his death was received every where in a manner, which shewed the high sense that was entertained of his merit. On the 7th of February, he was interred in St. James's church, with great funeral solemnity, and with a very honourable attendance of eminent and respectable friends. As a testimony of regard to his memory, at the first meeting of the college of physicians at Edinburgh, after his decease, all the members appeared in deep mourning.

Our author had acquired, by his long practice, a handsome fortune, which he disposed with great prudence and propriety. The bulk of it, as might naturally and reasonably be expected, he bequeathed to his worthy nephew and heir, Sir James Pringle, of Stichel, bart. whom he appointed his sole executor. But the whole was not immediately to come to Sir  
James;



times; for a sum equal, we believe, to seven hundred pounds per annum, was appropriated to annuities, revertible to that gentleman at the decease of the annuitants. By these means Sir JOHN exhibited an important proof of his regard and affection for several of his valuable relations and friends. Sir JOHN PRINGLE's eminent character as a practical physician, as well as a medical author, is so well known, and so universally acknowledged, that an enlargement upon it cannot be necessary. In the exercise of his profession he was not rapacious; being ready, on various occasions, to give his advice without pecuniary views. The turn of Sir JOHN PRINGLE's mind led him chiefly to the study of science, which he built on the firm basis of experiment. With regard to philosophy in general, he was averse to theory, unsupported by experiments, as he was with respect to medicine in particular. Lord Bacon was his favourite author; and to the method of investigation recommended by that great man he readily adhered. Such being his intellectual character, it will not be thought surprising, that he had a dislike to Plato. To metaphysical disquisitions he lost all regard in the latter part of his life; and though some of his most valued friends had engaged in discussions of this kind, with very different views of things, he did not choose to revert to the studies of his youth, but contented himself with the opinions he had then formed. Sir JOHN PRINGLE had not much fondness for poetry. He had not even any distinguished relish for the immortal Shakspeare; at least, he seemed too highly sensible of the defects of that illustrious bard, to give him the proper degree of estimation. Sir JOHN PRINGLE had not, in his youth, neglected philological inquiries; - and after having omitted them for a time, he returned to them again; so far, at least, as to endeavour

deavour to obtain a more exact knowledge of the Greek tongue, probably with a view to the better understanding the New Testament. He paid great attention to the French language; and it is said, that he was fond of Voltaire's critical writings. How far this might contribute to the honour of Sir John's taste, we shall not decide. However just that eminent Frenchman's observations may have been on some subjects of criticism, the truly ingenious and excellent Mrs. Montagu has amply shewn, that he was absolutely unequal to the task of determining concerning the merit of Shakspeare. Among all his other pursuits, Sir JOHN PRINGLE never forgot the study of the English language. This he regarded as a matter of so much consequence, that he took uncommon pains with respect to the style of his compositions; and it cannot be denied, that he excels in perspicuity, correctness, and propriety of expression. Though our author was not fond of poetry, there was a sister art for which he had a great affection; and that was music. Of this art he was not merely an admirer, but became so far a practitioner in it, as to be a performer on the violoncello, at a weekly concert given by a society of gentlemen at Edinburgh. Beside a close application to medical and philosophical science, Sir JOHN PRINGLE, during the latter part of his life, devoted much time to the study of divinity. This was with him a very favourite and interesting object. He corresponded frequently with Michaelis on theological subjects; and that celebrated professor addressed to him some letters on "Daniel's Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks," which Sir JOHN thought worthy of being published in this country. Accordingly he was at considerable pains, and some expence, in the publication, which appeared in 1773, under the following title: "Johannis Davidis Michaelis,

Michaelis, Prof. Ordin. Philos. et Soc. Reg. Scient. Goettingensis Collegæ; Epistolæ, de LXX Hebræomadibus Danielis, ad D. JOHANNEM PRINGLE, Baronettum: primò privatim missæ, nunc verò utriusque consensu publicè editæ," 8vo. Sir JOHN PRINGLE was likewise a diligent and frequent reader of sermons.

If from the intellectual we pass on to the moral character of Sir JOHN PRINGLE, we shall find, that the ruling feature of it was integrity. By this principle he was uniformly actuated in the whole of his behaviour. All his acquaintance will with one voice agree, that there never was an honest man. He was equally distinguished for his sobriety. He told Mr. James Boswell, that he had never in his life been intoxicated with liquor, which must be allowed to have been a very laudable proof of the circumspection maintained by him, in the variety of company that he had kept, both at home and abroad. In his friendships, Sir JOHN PRINGLE was ardent and steady. The intimacies which were formed by him, in the early part of his life at Edinburgh, continued unbroken to the decease of the gentlemen with whom they were made; and were kept up by a regular correspondence, and by all the good offices that lay in his power. With relation to Sir JOHN PRINGLE's external manner of deportment, he paid a very respectful attention to those, who were honoured with his friendship and esteem, and to such strangers as came to him well recommended. Foreigners, in particular, had great reason to be satisfied with the uncommon pains, which he took to shew them every mark of civility and regard. He had, however, at times, somewhat of a dryness and reserve in his behaviour, which had the appearance of coldness;

and this was the case, when he was not perfectly pleased with the persons who were introduced to him, or who happened to be in his company. His sense of integrity and dignity would not permit him to adopt that false and superficial politeness, which treats all men alike, though ever so different in point of real estimation and merit, with the same shew of cordiality and kindness. He was above assuming the professions, without the reality of respect. Dr. Johnson, in his "Life of Pope," has recorded of that poet, that when he wanted to sleep, he "nodded in company;" and that he once slumbered at his own table, while the prince of Wales was talking of poetry. Sir JOHN PRINGLE had this infirmity, especially in the latter part of his life. Nor is it surprising, when we consider, that he had for many years been so remarkably troubled for want of rest, that there was scarcely a single night, in which he did not lie awake for several hours.

On the religious character of Sir JOHN PRINGLE, it will be necessary more particularly to enlarge; because such is the temper of the present age, that what is the greatest glory of any man is often imputed to him as a weakness. The principles of piety and virtue, which were early instilled into our author by a strict education, do not appear ever to have lost their influence upon the general conduct of his life. Nevertheless, when he travelled abroad in the world, his belief of the Christian revelation was so far unsettled, that he became a sceptic with regard to it, if not a professed deist. But it was not in the disposition of Sir JOHN PRINGLE to rest satisfied in his doubts and difficulties, with respect to a matter of such high importance. He was too great a lover of truth, not to make religion the object of his serious inquiry. As he

scorned



scorned to be an implicit believer, he was equally averse to being an implicit unbeliever; which is the case of large numbers, who reject Christianity with as little knowledge, and as little examination, as the most determined bigots embrace the absurdest system that ever was invented. The result of his investigation was a full conviction of the divine original and authority of the Gospel. The evidence of revelation appeared to him to be solid and invincible; and the nature of it to be such as demanded his warmest acceptance.

Sir JOHN PRINGLE's literary and other connections were so very numerous, that we cannot pretend to numerate them. Of his acquaintance in England it would not be easy to give a detail. If such a detail were attempted, it would include a large number of the most worthy and eminent characters of all professions. His conversation was not confined to medical gentlemen, though his intercourse with them was very great, but extended to many persons of rank and consequence, as well as merit. It would be impossible for us to do full justice to Sir JOHN PRINGLE's connections with foreigners. There were no persons who visited England, if they had any taste for philosophical science, that were not recommended to him, and did not cultivate his acquaintance. Beside this, he corresponded with many eminent philosophers and physicians whom he had never seen. Such having been the character and eminence of Sir JOHN PRINGLE, it was highly proper, that his name should be recorded among the worthies of Westminster Abbey. Accordingly, under the direction, and at the expence of his nephew and heir, a monument has been erected, of which Mr. Nollekens was the sculptor, and on which an English inscription appears. If it had been determined to have had a Latin inscription, there was one, writ-

ten by a gentleman of the first classical knowledge and taste, which would undoubtedly have had the preference. We shall insert it ; and with pleasure conclude this account of Sir JOHN PRINGLE, with so elegant and honourable a testimony to his memory :

M. S.

Viri egregii JOHANNIS PRINGLE,

Baronetti ;

Quem exercitus Britannicus,  
Celcissima Walliæ Principessa,

Regina serenissima,

Ipsius denique regis majestas,

Medicum sibi comprobavit

Experientissimum, sagacem, strenuum ;

Quem, studiis academicis florentem,

Edinburgenses olim sui

In cathedrâ disciplinæ ethicæ dicata

Adhuc juvenem collocârunt ;

Quem postea ætate ac scientiâ provectum,

Primum perhonorifico ornavit præmio,

Deinde ad summam apud se dignitatem

Evexit Societas Regia Londinensis.

Qualis fuerit medendi artifex,

Quali rerum comprehensione præditus,

Materiem suam multiplicem

Quam scienter explicuerit, et illustraverit,

Scripta viri doctissimi testentur,

Per Europam omnem disseminata,

Nec foris minus quam domi nota.

Quâ autem fide et integritate fuerit,

Quam veri tenax et inimicus fraudi,

Quam constans supremi Numinis cultor,

Ii, quibuscum vixit,

Testes sunt.

Excessit e vitâ, &c.

Q.

## QUESNAY (FRANCIS)

celebrated French Physician, born at Ecqueville, a small Village in France, in the Year 1694.

He was the son of a labourer, and worked in the fields till he was sixteen years old; though he afterwards became first physician in ordinary to the king of France, a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and of the royal society of London. He did not even learn to read till the period abovementioned, when one of the books, in which he first delighted, was the *Maison rustique*." The surgeon of the village gave him a slight knowledge of Greek and Latin, with some of the first principles of his art; after which he repaired to the capital, where he completed his knowledge of it.

HAVING obtained the requisite qualifications, he first practised his profession at Mantes; but M. de la Peyronie having discovered his talents, and thinking them lost in a small town, invited him to Paris, to be secretary to an academy of surgery, which he was desirous of establishing. To the first collection of memoirs published by this society, QUESNAY prefixed a preface, which is considered as a perfect and masterly performance of the kind. The gout at length disqualified him for the practice of surgery, and he applied himself to medicine, wherein he became no less eminent. Towards the latter part of his life, his early taste for agricultural studies revived, and he became a leading man in the sect of economists, who afterwards made so bad an use of their influence, by circulating democratical principles. QUESNAY had many good

Y 3

qualities,

qualities, among which were humanity and charity, with a strong mind, and philosophical equality of temper, under the most tormenting pains of the gout. He lived to the age of eighty, and in his last years involved himself so deeply in mathematical studies, that he fancied he had discovered at once the two great problems of the trisection of an angle, and the quadrature of the circle. He died in December 1774. Lewis 15th was much attached to QUESNAY, called him "son "penseur," his thinker; and in allusion to that name, gave him three panfies, or "pensées," for his arms. The following are the works of QUESNAY :

1. "Observations on the Effects of Bleeding," 12mo, 1730.

2. "A physical Essay on the animal Economy." 3 vols. 12mo.

3. "The Art of Healing by Bleeding," 12mo. 1736.

4. A Treatise on continued Fevers," 2 vols: 12mo, 1753.

5. "On Gangrene," 12mo, 1749.

6. "On Suppuration," 12mo, 1749.

7. "Phyfiocratie, or on the Government most advantageous to the human Race," 8vo, 1768.

8. "Several small Works on economical Subjects."

9. Some Articles of the same kind in the Encyclopédie. All these are written in French.



## R.

RABELAIS (FRANCIS)

A celebrated French Wit,

Was the son of an apothecary ; and born about 1483, at Chinou, in the province of Touraine. He was bred up in a convent of Franciscan friars in Poictou, the convent of Fontenoy le Côme ; and received into their order. His strong inclination and taste for literature and the sciences, made him transcend the bounds which restrained the learned in his time, so that he not only became a great linguist, but an adept in all branches of knowledge. His uncommon capacity and merit soon excited the jealousy of his brethren. Hence he was envied by some ; others, through ignorance, thought him a conjuror ; and all hated and abused him, particularly because he studied Greek : the novelty of that language making them esteem it not only barbarous, but antichristian. This we collect from a Greek epistle of Budæus to RABELAIS, in which he praises him highly for his great knowledge in that tongue, and exclaims against the stupidity and malice of the friars.

HAVING endured their persecutions a long time, he obtained permission of pope Clement the seventh, to leave the society of St. Francis, and enter that of St. Bennet ; but his mercurial temper prevailing, he did not find any more satisfaction among the Benedictines, than he had found among the Franciscans ; so that after a short time he left them also. Changing the regular habit for that which is worn by secular priests,

he rambled up and down for a time; and then fixed at Montpellier, where he took the degrees in physic, and practised with great reputation. He was infinitely admired for his great wit and learning, and became a man of such weight and estimation, that the university of Montpellier deputed him to Paris upon a very important errand. His reputation and character were spread through the kingdom, so that when he arrived at Paris, the chancellor du Prat, moved with his extraordinary accomplishments, easily granted all that he solicited. He returned to Montpellier; and the service he did the university upon this occasion is given as a reason, why all the candidates for degrees in physic, upon their admission to them, are formally invested with a robe which RABELAIS left, the ceremony having been instituted in honour of him.

In 1532, he published, at Lyons, some pieces of Hippocrates and Galen, with a dedication to the bishop of Maillezais; in which he tells him, that he had read lectures upon the aphorisms of Hippocrates, and the “Ars Medica” of Galen, before numerous audiences in the university of Montpellier. This was the last year of his continuance in this place; for the year after he went to Lyons, where he became physician to the hospital, and joined lectures with practice for some years following. John du Bellay, bishop of Paris, going to Rome in 1534, upon the business of Henry the Eighth’s divorce from Catharine of Spain; and passing through Lyons, carried RABELAIS with him in quality of his physician, who returned, however, home in about six months. He had quitted his religious connections, for the sake of leading a life more suitable to his taste and humour; but he afterwards renewed them; and in a second journey to Rome, obtained

tained in 1536, by his interest with some cardinals, a brief from pope Paul the third, to qualify him for holding ecclesiastical benefices. John du Bellay, made a cardinal in 1533, had procured the abbey of St. Maur, near Paris, to be secularized, and into this was RABELAIS, now a Benedictine monk, received as a secular canon. Here he is supposed to have begun his celebrated romance, entitled, "The Lives, Heroic Deeds, and Sayings of Gargantua and Pantagruel." He continued in his retreat till 1545, when the cardinal du Bellay, his friend and patron, nominated him to the cure of Meudon, which he is said to have filled with great zeal and application to the end of his life. His profound knowledge and skill in physic made him doubly useful to the people under his cure; and he was ready upon all occasions to relieve them under bodily indispositions, as well as to consult and provide for the safety of their souls. He died in 1553. As he was a great wit, many witticisms and facetious sayings are laid to his charge, of which he knew nothing; and many ridiculous circumstances related of his life and death, which it is but justice to him to omit as fabulous.

He published several things; but his chef d'œuvre is "The History of Gargantua and Pantagruel," a rough satire in the form of a romance, upon monks, priests, popes, and knaves, and fools of all kinds, where wit and learning are scattered about with great profusion, but in a manner wild and irregular, and with a strong mixture of obscenity, coarse and puerile jests, prophane allusions, and low raillery. Hence it has happened, that while some have regarded it as a prime effort of human wit, and, like Homer's poems, as an inexhaustible source of learning, science, and knowledge;

ledge; others have affirmed it to be nothing but an unintelligible rhapsody, a heap of foolish conceits, without meaning, without coherence; a collection of gross impieties and obscenities. Both parties have reason for what they say, the truth lies between them both. RABELAIS certainly intended to satirize the manners of his age, as appears plainly enough from the general turn and nature of his work; but from a certain wildness and irregularity of manner, what he alludes to or means, in some particular passages, does not appear so plain. They must be greatly prejudiced against him, who will not allow him to have wit, learning, and knowledge of various kinds; and so must they who cannot see, that he is oftentimes low, coarse, prophane, and obscure.

The monks, who are the chief objects of his satire, gave some opposition to it, when it first began to be published, it making its appearance in parts, in 1535; but this opposition was soon over-ruled by the powerful patronage of RABELAIS among the great. The best edition of his works is that with plates, and the notes of Le Duchat and Da Monnoye, 1741, in 3 volumes, 4to. Mr. Motteux published an English translation of it at London, 1708, in 2 volumes, 8vo, with a preface and notes, in which he endeavours to shew, that RABELAIS had painted the history of his own time, under an ingenious fiction and borrowed names. Ozell afterwards published a new translation, with Duchat's notes, 5 volumes, 12mo.



## RADCLIFFE (DR. JOHN)

An English Physician of Eminence,

Was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, where his father possessed a moderate estate, in 1650. He was taught Greek and Latin at a school in the same town, and at fifteen years of age, was sent to University college in Oxford. In 1669, he took his first degree in arts, but no fellowship becoming vacant there, he removed to Lincoln college, where he was elected into one. He applied himself to physic, and ran through the necessary courses of botany, chemistry, and anatomy; in all which, having excellent parts, he quickly made a very great progress. He took the degree of M.A. in 1672, and then enrolled himself upon the physic line. It is remarkable, that he recommended himself more by ready wit and vivacity, than by any extraordinary acquisitions in learning; and in the prosecution of physic, he rarely looked farther than to the pieces of Dr. Willis, who was then practising in London with a very distinguished character. He had few books of any kind; so few, that when Dr. Bathurst, head of Trinity college, asked him once in surprise, where his study was? RADCLIFFE, pointing to a few phials, a skeleton, and an herbal, replied, "Sir, this is RADCLIFFE'S library."

IN 1675, he proceeded M.B. and immediately began to practise. He never paid any regard to the rules universally followed, but censured them as often as he saw occasion, with great freedom and acrimony; and this drew all the old practitioners upon him, with whom he waged an everlasting war. His reputation, nevertheless, increased with his experience; and before he had been two years in the world, his business was very  
 ✕ extensive,

extensive, and among those of the highest rank. About this time Dr. Marshall, rector of Lincoln college, did him an unkind office, by opposing his application for a faculty place in the college, to serve as a dispensation for taking holy orders, which the statutes required him to do, if he kept his fellowship. This was owing to some witticisms which RADCLIFFE, according to his manner, had launched at the doctor. Such a step, however, being inconsistent with his present situation and views, he chose to resign his fellowship in 1677. He would have kept his chambers, and resided there as a commoner; but Dr. Marshall being not at all disposed to be civil to him, he quitted the college, and took lodgings elsewhere. In 1682, he went out M.D. but continued two years longer at Oxford, increasing equally in wealth and fame.

In 1684, he went to London, and settled in Bow-street, Covent-Garden. Dr. Lower was there the reigning physician; but his interest then beginning to decline, on account of his whig principles, RADCLIFFE had almost an open field, and in less than a year got into prime business. His conversation contributed as much to make his way, as his reputed skill in his profession; for having much pleasantry and readiness of wit, he was a very diverting companion. In 1686, the princess Anne of Denmark made him her physician. In 1687, wealth flowing in upon him very plentifully, he had a mind to testify his gratitude to University college, where he had received the best part of his education; and with this intent, caused the east window over the altar to be put up at his own expence. It is esteemed a beautiful piece, representing the nativity of our Saviour painted upon glass, and appears to be his gift, by the following inscription under it: "D.D. JOAN. RADCLIFFE, M.D. hujus collegii quon-

dam

“dam focius, A.D. M.DC.LXXXVII.” He is called “focius,” not that he was really a fellow, but, being senior scholar, had the same privileges, though not an equal revenue with the fellows. In 1688, when prince George of Denmark joined the prince of Orange, and the princess his consort retired to Nottingham, the doctor was pressed by bishop Compton to attend her in quality of his office, she being then pregnant of the duke of Gloucester; but, neither choosing to declare himself in that critical state of public affairs, nor favouring the measures then in agitation, he excused himself on account of the multiplicity of his patients.

After the revolution, he was often sent for to king William, and the great persons about his court; which must have been owing to his vast reputation and credit, for it does not appear that he ever inclined to be a courtier. In 1692, he ventured 5,000*l.* in an interloper, which was bound for the East-Indies, with the prospect of a large return; but lost it, the ship being taken by the French. When the news was brought him he said, that “he had nothing to do but go up so many pair of stairs, to make himself whole again.” In 1694, queen Mary caught the small-pox, and died. “The Physician’s part,” says bishop Burnet, “was universally condemned; and her death was imputed to the negligence and unskilfulness of Dr. RADCLIFFE. He was called for; and it appeared but too evidently, that his opinion was chiefly considered, and most depended on. Other physicians were afterwards called, but not till it was too late.”

Soon after he lost the favour of the princess Anne, by neglecting to obey her call, from his too great attachment to the bottle, and another physician was elected into his place. About this time happened  
his

his remarkable visit to madam d'Urſly at Kenſington, when this lady was pleaſed to be very free, in putting ſome queries to him concerning the pleaſures of Venus. The doctor gave her full ſcope by a reply, which produced a well-known witty Epigram, too licentious to be here tranſcribed.

In 1699, king William returning from Holland, and, being much out of order, ſent for RADCLIFFE, and ſhewing him his ſwollen ancles, while the reſt of his body was emaciated and ſkeleton-like, ſaid, “What think you of theſe?” “Why truly,” replied the phyſician, “I would not have your majeſty’s two legs for your three kingdoms;” which freedom ſo loſt the king’s favour, that no interceſſions could ever recover it. When queen Anne came to the throne, the earl of Godolphin uſed all his endeavours to reinſtate him in his former poſt of chief phyſician; but ſhe would not be prevailed upon, alleging that RADCLIFFE would ſend her word again, “that her ailments were nothing but the vapours.” Nevertheless, he was conſulted in all caſes of emergency and critical conjuncture; and though not admitted in quality of the queen’s domeſtic phyſician, received large ſums of ſecret ſervice money, for his preſcriptions behind the curtain.

In 1703, RADCLIFFE was himſelf taken ill, on Wednesday, March 24, with ſomething like a pleuriſy; neglected it; drank a bottle of wine at Sir Juſtinian Iſham’s on Thursday, took to his bed on Friday, and on the 30th was ſo ill, that it was thought he could not live till the next day. Dr. Stanhope, dean of Canterbury, and Mr. Whitfield (then queen’s chaplain, and rector of St. Martin, Ludgate, afterwards vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate) were his confeſſors. He ſent for them, and deſired them to aſſiſt him. By a will, made the



the 28th, he disposed of the greater part of his estate to charity; and several thousand pounds in particular for the relief of sick seamen set ashore. Mr. Bernard, the serjeant-surgeon, took from him 100 ounces of blood; and on the 31st, he took a strange resolution of being removed to Kensington, notwithstanding his weakness, from which the most pressing intreaties of his friends could not divert him. In the warmest time of the day he arose, and was carried by four men in a chair to Kensington, whither he got with difficulty, having fainted away in his chair. "Being put to bed," says Dr. Atterbury, on whose authority we relate these particulars, "he fell asleep immediately, and it is concluded now (April 1) that he may do well; so that the town physicians, who expected to share his practice, begin now to think themselves disappointed." Two days after, the same writer adds, "Dr. RADCLIFFE is past all danger; his escape is next to miraculous. It hath made him not only very serious, but very devout. The person who hath read prayers to him often (and particularly this day), tells me, he never saw a man more in earnest. The queen asked Mr. Bernard how he did, and when he told her that he was ungovernable, and would observe no rules, she answered, that then no body had reason to take any thing ill from him; since it was plain he used other people no worse than he used himself."

He continued, however, in full business, increasing in wealth and insolence to the end of his days; waging all along, as we have before observed, a perpetual war with his brethren the physicians; who never considered him in any other light, than that of an active, ingenious, adventuring empiric, whom constant practice brought at length to some skill in his profession. One of the projects of "Martin Scriblerus" was, by a stamp upon

upon blistering-plasters and melilot by the yard, to raise money for the government, and give it to RADCLIFFE and others to farm. In Martin's "Map of Diseases," which was "thicker set with towns than any Flander's Map," RADCLIFFE was painted at the corner, contending for the universal empire of this world, and the rest of the physicians opposing his ambitious designs, with a project of a treaty of partition to settle peace.

In 1713, he was elected into parliament for the town of Buckingham.

In the last illness of queen Anne, he was sent for to Carshalton about noon, by order of the council; he said, "he had taken physic, and could not come." Mr. Ford, from whose letter to Dr. Swift this anecdote is taken, observes, "in all probability he had saved her life, for I am told that the late lord Gower had been often in the same condition with the gout in his head." In the account that is given of Dr. RADCLIFFE, in the "Biographia Britannica," it is said, that the queen was struck with death the twenty-eighth of July, that Dr. RADCLIFFE's name was not once mentioned, either by the queen, or "any lord of the council;" only that lady Marsham sent to him without their knowledge, two hours before the queen's death. In this letter from Mr. Ford to dean Swift, which is dated the thirty-first of July, it is said, that the queen's disorder began between eight and nine the morning before, which was the thirtieth; and that about noon the same day, RADCLIFFE was sent for by an order of council. These accounts being contradictory, the reader will probably want some assistance to determine what were the facts. As to the time when the queen was taken ill, Mr. Ford's account is most likely to be true, as he was upon the spot, and in a situation which ensured him

him the best intelligence. As to the time when the doctor was sent for, the account in the "Biographia" is manifestly false; for if the doctor had been sent for only two hours before the queen's death, which happened incontestably on the first of August, Mr. Ford could not have mentioned the fact on the thirty-first of July, when the letter was dated. Whether RADCLIFFE was sent for by lady Marsham, or by order of council, is therefore the only point to be determined. That he was generally reported to have been sent for by order of council, is certain; but a letter is printed in the "Biographia," said to have been written by the doctor to one of his friends, which, supposing it to be genuine, will prove, that the doctor maintained the contrary. On the fifth of August, four days after the queen's death, a member of the house of commons, a friend of the doctor's, who was also a member, and one who always voted on the same side, moved, that he might be summoned to attend in his place, in order to be censured for not attending on her majesty. Upon this occasion the doctor is said to have written the following letter to another of his friends.

"Dear Sir,                      "Carshalton, Aug. 7, 1714.  
 "I could not have thought, that so old an acquaintance, and so good a friend, as Sir J——n always professed himself, would have made such a motion against me. God knows my will to do her majesty any service has ever got the start of my ability; and I have nothing that gives me greater anxiety and trouble than the death of that great and glorious princess. I must do that justice to the physicians that attended her in her illness, from a sight of the method that was taken for her preservation by Mr. Mead, as to declare nothing was omitted for her  
 VOL. II.                      Z                      "preserva-

“ preservation ; but the people about her (the plagues  
 “ of Egypt fall on them) put it out of the power of  
 “ physick to be of any benefit to her. I know the na-  
 “ ture of attending crowned heads in their last mo-  
 “ ments too well, to be fond of waiting upon them,  
 “ without being sent for by a proper authority. You  
 “ have heard of pardons being signed for physicians,  
 “ before a sovereign’s demise, however, ill as I was, I  
 “ would have went to the queen in a horse-litter, had  
 “ either her majesty, or those in commission next to  
 “ her, commanded me so to do. You may tell Sir  
 “ J——n as much, and assure him from me, that his  
 “ zeal for her majesty will not excuse his ill-usage of a  
 “ friend, who has drunk many a hundred bottles with  
 “ him, and cannot, even after this breach of a good  
 “ understanding that ever was preserved between us,  
 “ but have a very good esteem for him. I must also  
 “ desire you to thank Tom Chapman for his speech in  
 “ my behalf, since I hear it is the first he ever made,  
 “ which is taken more kindly ; and to acquaint him  
 “ that I shall be glad to see him at Carshalton, since I  
 “ fear (for so the gout tells me) that we shall never  
 “ more sit in the house of commons together.

“ I am, &c.

“ JOHN RADCLIFFE.”

But whatever credit may now be paid to this letter,  
 or however it may be now thought to justify the doc-  
 tor’s refusal to attend her majesty, he became at that  
 time so much the object of popular resentment, that  
 he was apprehensive of being assassinated, as appears  
 by the following letter, directed to Dr. Mead, at Child’s  
 coffee house, in St. Paul’s Church-yard :

“ Dear Sir, Carshalton, Aug. 3, 1714.

“ I give you and your brother many thanks for the  
 “ favour you intend me to-morrow ; and if there is  
 “ any



any other friend that will be agreeable to you, he shall meet with a hearty welcome from me. Dinner shall be on the table by two, when you may be sure to find me ready to wait upon you. Nor shall I be at any time from home, because I have received several letters which threaten me with being pulled to pieces if ever I come to London. After such menaces as these, it is easy to imagine, that the conversation of two such very good friends is not only extremely desirable, but the enjoyment of it will be a great happiness and satisfaction to him who is, &c.

“JOHN RADCLIFFE.”

RADCLIFFE died on the first of November the same year, having survived the queen just three months; and it is said, that the dread he had of the populace, and the want of company in the country village, which he did not dare to leave, shortened his life when just fifty-four years old. He was carried to Oxford, and buried in St. Mary's church in that city.

He had a great respect for the clergy, and shewed much judgment in bestowing his patronage. He gave the rectory of Head-bourne-worthy, Hants, to the learned and pious Dr. Bingham; and it was through his solicitation, that the headship of Mary Hall, at Oxford, was conferred on the celebrated Dr. Hudson, whom he so much esteemed, that it has been generally supposed it was to the persuasion of Dr. Hudson, that the university was indebted for the noble benefactions of Dr. RADCLIFFE; for the library and infirmary which bear his name, and for an annual income of 600*l*. for travelling fellowships. To University college he gave, beside the window at the altar-piece already mentioned, the money which built the master's lodge there, making one side of the eastern quadrangle.

We do not find, that RADCLIFFE ever attempted to write any thing; and probably he would not have succeeded as an author. He was believed to have been very little conversant in books; which made Dr. Garth humourously say, that “for RADCLIFFE to leave a library, was, as if an eunuch should found a seraglio.” A very curious but ungracious portrait is given of him by Dr. Mandeville, in his “Essay on Charity Schools,” subjoined to his “Fable of the Bees,” but it is too long to be inserted here. What, however, the late Dr. Mead has recorded of him, is no small testimony in his favour, that “he was deservedly at the head of “his profession, on account of his great medical penetration and experience.”

Some remarkable traits in his character may be discovered in the following detached remarks and extracts.

His caprice in his profession seems to have been unbounded. When the lady of Sir John Trevor, the master of the rolls, was dying, in the summer of 1704, she was given over by RADCLIFFE as incurable. The master, thinking it a compliment to RADCLIFFE, not to join any of the London physicians with him, sent to Oxford for Dr. Breach, to consult on that occasion, which made such a *breach* with RADCLIFFE, that he set out in a few days for Bath, where he is represented “as delighting in scarce any other company but that of “papists.”

The lady of Sir John Holt he attended in a bad illness, with unusual diligence, out of pique to the husband, who was supposed not to be over fond of her.

When Mr. Harley was stabbed by Guiscard, Swift complains, that by the caprice of RADCLIFFE, who would admit none but his own surgeon, “he had not “been well looked after;” and adds in another place,

“Mr.

Mr. Harley has had an ill surgeon by the caprice of that puppy Dr. RADCLIFFE, which has kept him back so long."

May 26, 1704, he carried some cause against an apothecary, by the aid of the solicitor general Harcourt; and "two days before," Atterbury says, "a play was acted, wherein the doctor was extremely ridiculed upon that head of his quarrel with the apothecary. A great number of persons of quality were present; among the rest, the duchess of Marlborough and the maids of honour. The passages where the doctor was affronted, were received with the utmost applause."

In 1709, he was ridiculed by Steele in the "Tatler," under the title of "the mourning Æsculapius; the sighing hopeless lover of the divine Hebe, emblem of youth and beauty." After curing the lady of a severe fever, he fell violently in love with her, but was fortunately rejected. The story is thus related in the "Biographia Britannica."

"The lady, who made the doctor at this advanced age stand in need of a physician himself, was, it is said, of great beauty, wealth, and quality, and too attractive not to inspire the coldest heart with the warmest sentiments. After he had made a cure of her, he could not but imagine, as naturally he might, that her ladyship would entertain a favourable opinion of him. But the lady, however grateful she might be for the care he had taken of her health, divulged the secret, and one of her confidants revealed it to Steele, who, on account of party, was so ill-natured as to write the ridicule of it in the Tatler. The doctor had a sort of antipathy to women, and being unfortunate in his only attempt to marry, he grew to a degree of insensibility for the

“sex; and often declared he wished for an act of parliament, whereby nurses only should be allowed to prescribe for them.”

This article shall be closed with an extract from the Richardsoniana: “Dr. RADCLIFFE told Dr. Mead ‘Mead I love you, and now I will tell you a sure secret to make your fortune; use all mankind ill.’ And it certainly was his own practice. He owned he was avaricious, even to spunging; whenever he any way could borrow at a tavern reckoning, a sixpence or a shilling from the rest of the company, under pretence of hating (as he always did) to change a guinea, because (said he) it slips away so fast. He never could be brought to pay bills without much following and importunity; nor then if there appeared any chance of wearying them out. A paviour, after long and fruitless attempts, caught him just getting out of his chariot, at his own door, in Bloomsbury-square, and set upon him. ‘Why, you rascal,’ said the doctor, ‘do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? why you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work.’ ‘Doctor,’ said the paviour, ‘mine is not the only bad work the earth hides.’ ‘You dog you,’ said the doctor, ‘are you a wit? you must be poor, come in,’ and paid him. Nobody,” adds Mr. Richardson, “ever practised this rule, ‘of using all mankind ill,’ less than Dr. Mead, who, as I have been informed by great physicians, got as much again by his practice as Dr. RADCLIFFE did.” Vide Pope’s Works,” vol. vii. “Atterbury’s Epistolary Correspondence.” “Swift’s Works,” vol. xix, p. 383, &c.



## RAMAZZINI (BERNARDIN)

An Italian Physician, born of a good Family, at Carpi, near Modena, in 1633.

When he had laid a foundation in grammar and classical literature, in his own country, he went to Parma to study philosophy, and afterwards applying himself to physic, took a doctor's degree there in 1659. He then went to Rome, for the sake of penetrating still further into this art, and afterwards settled in the duchy of Castro. After some time, ill health obliged him to return to Carpi for his native air, where he married, and pursued his profession; but in 1671, at the advice of some friends, he removed to Modena. His brethren of the faculty here, at first conceived but a mean opinion of his learning and abilities; but when he had undeceived them by publications, their contempt, as is natural, was changed into jealousy.

In 1682, he was made professor of physic in the university of Modena, which was just founded by duke Francis the second; and he filled this office for eighteen years, attending in the mean time to practice, and not neglecting polite literature, to which he was always particularly partial. In 1700, he went to Padua, upon an invitation to be professor there, but the infirmities of age began now to harass him. He lost his sight, and was forced to read and write with other people's eyes and hands. Nevertheless, the senate of Venice made him rector of the college in 1708, and also raised him from the second professorship in physic to the first. He would have refused these honourable posts, but being over-ruled, performed all the functions of them very diligently to the time of his death. He died in 1714, upon his birth-day, November 5th, aged 81.

He wrote upon many medical and philosophical subjects. His book "*De Morbis Artificum*" will always be useful. His works were collected and published in London, 1716, 4to. This is a better edition than that of Geneva, the year after, being much more correct.

#### READ (ALEXANDER)

A Native of Scotland, and a Physician of great Eminence and Abilities.

IN 1620, he was created doctor of physic at Oxford, by royal mandate, and was afterwards elected fellow of the college of physicians. He was author of many books on anatomical subjects, which obtained much public attention and esteem.

#### RECORDE (ROBERT)

Was born in Wales, and went to Oxford for his education about the year 1525. In 1531, he was elected fellow of All Soul's college. Turning his attention to physic, but where, or under what masters, we are not told; he was created doctor in that faculty at Cambridge, in 1545. Both before and after this period he is said to have taught arithmetic at Oxford, and to have excelled all his predecessors in rendering this branch of knowledge clear and familiar. He is also mentioned as remarkably skilled in rhetoric, astronomy, geometry, music, mineralogy, and every part of natural history. He was well acquainted with the Saxon language, and made large collections of historical and other ancient manuscripts. To these various studies he joined that of divinity, and was attached to the principles of the reformation. But notwithstanding he was justly regarded as a prodigy of learning and parts, it does not appear, that he met with encouragement at all adequate to his merits; since all that we know further of him is, that he died in the King's Bench prison,

prison, where he was confined for debt, in the year 1558.

THE principal of his works are the following :

“ The Ground of Arts, teaching the Work and Practise of Arithmetic, both in whole Numbers and Fractions, 1540.” It is dedicated to king Edward VI. In the epistle dedicatory, he says he has omitted some things, which were not to be published without his highness’s approbation, “ namely, because in them “ is declared all the rates of alloyes for all standards “ from one ounce upward, with other mysteries of “ mynte matters, and also most part of the varieties of “ coynes that have been currant in this your majesty’s “ realm, by the space almost of six hundred yeares “ laste past, and many of them that were currant in “ the tyme that the Romans ruled heere. All which, “ with the aunciente description of England and Ire- “ land, and my simple censure of the same, I have al- “ most completed to be exhibited to your highness.” As the coin was most notoriously adulterated by the ministry of Edward, it is probable, that this proposed publication was not encouraged.

“ The Whetstone of Wit;” a second part to the former.

“ The Path-way to Knowledge, containing the first principles of Geometry.”

“ The Castle of Knowledge, containing the Explanation of the Sphere.”

“ The Urinal of Physick.” This is dedicated in 1547, and was reprinted in London in 1582, 1599, and 1665. Haller, in his “ Bibliotheca Anatomica,” mentions it as containing a description of the urinary vessels with figures.

“ The Judicial of Urines.” This we imagine to be the same with the former, only with a different title; since

since the edition of 1665 contains the figures and descriptions, that are referred to by Haller. It is a short, but very methodical treatise, full of divisions and subdivisions relative to the different kinds of urines, and the prognostics to be deduced from them.

“Of Anatomy.”

“Of Auricular Confession,”

“Of the Eucharist.”

“The Image of a True Commonwealth.”

Vide Aikin’s “Biographical Memoirs of Medicine,” p. 72.

#### R E D I (FRANCIS)

An Italian Physician, and very polite Scholar, descended from a noble Family, and born at Arezzo, in Tuscany, 1626.

His first studies were pursued at Florence, whence he removed to Pisa, and was there admitted doctor in philosophy and medicine. His ingenuity and skill in these and other sciences acquired him great reputation; and Ferdinand the second, duke of Tuscany, chose him his first physician. His constant employment did not prevent him from cultivating the belles lettres; he devoted much of his time to the study of the Italian tongue, and contributed not a little towards compiling the dictionary of La Crusca. Menage, in his “*Origines de la Langue Italienne*,” acknowledges himself obliged to him for many particulars.

REDI was a lover of learned men, and ready to serve them in any way he could. He was a member of several academies in Italy, of la Crusca at Florence, of the Gelati at Bologna, and of the Arcadians at Rome. He was subject to the falling sickness in his latter years; yet neither abandoned books, nor his business. He wrote upon vipers, and upon the generation of insects; and he composed a good deal of poetry,



try, some of which he published himself, and some was published after his death by order of the great duke, his master. All his writings are in Italian; and his language is so fine and pure, that the authors of the dictionary of *La Crusca* have often cited it as a standard of perfection. He died in 1697. Most of his works are translated into French and into Latin. Vide "*Niceron*," tom. iii, &c.

## REINESIUS (THOMAS)

A learned and philosophical German, born at Gotha, a City of Thuringia, in 1587.

He was a physician; but applied himself to polite literature, in which he chiefly excelled. After practising physic in other places, he settled at Altemburg; where he resided several years, and was made a Burgomaster. At last, having been raised to be counsellor to the elector of Saxony, he went and lived at Leipzig, where he also died in 1667. One of his letters relates many circumstances of his life, and shews him to have been a man of sorrow; though, as will appear afterwards, he was more than ordinarily upon his guard, that he might not be involved in the troubles of the world. "What trials have I not undergone," says he, "what difficulties have I not met with, during these ten years at Altemberg? not to mention Hoff and Gera, where I suffered very much. After the melancholy accident of having my house plundered, I lost in less than half a year three delightful boys, with an engaging and incomparable wife. The only thing now left me is a mind, which, relying entirely upon God, cannot be overcome; with a little reputation, and as much wealth as is sufficient for a frugal person. I chose for my motto, *PLAINLY BUT FREELY*. Thrice, since my being physician here, has this city been

"afflicted

“afflicted with the plague. My second wife has involved me in more inconveniences than I could have expected; and encumbered me with many petty domestic cares, I always wished to be free from; and, what is the most grievous circumstance of all, she is barren; than which nothing more calamitous could have happened to a man, who before had lost all his children, and was become entirely destitute.”

He wrote a piece or two upon subjects of his own profession; but the greater part of his works relate to philology and criticism; among which are, “*Variarum Lectionum Libri tres*,” in 4to. He was not one of those philologers or critics, whose only talent is memory, but of those who go beyond what they read, and know more than their books teach them; whose penetration enables them to draw many consequences, and suggests conjectures, which lead them to the discovery of hidden treasures; who dart a light into the gloomy places of literature, and extend the limits of ancient knowledge. He knew the secret of living happily, that is, as happily as the constitution and temperament of a man’s body will permit him; yet could not escape a pretty large share of human misery. He avoided disagreeable connections as much as possible; and, as we learn from his first letter to Hoffman, refused professorships, which had often been offered him, for fear of meeting with insupportable colleagues. That professor had informed him, that “during thirty years he had been exposed to the noise and slanders of those who envied him, and that he had been attacked with great violence;” to whom REINESIUS replied, “that he also was persecuted by certain jealous wrong-headed people; that there was little true friendship in the world, and little justice and order among the learned; and that, to avoid the storm,

“he

“ he had concealed himself the greater part of his life.  
 “ Having been frequently invited to accept of academi-  
 “ cal professorships,” adds he, “ I refused them. I  
 “ believed, that it would not be possible for me to bear  
 “ with the ill-humours of certain persons, with whom  
 “ I should have been obliged to associate ; and I chose  
 “ rather to live here at Altemburg, though I had not  
 “ a very easy life.”

We find by his printed letters, that he was consulted as an oracle ; that he answered very learnedly, whatever questions were brought to him ; that he was extremely skilled in the families of ancient Rome ; and in the study of inscriptions. A very fine eulogium is given of his merit, as well as of his learned and political works, by Grævius, in the dedication of the second edition of Casaubon's epistles, dated Amsterdam, August 31, 1655. He partook of the liberality, which Lewis XIV, shewed to the most celebrated scholars of Europe, and received with the present a very obliging letter from Colbert ; which favour he returned, by dedicating to him his “ Observations on the Fragment of Petronius,” in 1666. The religion of REINESIUS was suspected to be of the philosophical kind. Vide “ Bayle's Dictionary” in voce.—“ Epistol. ad Hoffmannum et Rupertum, &c.”

#### R H E S E (JOHN DAVID)

Born at Llanvaethly, in the Isle of Anglesea, in 1534, and, after about three Years residence in Oxford, elected Fellow of Christ-church College in 1555.

Without taking a degree in this university he travelled abroad, and was made a doctor of physic at Sienna, in Tuscany. He acquired so perfect a knowledge of the Italian language, that he was appointed public moderator of the school of Pistoia in Tuscany, and wrote  
 books

books in that language, which were much esteemed by the Italians themselves. On his return, with a high reputation for medical and critical learning of all kinds, he, notwithstanding, buried himself at Brecknock, where he passed the greater part of his life in literary pursuits, and the practice of his profession; and where he died about the year 1609. His constant adherence to the Roman Catholic religion was probably a great cause of his continuing in this obscure situation. His works are,

1. "Rules for obtaining the Latin Tongue," written in the Tuscan language and printed at Venice.

2. "De Italicæ Linguæ Pronunciatione," Latin. Printed at Padua.

3. "Cambraë Britannicæ, Cymærecæve Linguæ Institutiones et Rudimenta, &c. ad intelligend. Bibliam Sacram nuper in Cambrobritannicum Sermonem eleganter versam." Lond. 1592, folio. There was also in Jesus college library a MS. "Compendium of Aristotle's Metaphysics," in the Welch language, by our author; in which book he asserts, that this tongue is as copious and proper for the expression of philosophical terms, as the Greek or any other language.

Several other valuable tracts, which are entirely lost, were written by Dr. RHESE, who was esteemed one of the greatest luminaries of ancient British literature.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 185, &c.

#### R I E L E Y (HENRY)

Fellow of the London College of Physicians, in the latter Part of the last Century,

PUBLISHED a treatise on the brain, in which he makes some observations, that had escaped the notice of Willis



is and Vieuffens. His book is entitled, "The Anatomy of the Brain, containing its Mechanism and Physiology; together with some new Discoveries and Corrections of modern Authors upon that Subject: to which is annexed, a particular Account of the animal Functions, and muscular Motion, illustrated with Cuts," London, printed in the year 1695.

R U L E (GILBERT) M.D.

Born at Elgin, in the County of Murray, 1628,

Was educated in the King's college, Aberdeen, where he took his degrees, and was appointed a professor of philosophy. In 1659, he was elected principal of his college, but ejected in 1661, for refusing to comply with the act of uniformity. Destitute of all means whereby he could procure a subsistence in his native country, he went over to Leyden, where he studied physic, and returning to Scotland, practised that art till the revolution, when the magistrates of Edinburgh appointed him principal of their university, and one of their parish ministers.

He spent most of his leisure hours in writing against the episcopalians, but although his works were numerous, yet in point of logic and historical investigation, they are the most wretched compositions that ever were presented to the public. He died at Edinburgh in 1705, aged 77.

R U S S E L (ALEXANDER)

Physician to the English Factory at Aleppo,

Was born at Edinburgh, and by his father devoted at an early period to the art of medicine. He continued his studies under the professors of Edinburgh from the year

year 1752, till the time of his coming to London, from which place he soon afterwards embarked for Turkey, and settled at Aleppo.

HERE he assiduously applied himself to acquire a knowledge of the language, and to form an intimate acquaintance with the most experienced practitioners; above all physicians there he soon obtained a proud pre-eminence, and was consulted by all ranks and professions, Franks, Greeks, Armenians, Jews, and even Turks themselves. The pascha of Aleppo particularly distinguished him, and this intimacy enabled Dr. RUSSEL to render the most important services to the factory: the pascha, indeed, did not fail to consult him in every act of importance; and many criminals, who were natives, owed their lives to the doctor's interposition. The pascha carried his esteem for Dr. RUSSEL so far, that he sent some valuable presents to his aged father, saying to him, "I am obliged for your friendship and assistance."

His "History of Aleppo" was first published in 1755; it has been translated into different European languages, and a new edition has lately been published on a very enlarged scale, by the doctor's surviving brother. It is not necessary here to expatiate in praise of this publication, but the remarks on the plague have been found of utility to every European nation; and possibly have tended to check the progress of that dreadful scourge.

On his return to England, in 1759, he chose the metropolis for his residence, and was elected physician of St. Thomas's hospital, in which situation he continued to the time of his death, which happened in 1770. The royal society are obliged to Dr. RUSSEL for many valuable communications, and the medical society were under obligations to him for many important papers.

## R U Y S C H (FREDERIC)

One of the greatest Anatomists that ever appeared in Holland,

Was the son of Henry Ruysch, commissary of the states-general ; and was born at the Hague in 1638. After he was sufficiently grounded in proper learning at home, he went to Leyden, where he applied himself to anatomy and botany. From Leyden he passed to Franeker, where, having finished his studies, he took the degree of doctor in physic. He then returned to the Hague ; and marrying in 1661, settled so heartily to the practice of his profession, as even to neglect every other pursuit and study, which had not some connexion or relation to it.

A PIECE, which he published in 1665, "*De Vasis Lymphaticis et Lacteis*," did him so much honour, that he was invited the year after to be professor of anatomy at Amsterdam. This invitation he gladly accepted ; Amsterdam being a very proper place to gratify his passion for perfecting himself in natural history and anatomy. For this, he spared neither pains nor expence ; was continually employed in dissections, and examined every part of the human body with the most scrupulous exactness. He contrived new means to facilitate anatomical inquiries ; and found out a particular secret to prepare dead bodies, and to preserve them many years from putrefaction. His collection in this way was really marvellous. He had fœtuses in a regular gradation, from the first formation to the size of an infant upon the point of being born ; he had adults of all ages ; and he had innumerable animals of all sorts and countries. In short, his cabinets were full of these, and other natural curiosities. The Czar Peter of Russia made him a visit in 1717, and was so struck with his collection, that he

purchased it of him for thirty thousand florins [2,727l.] and sent it to St. Petersburg.

In 1685, he was made professor of physic, which post he filled with honour till 1728, when he unhappily broke his thigh by a fall in his chamber. The year before, he had the misfortune to lose his son Henry Ruysch, doctor of physic, who, like his father, was an able practitioner, skilled in botany and anatomy, and supposed to be very serviceable to his father in his publications, experiments, and inventions. This Henry Ruysch published at Amsterdam, 1718, in 2 vols, folio, a work with this title: "*Theatrum universale omnium Animalium, maximâ Curâ a J. Jonstonio collectum, ac plusquam trecentis Piscibus nuperrime ex Indiis Orientalibus allatis, ac nunquam antea in his Terris visis, locupletatum.*" This son died when his father wanted him most, who had now nobody near him but his youngest daughter, who was still unmarried. This lady understood anatomy perfectly, having been initiated into all the mysteries of the art; and therefore was qualified to assist her father in completing that second collection of rarities in anatomy and natural history, which he began to make as soon as he had sold the first. His anatomical works are printed in 4 vols, 4to.

RUYSCH died Feb. 22, 1731, in his 93d year. He had spent his whole life in the study of anatomy, had published many books, and doubtless made many discoveries in it; yet not so many as he himself imagined. His great fault was not reading enough: altogether intent upon his own researches, he was ignorant of what others had discovered; and so often gave for new what had been described by other anatomists. This, and his differing from the learned in his profession, involved him in almost continual disputes. He was.

member



member of the royal society at London, and of the academy of sciences at Paris; in which place he succeeded Sir Isaac Newton in 1727. Vide "Niceron," &c.

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S A I N T - A N D R E (NATHANIEL)

A well-known Anatomist of the present Century,

Whose celebrity arose either from fraud or ignorance, or perhaps from a due mixture of both; but of whom no biographical notices were collected, till, on his having been styled in a publication \*, "the notorious SAINT-ANDRE," a sprightly writer started forth, one who, to use his own words, "knew him intimately, but was never under the smallest obligation to him for the last twenty years of his life, and has learned the tradition of his earlier conduct seemingly better than the editor of the article in question." From the memorials thus furnished as it were by chance, our article is compiled.

SAINT-ANDRE came over, or rather was brought over, very early, from Switzerland, his native country, in the train of a Mendez, or Salvadore, or some Jewish family. Next to his countryman Heidegger, he became the most considerable person that has been imported thence. He probably arrived in England in no better than a menial station. Possibly his family was not originally obscure; for he has been heard to de-

In the first edition of the "Biographical Anecdotes of Hogarth."

clare, that " he had a rightful claim to a title, but it " was not worth while to take it up so late in life." He had undoubtedly all the qualifications of a Swiss. He talked French in all its provincial dialects, superintended the press, if the information may be depended upon, and perhaps taught French, as his sister did at a boarding school in Chelsea. He was early initiated into music, for he played upon some musical instrument as soon as he was old enough to handle one, to entertain his benefactors. He had the good fortune to be placed by them with a surgeon of eminence, and became skilful in his profession. His duty and gratitude to his father, whom he maintained when he was no longer able to maintain himself, were exemplary and deserving high commendation. His great thirst for anatomical knowledge, and an unwearied application, soon made him so complete an anatomist, that he undertook to read public lectures, which gave general satisfaction. He continued his love of anatomy to the last, and left preparations behind him, which he was continually improving.

While SAINT-ANDRE was basking in the sunshine of public favour in Northumberland court, Charing Cross, under pretence of being wanted in his profession at some house in the neighbourhood, he was hurried through so many passages, and up and down so many stair-cases, that he did not know where he was, or in what the untoward scene was to end, till the horrid conclusion presented itself, of which he published an extraordinary account in the Gazette of February 23, 1724-5, no less than that of his being poisoned, and of his more extraordinary recovery. His constitution was so good, that he got the better of the infernal potion. The truth and circumstances of the story could only be known to himself, who authenticated it upon oath.

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His narrative partakes of the marvellous, and the reader of the present hour is left in total ignorance of the actor, and the provocation to such a barbarous termination. His case was reported, and he was attended by the ablest of the faculty, and the privy council issued a reward of two hundred pounds towards a discovery. The whole narrative was, however, considered by his contemporaries as an ostentatious falsehood, invented only to render him an object of attention and commiseration, and he obtained no credit to his story from the world, a sufficient proof of the estimation in which his moral character was held. The privy council, indeed, readily enough consented to offer a sum, which they might have been sure would never be demanded.

Whether anatomy, surgery, knowledge of music, or his performance on the viol de gambo, on which he was the greatest master, procured him the intimacy with Mr. Molyneux, is not easy to determine. Certain it is, he attended his friend in his last illness, who died of a dangerous disorder, which Mr. Molyneux is said to have pronounced, from the first, would be fatal to him. Scandal, and Mr. Pope's satirical half-line, talked afterwards of "the poisoning wife." She, perhaps, was in too great a hurry, as the report ran, in marrying when she did, according to the practised delicacy of her sex, and her very high quality.

The unlucky business in which one Howard, a surgeon at Guildford, involved him, who was the projector, or accessory to the impudent imposture of Mary Tofts, the rabbit woman of Godalmin, occasioned him to become the talk and ridicule of the whole kingdom. The report made by SAINT-ANDRE and others, induced many inconsiderately to take it for a reality. The public horror was so great, that the rent of rab-

bit warrens sunk to nothing, and scarce any one, until the delusion was over, presumed to eat a rabbit. The part SAINT-ANDRÉ acted in this affair ruined his interest at court, where he had before been so great a favourite of George the first, that he presented him with a sword that he wore himself. On his return from the country, he met with a personal affront, and never went to court again. But he continued anatomist to the royal household to his last day, though he never took the salary. He probably was imposed upon in this matter. He took up his pen on the occasion; and it was not for the first time, for he wrote some years before a bantering pamphlet on Dr. MEAD; but this could at best only demonstrate his sincerity, though it exposed the weakness of his judgement in that case. It had been insinuated, that he had adopted this scheme to ruin some persons of his own profession. If he had an inclination to make an experiment upon the national belief, and to tamper with their willingness to swallow any absurdity, he was deservedly punished with contempt. Swift, according to Whiston, and perhaps Arbuthnot, exercised their pens upon him. The cheat was soon discovered, and rabbits began to make their appearance at table again as usual; but they were neither at his own table, nor made a dish, in any form of cookery, at that of his friends. It is told, that, on his asking for some parsley of a market-woman of Southampton, and demanding why she had not more to sell, she, in a banter, assured him, “that his rabbits had eaten it up.”

The fortune he acquired by marrying into a noble family was a sufficient compensation for the laughter or censure of the public. His high spirit and confidence in himself made him superiour to all clamour: so that the world talked of him, he seldom seemed to care  
what



what it talked against him; and yet he had the fortitude to bring an action for defamation in Westminster Hall against a doctor in divinity, and got the better of his adversary. He was not supposed, in the judgement of the wiser and more candid part of mankind, to have contributed, by any chirurgical administration, to the death of his friend Mr. Molyneux, or to have set up the imposture at Godalmin. Though he was disgraced at court, he was not abandoned by all his noble friends. In the autumn, before the heat of the town-talk on this affair was over, he was sent for to attend Mr. Pope; who, on his return home from Dawley in lord Bolingbroke's coach and six, was overturned in a river, and lost the use of two fingers of his left hand; and gave him assurance, that none of the broken glass was likely to be fatal to him. It is highly improbable, that Pope and Bolingbroke would have suffered SAINT-ANDRE to have come near them, if he had been branded as a cheat and an impostor. The great lord Peterborough, who was his patron and patient long before he went to Lisbon, entertained a very high opinion of him to the last. His hospitality and liberality to the infirm and distressed made him visited by persons of the highest distinction, and by all strangers and foreigners.

He did not continue to enjoy the great fortune his marriage is supposed to have brought him to the end of his life, for a great part went from him on the death of lady Betty. He died in March 1776, having survived all his contemporary enemies, and, which is the consequence of living long, most of his ancient friends. He by no means left so much property behind him as to have it said he died rich. His profession as a surgeon would probably have put more money into his pocket, than fell in the golden shower

so inauspiciously into his lap; and have given him plenty without envy or blame. He was in his ninety-seventh year when he died; and though subject to the gout, of which he used to get the better by blisters upon the knees, and by rigid abstinence, yet when he took to his bed, where he said he should not lie long, and permitted a physician to be called in, he cannot be said to have died of any disease. "In one sum of generosity he gave the celebrated Geminiani three hundred pounds, to assist him in discharging his incumbrances, and to end his days in comfort." The strength and agility of his body were great, and are well known. He was famous for his skill in fencing, in riding the great horse, and for running and jumping in his younger days. He was at one time able to play the game at chess with the best masters: after a slight instruction at Slaughter's coffee house, he did not rest, till in the course of two nights sitting up, he was able to vanquish his instructor. He was so earnest in acquiring knowledge, that he whimsically, as he told the story, cut off his eyelashes that he might not sleep, until he arrived at what he wanted. His face was muscular and fierce. One of his eyes, to external appearance, seemed to be a mass of obscurity, as he expressed it of Handel's when he became blind; at least, it had not the uncommon vivacity of the other. His language was full of energy, but loaded with foreign idioms. His conversation was seasoned sufficiently with satire and irony, which he was not able to forbear, though he ought never to have forgotten, that he was once a proper subject for it. He built; he planted; he had almost "from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop that groweth upon the wall," in his hot-house, greenhouse, and garden. If he had not a depth of knowledge in every art and science, for even his long life

was

was not sufficient for universal attainment, he cannot have been esteemed ignorant of any thing. He was admired for his knowledge in architecture, in gardening, and in botany, by those who should have been above flattery. They who found out that he loved praise, took care that he should have enough of it. He kept a list of the wretched and indigent, whom he constantly maintained. He was all his life too much addicted to amours, and sometimes with the lower part of the sex. His conversation, which he was always able to make entertaining and instructive, was too often tinged with "double entendre," a vice that increases with age, but scarcely ever with profaneness. He may be thought to have copied Hermippus, and to have considered women as the prolongers of life. He died as he lived without fear: for to those by his bed-side he gave no signs of a ruffled mind, or a disturbed conscience, in his last moments.

It is not the business of this work to enter into controversy of any kind; but it would be uncandid if, after having given SAINT-ANDRE credit for the virtues ascribed to him by his apologist, we did not at least give a few quotations, from the very animated and entertaining reply which it produced.

That SAINT-ANDRE arrived here in a menial situation is not improbable. The servility of his youth afforded a natural introduction to the insolence of his later years. He was indeed of the same family with the fencing and dancing-master, whom Dryden has immortalized in Mac-Flecknoe;

"SAINT-ANDRE's feet ne'er kept more equal time;"

and was intended for the same profession; a circumstance often hinted at by his opponents during the rabbit controversy. Having been thus early instructed



in the management of the foil and kitt, no wonder that he so often prated about the art of defence, or that "his gratitude to his benefactors" broke out in the language of a minuet or a rigadoon.

Though the dreadful crime, which was indistinctly mentioned in the first edition of the "Memoirs of Hogarth," has been alluded to with less reserve by the apologist of SAINT-ANDRE, it shall be explained no further on the present occasion. Many are the common avenues to death; and why should we point out with minuteness such as we hope will never be explored again? Till I perused the defence so often referred to, I had not even suspected, that the "Poisoning Wife" bore the least allusion to any particular circumstance on the records of criminal gallantry; or, without stronger proofs than are furnished by this expression, perhaps a random one, shall I be willing to allot the smallest share of blame to the lady, such alone excepted as must unavoidably arise from her over-hasty marriage, which was solemnized at Heston, near Hounslow, in Middlesex, on the 27th of May, 1730. This act, however, as well as her derogation from rank, being mere offences against human customs, are cognizable only upon earth. The memoir, on which these remarks are founded, proves at least, that what had been hinted concerning the death of Mr. Molyneux was of no recent invention. So far from it, indeed, SAINT-ANDRE was openly taxed with having been the sole cause of it, in a public newspaper, by the Rev. Dr. Madden, the celebrated Irish patriot, who subscribed his name to his advertisement.

All that is said on the subject of family honours to which SAINT-ANDRE was entitled, his gratitude to his father, what he gave to the celebrated Geminiani, "in one sum of generosity," must be admitted with  
caution,



caution, for truth was by no means the characteristic of our hero's narrations. These circumstances, therefore, may be regarded as gasconades of his own. The author of the defence pretends not to have received any part of his information from SAINT-ANDRE's countrymen or contemporaries; but on the contrary confesses, that both his early friends and enemies had long been dead.

The affair of the rabbit-breeder has no need of further illustration. Several ballads, pamphlets, prints, &c. on the subject, bear abundant testimony to SAINT-ANDRE's merits throughout that business, as well as to the final opinion entertained of him by his contemporaries; after Cheselden, by order of queen Caroline, had assisted in discovering the deceit. Her majesty was urged to this step, by finding the plausibility of our hero had imposed on the king, and that some of the pregnant ladies about her own person began to express their fears of bringing into the world an unnatural progeny. His credulity indeed was not confined to this single transaction. The following is a well-attested story: Two gentlemen at Southampton, who felt an inclination to banter him, broke a nut-shell asunder, filled the cavity with a large swan-shot, and closed up the whole with glue so nicely that no marks of separation could be detected. This curiosity, as they were walking with SAINT-ANDRE, one of them pretended to pick up, admiring it as a nut uncommonly heavy as well as beautiful. Our hero swallowed the bait, dissected the subject, discovered the lead but not the imposition, and then proceeded to account philosophically for so strange a phænomenon. The merry wags could scarcely restrain their laughter, and soon quitted his company to enjoy the success of a stratagem they had so adroitly practised on his ignorance and cullibility.

That

That he wrote any thing, unless by proxy, or with much assistance, may reasonably be doubted; for the pamphlets that pass under his name are divested of those foreign idioms that marked his conversation. The insolence of his attempt to banter Mead we may imagine was treated with contempt, as the work described has not been handed down to us; and few tracts are permitted to be scarce for any other reason than because they are worthless.

How lord Peterborough happened to become his patron, &c. may be accounted for without any degree of credit to either party. His lordship, as lord Orrery observes, "in his private life and conduct, differed from most men;" and, having often capricious disputes with the court, was sure to favour those who, like SAINT-ANDRE, had been dismissed from its service. Our hero's musical talents indeed, if they were such as they have been represented, might procure him access to his lordship, and many other noble adepts in the sublime and useful science of Harmony. The lovers of a tune urge no severe inquiries concerning the heart of a fidler. If he be a mercenary, while he teaches female pupils, he is watched; and if he perform in concerts, he is paid. If above pecuniary gratifications, he is rewarded with hyperbolical compliments. Articulate for inarticulate sounds are ample retribution.

That he died poor, for such was really the case, should excite no astonishment. His fortune, like his good qualities, was chiefly in supposition. Much of his wealth he had expended on buildings, which he never long inhabited, and afterwards sold to disadvantage. His first essays in architecture were made at Chepstow on the Severn, an estate purchased by lady Betty Molyneux, immediately after the death of her husband.

husband. In short, our hero was a fugitive inhabitant of several counties, and never settled till he reached Southampton; for in no other place did he meet with that proportion of flattery, which was needful to his happiness, if not to his existence. About a mile from this place he erected the whimsical baby-house, dignified by him with the title of Belle-vue, a receptacle every way inconvenient for the purposes of a family. Being once asked if this were not a very singular mansion, "Singular," replied he, "by G—— I hope it is, or I would pull it down immediately. I would have you to know, Sir, that it is constructed upon the true principles of anatomy." The attempt to apply anatomical principles to the arrangement of passages, doors, and windows, is too glaring an absurdity to need animadversion, or to render it necessary for me to deny in form, that he could ever be "admired for his knowledge in architecture," except by such as knew not wherein its excellencies consist. He had, however, another dwelling within the walls of the town already mentioned. Here he pretended, that his upper apartments were crowded with rarities, which he only wanted space to exhibit; but, alas! after his decease, Mr. Christie's auction-room bore abundant witness to the frivolity of his collections.

That SAINT-ANDRE expired without signs of terror, is but a doubtful proof of his innocence. Being at best a free thinker, he might regard death as annihilation, or might have been insensible to its immediate approaches, or have encountered it with a constitutional firmness, that was rather the gift of nature, than the result of conscience undisturbed. He who is become indifferent to the value of reputation, will not easily be inclined to suppose, that a want of the virtues on which it is founded will be punished in a future state. Vide "Anecdotes of Hogarth, by Nichols," &c.

## SALMON (WILLIAM)

A celebrated Empiric,

WHO practised physic with various success for a long course of years. He published a considerable number of medical books, the chief of which is his ‘Complete Physician, or Druggist’s Shop opened,’ a thick octavo of 1207 pages. “A large Herbal,” folio. His “Polygraphice” has sold better than all the rest of his works; the tenth edition of it is dated Lond. 1701. He flourished in 1685.

## SANCHES (ANTONIO NUNES RIBEIRO)

A learned Physician, born March 7, 1669, at Penna-Macor, in Portugal.

His father, who was an opulent merchant, and intended him for the bar, gave him a liberal education; but, being displeased at finding him at the age of eighteen obstinately bent on the profession of physic, withdrew his protection, and he was indebted to Dr. Nunes Ribeiro, his mother’s brother, who was a physician of considerable repute at Lisbon, for the means of prosecuting his medical studies, which he did first at Coimbra, and afterwards at Salamanca, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1724, and the year following, procured the appointment of physician to the town of Beñevante in Portugal, for which, as is the custom of that country, he had a small pension:

His stay at this place, however, was but short. He was desirous of seeing more of the world, and of improving himself in his profession. With this view he came and passed two years in London, and had even an intention of fixing there; but a bad state of health, which he attributed to the climate, induced him to return to the continent. Soon after, we find him



him prosecuting his medical studies at Leyden, under the celebrated Boerhaave; and it will be a sufficient proof of his diligence and merit to observe, that in 1731, when the empress of Russia (Anne) requested Boerhaave to recommend to her three physicians, the professor immediately fixed upon Dr. SANCHES to be one of the number.

Just as he was setting out for Russia, he was informed, that his father was lately dead; and that his mother, in an unsuccessful law-suit with the Portuguese admiralty, had lost the greater part of her fortune. He immediately assigned over his own little claims and expectations in Portugal, for her support. Soon after his arrival at St. Petersburg, Dr. Bidloo, son of the famous physician of that name, who was at that time first physician to the empress, gave him an appointment in the hospital at Moscow, where he remained till 1734, when he was employed as physician to the army; in which capacity he was present at the siege of Asoph, where he was attacked with a dangerous fever, and, when he began to recover, found himself in a tent, abandoned by his attendants, and plundered of his papers and effects.

In 1740, he was appointed one of the physicians to the court; and consulted by the empress, who had for eight years been labouring under a disease, the cause of which had never been satisfactorily ascertained. Dr. SANCHES, in a conversation with the prime minister, gave it as his opinion, that the complaint originated from a stone in one of the kidneys, and admitted only of palliation. At the end of six months the empress died, and the truth of his opinion was confirmed by dissection. Soon after the death of the empress, Dr. SANCHES was advanced by the regent to the office of first physician; but the revolution of 1742, which

which placed Elizabeth Petrowna on the throne, deprived him of all his appointments. Hardly a day passed, that he did not hear of some of his friends perishing on the scaffold; and it was not without much difficulty, that he obtained leave to retire from Russia. His library, which had cost him 1200 pounds sterling, he disposed of to the academy of St. Petersburg, of which he was an honorary member, and in return they agreed to give him a pension of forty pounds per annum. During his residence in Russia, he had availed himself of his situation at court, to establish a correspondence with the jesuits in China; who, in return for books of astronomy and other presents, sent him seeds or plants, together with other articles of natural history. It was from Dr. SANCHES, that the late Mr. Peter Collinson first received the seeds of the true rhubarb, but the plants were destroyed by some accident; and it was not till several years afterwards, that rhubarb was cultivated with success in this country, from seeds sent over by the late Dr. Mounsey.

In 1747, he went to reside at Paris, where he remained till his death. He enjoyed the friendship of the most celebrated physicians and philosophers of that capital, and at the institution of a royal medical society, he was chosen a foreign associate. He was likewise a member of the royal academy of Lisbon, to the establishment of which his advice had probably contributed, as he drew up, at the desire of the court of Portugal, several memorials on the plans necessary to be adopted for the encouragement of science. Some of these papers, relative to the establishment of an university, were printed during his life-time in Portuguese, and the rest were found among his manuscripts. His services in Russia remained for sixteen years unnoticed; but, when the present empress ascended the throne,

Dr.

Dr. SANCHES was not forgotten. He had attended her in a dangerous illness when she was very young, and she now rewarded him with a pension of a thousand roubles, which was punctually paid till his death. He likewise received a pension from the court of Portugal, and another from prince Gallitzin. A great part of this income he employed in acts of benevolence. Of the liberality with which he administered to the wants of his relations and friends, several striking instances, which our limits will not permit us to insert, have been related by Mr. de Magellan.

He was naturally of an infirm habit of body, and during the last thirty years of his life, frequently voided small stones with his urine. The disposition to this disease increased as he advanced in years, and for a considerable time before his death he was confined to his apartments. The last visit he made was in 1782, to the grand duke of Russia, who was then at Paris. In September 1783, he perceived that his end was approaching, and he died on the 14th of October following. His library, which was considerable, he bequeathed to his brother, Dr. Marcello Sanches, who was likewise a pupil of Boerhaave, and who resided at Naples. His manuscripts, among which, beside a considerable number of papers on medical subjects, are letters written by him to Boerhaave, Van Swieten, Gaubius, Haller, Werlhof, Pringle, Fothergill, and other learned men, are in the possession of Dr. Andry. His printed works on the origin of the venereal disease, and other subjects, are well known to medical readers; but his knowledge, it seems, was not confined to his own profession, he possessed a fund of general learning, and is said to have been profoundly versed in politics. Vide the "London Medical Journal," &c.

## SANCTORIUS, OR SANTORIUS,

A very ingenious Physician, who flourished in the Beginning of the Seventeenth Century, and was Professor in the University of Padua.

Being convinced, after a long and exact study of nature, that health and sickness depend in a great measure upon the state and manner of insensible perspiration through the pores of the body, he began a course of experiments upon it. For this purpose, he contrived a kind of statical chair; by means of which, after estimating the aliments he took in, and the sensible secretions and discharges, he was enabled to determine, with wonderful exactness, the weight or quantity of insensible perspiration, as well as what kind of eatables and drinkables increased or diminished it. On these experiments he erected a fine and curious system, which has been prodigiously admired and applauded by all the professors of the art. It came out first at Venice in 1614, under the title of "*Ars de Statica Medicina*," comprehended in seven sections of aphorisms; and was often reprinted at different places, with corrections and additions by the author. It was translated into French, and published at Paris in 1722; and we had next an English version of it, with large explanations, by Dr. Quincy; to the third edition of which, in 1723, and perhaps to the former, is added, "*Dr. James Keil's Medicina Statica Britannica, with comparative Remarks and Explanations;*" as also, "*Physico-Medical Essays on Agues, Fevers, an elastic Fibre, the Gout, the Leprosy, King's Evil, and Venereal Disease, by Dr. Quincy.*"

SANCTORIUS published other works; as "*Methodi Vitandorum Errorum omnium, qui in Arte Medicâ contingunt, Libri quindecim. 1602.*" "*Commentaria*



mentaria in primam Sectionem Aphorismorum Hippocratis, 1609." "Commentaria in Artem Medicinalem Galeni, 1612." "Commentaria in primam Sen primi Libri Canonis Avicennæ, 1625." "De Lithotomia, seu Calculi Vesiçæ Sectione, Consultatio, 1638;" all which works shew the great abilities and learning of their author, and raised his character to the highest among those of his own profession; and as they had been separately printed at Venice, they were collected in 1660, and printed there together in 2 vols. 4to.

We are not able to ascertain the dates of SANCTORIUS's birth or death. Vanderlinden, who has furnished us with a catalogue of his works, says nothing of either; and has recorded no particulars of his life.

SCALIGER (JULIUS CÆSAR)

Was descended from the princes of Verona, if we may believe what his son Joseph asserts in his epistle to Janus Douša, "De Vetustate Gentis Scaligeranæ;" though this is not generally credited, but supposed to have been a puff of the Gens Scaligerana, meaning Julius and Joseph, who were as remarkable for excessive vanity, as they were for great parts, and still greater learning.

JULIUS was the son of Benedict Scaliger, who commanded for seventeen years the troops of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, and was born at Ripa, a castle in the territory of Verona, in 1484. He learned the first elements of the Latin in his own country, having for his preceptor John Jocundus of Verona; and at twelve, was presented to the emperor Maximilian, who made him one of his pages. He served that emperor seventeen years, and gave proofs of his valour and dexterity in several expeditions, in which he

attended his master. He was at the battle of Ravenna in 1512, in which he lost his father, and brother Titus; he conveyed their bodies to Ferrara, where his mother resided, who some time after died with grief.

His father dying in narrow circumstances, he soon found himself in great necessity; upon which he resolved to enter into the Franciscan order. For this purpose he went to Bologna, where he applied himself vigorously to study, especially to logic and Scotus's divinity; but changing his mind with regard to becoming a monk, he took arms again, and served some time in Piedmont. A physician, whom he knew at Turin, persuaded him to study physic; and accordingly he prosecuted it at his leisure hours, while he was in the army; he likewise learned the Greek language, of which till then he had been totally ignorant. At last the pains of the gout determined him, at forty years of age, to abandon a military life, and to devote himself entirely to the profession of physic. He had indeed already acquired uncommon skill in it, so that the bishop of Agen, being indisposed, and apprehending some necessity for a physician in his journey to his diocese, besought SCALIGER to attend him. SCALIGER consented, upon condition that he should not stay at Agen above eight days; this great man, however, fell in love with a girl of thirteen; and because her parents would not consent to his having her, on account of her youth, stayed at Agen in order to marry her, which he accomplished three years after, in 1529; lived with her twenty-nine years, and had fifteen children by her, seven of whom survived him. She was a lady of good family.

It was after his settlement at Agen, that he began to apply himself seriously to his studies. He learned the French tongue at his first coming, which he spoke perfectly

ectly well in three months, and then made himself master of the Gascon, Italian, Spanish, German, Hungarian, and Sclavonian. The chief object of his pursuits was learning. The practice of physic was what he supported himself by. It is probable, that he had taken a doctor's degree at Padua; for the letters of naturalization, which were granted him by Francis the first, in 1528, gave him this title; though they say nothing, as some have observed, of his descent from the princes of Verona, which it is probable they would have done, had that descent been clear. He did not begin to publish any of his works until he was forty-seven; but he soon repaired the time he had lost, and shortly gained great applause in the republic of letters, study, and the writing of books, employed him till his death, which was occasioned by a retention of urine, and happened in 1558. His epitaph was,

“JULII CÆSARIS SCALIGERI quod fuit.”

His son Joseph has described him as a man with many excellent qualities both of body and mind; tall, well made, of a noble and venerable air, and very strong and active even to old age; of amazing sagacity, insomuch that he could divine the natures and manners of men from their countenances. He was a man of such unbounded charity, that his house was an hospital to the indigent and distressed. These good qualities, however, which his son attributes to him, were greatly tarnished by some which were not so good, and yet notorious to all the world. The most insupportable pride and vanity, with a criticising and petulant humour, which made him throw out the most outrageous and injurious language against all who did not think as he thought, or adore his productions as he doted them. His treatment of Erasmus was inex-

cusable. This great man, in a piece entitled, "Ciceronianus, sive de optimo Dicendi Genere," had ridiculed, with irresistible force of wit and reason, certain of the learned in Italy, who would allow no expressions to be pure Latinity, but what were to be found in Cicero; and had even gone so far as to criticise the style of the Roman orator, for whom, nevertheless, he had the most profound veneration. This provoked SCALIGER, whose zeal for Cicero put him upon publishing two orations in his defence, in which he loaded Erasimus with all the contumely and reproachful language, that ill-mannered spleen and passion could suggest. He made, however, some atonement, by repenting of what he had done; for, upon the death of Erasimus, which happened while the second edition was printing, in 1536, SCALIGER wrote a poem, wherein he expressed great grief at his dying before they were reconciled, and shewed a willingness to acknowledge his great virtues and merit.

SCALIGER, with all his faults, was a very uncommon man; and if in his literary productions great numbers of errors have exposed him to criticism and correction, it must be remembered, that he did not apply seriously to study till he was more than forty. His principal works are as follow: "Exercitationes contra Cardanum de Subtilitate." "De Causis Linguæ Latinæ." "Poetices Libri Septem." "Poemata." "Epistolæ," and "Commentaries upon several ancient Authors. Theophrastus, Aristotle, and Hippocrates," or rather upon some works of these authors. Vide "Niceron, Hommes illustres," tom. xxiii. "De Vestigatiōe Gentis SCALIGERANÆ," &c.



## SCARBOROUGH (SIR CHARLES)

An eminent Physician of distinguished Skill in the Mathematics,  
born about the Year 1616.

After a proper foundation at school, he was admitted, in 1632, of Caius college, Cambridge; where, having taken the first degree in arts in 1636, he was chosen into a fellowship, and commencing A.M. in 1639, he took pupils. In the mean time, being designed for the profession of physic, he applied himself to all such preparatory studies as are requisite to that art. With this view, it became necessary to acquire a competent knowledge in the mathematics, the prosecution thereof bringing him into the acquaintance of Mr. (afterwards bishop) Seth Ward, then of Emanuel college, they mutually assisted each other in the study of this science; and meeting with some insuperable difficulties in Mr. Oughtred's "Clavis Mathematica," they made a joint visit to the author, then at his living of Aldbury, in Surry. Mr. Oughtred treated them with great politeness, being very much pleased to see such ingenious young men apply themselves to those studies, and in a short time fully resolved all their questions. They returned to Cambridge complete masters of that excellent treatise, and were the first that read lectures upon it there.

In the ensuing civil wars, Mr. SCARBOROUGH became likewise a joint sufferer with his brother student for the royal cause, being ejected from his fellowship at Caius. Upon this reverse of fortune he withdrew to Oxford, and entering himself of Merton college, was incorporated A.M. of that university, June 23, 1646. The celebrated Dr. William Harvey was then warden of that college, and being employed in writing his treatise,

"De Generatione Animalium," gladly accepted the assistance of our author, who likewise became acquainted with Sir Christopher Wren, then a gentleman commoner of Wadham college, and engaged him to translate "Oughtred's Geometrical Dialling" into Latin, which came out in 1649. Our physician, upon leaving Oxford, took the degree of M.D. settled in the metropolis, and practising his profession with great reputation, he was made a fellow of the college of physicians, where he was particularly respected as a person of uncommon talents; and, in 1658, by the special appointment of the president, he introduced, with an elegant Latin speech, the marquis of Dorchester for his admission into the college that year. In the mean time, Dr. SCARBOROUGH had begun to read his highly celebrated anatomical lectures at Surgeon's-hall, which he continued for sixteen or seventeen years, and was the first who introduced geometrical and mechanical reasonings upon the muscles.

Such extraordinary merit did not escape the notice of king Charles II, who conferred on him, August 15, 1669, the honour of knighthood, and appointed him his principal physician. He was retained in the same honourable occupation by his majesty's brother, both before and after his accession to the throne, and continued in that station to serve king William. He was also physician to the Tower of London, and held this place till his death, which happened in the latter end of king William's, or the beginning of queen Anne's reign.

Dr. SCARBOROUGH was a married man, and left a son of his own name, who was created D.C.L. at Oxford, Aug. 25, 1702; and in 1705, printed in folio, from his father's manuscript, "An English Translation of Euclid's Elements, with excellent explanatory Notes." Sir

Charles

Charles also wrote "A Treatise upon Trigonometry;" "A Compendium of Lily's Grammar;" beside "An Elegy upon Mr. Abraham Cowley." Vide "Biographia Britannica," vol. vii, p. 160, &c.

## S E C U R I S (JOHN)

A Native of Wiltshire,

Studied with great reputation in New College, Oxford, in the reign of Edward VIth. Thence he went to Paris, where he diligently pursued astronomical and medical studies; the latter under the celebrated professor Silvius. On his return he settled at Salisbury, and was much resorted to for his skill in the practice of physic.

He published annual pieces, which he called "Prognosticons," and which appear to have been a kind of almanac, accompanied with astronomical predictions and medical precepts. Anthony Wood had seen two of them for the years 1579 and 1580. To the latter was added, "A Compendium, or brief Instructions how to keep a moderate Diet."

He was also the author of "A Detection and Que-  
rimony of the daily Enormities and Abuses committed  
in Physic, concerning the three Parts thereof," Lond.  
1566. This is a little treatise, written with learning  
and plausibility, on the often repeated complaint of  
the intrusion of irregularly educated persons into the  
practice of physic, and the presumption of surgeons  
and apothecaries in taking upon them to act the part  
of the physician. A peroration in verse, addressed  
to the two universities, is subjoined. This work of  
SECURIS was thought to have so much merit, that it  
was reprinted in 1662, and published together with  
Recorde's "Judicial of Urines." The author is not  
named in the title-page, but is called "A Doctor of  
Phyick

Physick in Queen Elizabeth's Days." In this piece is a reference to one he had printed about the year 1554, with this singular title, "A great Galley lately come into England out of Terra Nova, laden with Physicians, Surgeons, and Pothecaries." Vide "Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 153, &c.

### SENNERTUS (DANIEL)

An eminent Physician of Germany,

Was born at Breslaw, where his father was a shoemaker, in 1572. He was sent to the university of Wittemberg in 1593, and there made great progress in philosophy and physic. He visited the universities of Leipzig, Jena, and Francfort upon the Oder, and afterwards went to Berlin in 1601, to learn the practice of physic. He did not stay long there, but returned to Wittemberg the same year; where also he was promoted to the degree of doctor in physic, and soon after to a professorship in the same faculty. He was the first who introduced the study of chemistry into that university.

He gained great reputation by his writings and his practice; patients came to him from all parts of the globe, and he refused his assistance to nobody. He took what was offered him for his trouble, but demanded nothing, and even returned to the poor what they gave him. The plague was seven times at Wittemberg, while he was professor there, but he never retired, nor was ever known to refuse visiting the poorest sick; and the elector of Saxony, whom he had cured of a dangerous illness in 1626, though he had appointed him one of his physicians in ordinary, yet gave him leave to continue at Wittemberg. He married three times, had seven children by his first wife, and not any by the  
other



other two. He died of the plague at Wittemburg, July 21, 1637.

The liberty he took of contradicting the ancients raised him, as was natural, many adversaries; but nothing was worse received than the notion which he advanced concerning the origin of souls. He was not satisfied with the opinion of those, who said, that there is a celestial intelligence appointed to preside over the formation of souls, which makes use of seed only as an instrument; or of those who ascribe a plastic virtue to it; he thought and advanced, that the soul is in the seed before the organization; and that this is what forms the wonderful machine which we call a living body. He was accused of blasphemy and impiety, on pretence of having taught, that the souls of beasts are not material; for this was affirmed to be the same thing with teaching, that they are as immortal as the soul of man. He rejected this consequence, and seems to have drawn himself out of the scrape he was got into as well as he could; reflecting, probably, that his adversaries had sometimes recourse to other weapons than those of sound reason and argument.

His works are very numerous, and have often been printed in France and Italy. The last edition is that of Lyons, 1676, in six volumes folio; to which his life is prefixed. Vide "Lindenius Renovatus, Nuremb." 1668. "Bayle's Dict." &c.

#### S E R A P I O N (JOHN OF)

An Arabian Physician, who flourished, according to Priestley, A. D. 890.

Rhazis, in his "Continens," often mentions him; and Hali finds fault with him for not being so full on the small-pox as he might have been. The first edition of his works was printed at Venice in folio, 1497,  
and

and reprinted in the same size in 1550. Many have confounded him with Serapion of Alexandria, another medical author, who lived above 800 years before his time.

#### SERENUS (SAMMONICUS)

An eminent Physician, who lived in the Reign of the Emperor Caracalla.

HE was preceptor to the younger Gordian, and was author of various tracts on subjects of natural history. Of these only one is come down to us, namely, a poem on medicine, which is to be found in the "Corpus Poetarum," by Maittaire. SERENUS was put to death by order of Caracalla. At his death he left a library containing no less than 6,200 volumes.

#### SEWELL (Dr. GEORGE)

An English Poet and Physician,

Is better known as an elegant writer, than in his own profession. He was born at Windsor, where his father was treasurer and chapter-clerk of the college; received his education at Eton school, and at Peterhouse, Cambridge; where having taken the degree of M. B. he went to Leyden to study under Boerhaave, and on his return practised physic in the metropolis with reputation.

IN the latter part of life he retired to Hampstead, where he pursued his profession with some degree of success, till three other physicians came to settle at the same place, when his practice so far declined as to yield him very little advantage. He kept no house, but was a boarder. He was much esteemed, and so frequently invited to the tables of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, that he had seldom occasion to dine at home. He died Feb. 8, 1726; and was supposed  
to

to be very indigent at the time of his death, as he was interred on the 12th of the same month in the meanest manner, his coffin being little better than those allotted by the parish to the poor, who are buried from the workhouse; neither did a single friend or relation attend him to the grave. No memorial was placed over his remains; but they lie just under a hollow tree, which formed a part of a hedge-row that was once the boundary of the church-yard.

He was greatly esteemed for his amiable disposition; and is represented by some writers, as a tory in his political principles; but of this there is no other proof given, than his writing some pamphlets against Bishop Burnet. It is certain, that a true spirit of liberty breathes in many of his works; and he expresses, on many occasions, a warm attachment to the Hanover succession. Beside seven controversial pamphlets, he wrote, 1. "The Life of John Philips." 2. "A Vindication of the English Stage, exemplified in the Cato of Mr. Addison, 1716." 3. "Sir Walter Raleigh, Tragedy, acted at Lincoln's-Inn Fields, 1719;" and part of another play intended to be called "Richard the First," the fragments of which were published in 1718, with "Two moral Essays on the Government of the Thoughts, and on Death;" and a collection of "Several Poems published in his Life-time." Dr. SEWELL was an occasional assistant to Harrison in the fifth volume of "The Tatler;" was a principal writer in the ninth volume of "The Spectator; and published a translation of "Ovid's Metamorphoses," in opposition to the edition of Garth. Jacob and Cibber have enumerated a considerable number of his single poems; and in the "Collection," from which we transcribe, are some valuable ones unnoticed by these writers.—Vide Nichols's "Select Collection of Poems," vol. vii, p. 133, &c.

## SEXTUS EMPIRICUS,

An ancient Greek Author, and acute Defender of the Pyrrhonian  
or sceptical Philosophy,

Was a physician, and seems to have flourished under the reign of Commodus, or perhaps a little later. He was, contrary to what has usually been imagined, a different person from Sextus, a stoic philosopher of Chæroneæ, and nephew of Plutarch; and this is all we are able to say of him; for no particular circumstances of his life are recorded.

Of a great many that have perished, two works of his are still extant: three books of "Pyrrhonian Institutions;" and ten books against the "Mathematici," by whom he means all kind of dogmatists. Henry Stephens first made and then printed, in 1592, 8vo, a Latin version from the Greek of the former of these works; and a version of the latter, by Hervetus, had been printed by Plantin in 1569. Both these versions were printed again with the Greek, which first appeared at Geneva, in 1621, folio. He is a writer of great parts and learning, and very well qualified for the notable paradox he had undertaken to maintain; namely, that "there is no such thing as truth:" for although he will never convince men by solid argument, yet he may possibly silence some by his subtilty. The best edition of this author is that of John Albert Fabricius, in Greek and Latin, printed at Leipzig, in 1718, folio. Vide "Fabricii Bibl. Græc." Lib. 4, c. 18, &c.

## SIBTHORPE (JOHN) M.D. F.R.S.

And Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford.

He was indefatigable in his researches after new and rare plants, and travelled twice into Turkey and  
\* Greece



Greece to collect them. The fatigues he underwent in his last tour entirely destroyed his constitution, and he fell a victim to his favourite study. He took the degree of B. A. June 28, 1780, of A. M. Dec. 8, 1783, and of D. M. Jan. 20, 1784.

SOME years ago the university appointed him a traveling fellow on Dr. Radcliffe's foundation, and in that capacity he visited a great part of the European continent. At Gottingen his abilities were held in such estimation, that he was honoured with a degree in physics by that university. In 1794, he published a "Flora Oxoniensis," and has left an estate of 300*l.* per annum to the university, in trust, to defray the expences attending the publication of a "Flora Græca," taken from specimens in his own valuable collection. His excellent collection of plants and books he bequeathed to the botanical library of the university. Dr. SIBTHORPE died at his lodgings in Bath, on the 7th of February, 1796. Vide "The Gentleman's Magazine," for the year 1796, p. 172, &c.

#### S L O A N E (Sir HANS)

Baronet, an eminent Physician and Naturalist,

Was born at Killileagh in the north of Ireland, in 1660, of Scottish extraction. The very first bent of his genius discovered itself towards the knowledge of nature, and this was encouraged by a proper education. He chose physic for his profession; and, in order to obtain a perfect knowledge of the several branches of it, repaired to London. Here he attended all the public lectures of anatomy, botany, and chemistry. His turn to natural history introduced him to the acquaintance of Boyle and Ray, which he carefully cultivated, communicating to them every curious or useful observation

observation which he made. Having spent four years in London, he went to Paris; and here attended the hospitals, heard the lectures of Tournefort the botanist, of Du Verney the anatomist, and other eminent masters. Having obtained letters of recommendation from Tournefort, he went to Montpellier, and was introduced by Mr. Chirac, then chancellor and professor of that university, to all the learned men of the province, but particularly to Mr. Magnol, who made him acquainted with the spontaneous productions of nature in that climate, and taught him to class them in their proper order. He spent a whole year in collecting plants in this place, and travelled through Languedoc with the same view. In 1684, he returned to London, with an intent to settle and follow his profession.

He immediately transmitted to Mr. Ray a great variety of plants and seeds, which Ray has described, with proper acknowledgments, in his "*Historia Plantarum*." About this time he became acquainted with Sydenham, who took him into his house, and recommended him in the warmest manner to practice; and shortly he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and of the college of physicians. But a prospect of making new discoveries in natural productions induced him to take a voyage to Jamaica, in quality of physician to Christopher duke of Albemarle, then governor of that island. His whole stay at Jamaica was scarce fifteen months; yet he brought together such a variety of plants, as greatly surprised Mr. Ray, not thinking there had been so many to be found in both the Indies.

He now applied himself closely to his profession, and became so eminent, that he was chosen physician to Christ's hospital on the first vacancy. What is singular, he applied the money he received from his appointment

ment to the relief of poor objects in the hospital, being unwilling to enrich himself by the gains he made here. He was chosen secretary to the royal society in 1693, and immediately revived the publication of the "Philosophical Transactions;" which had been omitted for some time. He continued to be editor of them, till 1712; and the volumes, which were published in this period, contain many pieces written by himself. As he had from his earliest days a strong appetite for natural knowledge, he had made a great collection of rarities, and enriched his cabinet with every thing that was curious in art or nature. But this received a great augmentation by a bequest of William Courten, Esq. a gentleman who had employed all his time, and the greater part of his fortune, in collecting curiosities.

The sense which the public entertained of his merit, is evidently shewn by the following honours conferred upon him. He was created a baronet by George I. and chosen a foreign member of the royal academy at Paris, president of the college of physicians, and president of the royal society on the death of Sir Isaac Newton. Having faithfully discharged the respective duties of the places he enjoyed, and answered the high opinion which the public had conceived of him, he retired, at the age of eighty, to Chelsea, to enjoy in a peaceful tranquillity the remains of a well-spent life. Here he continued to receive the visits of people of distinction, and of all learned foreigners; and admittance was never refused to the poor, who came to consult him concerning their health. At sixteen, he had been seized with a spitting of blood, which confined him to his chamber for three years, and he was always more or less subject to it; yet by his sobriety, moderation, and an occasional use of the bark, he protracted

life far beyond the common measure of humanity, without even feeling the infirmities of old age.

After a short illness of three days, he died on the 11th of January, 1752, in his 91st year. In his person he was tall and well proportioned; in his manners easy and engaging; and in his conversation sprightly and agreeable. He was every way a liberal benefactor to the poor. He was a governor of almost every hospital about London; to each he gave a hundred pounds in his life-time, and, at his death, a sum more considerable. He laid the plan of a dispensary, where the poor might be furnished with proper medicines at prime cost; which, with the assistance of the college of physicians, was afterwards carried into execution. He gave the company of the apothecaries the entire freehold of their botanical garden at Chelsea; in the centre of which a marble statue of him is erected, admirably executed by Rysbrach, and the likeness striking. He did all he could to forward the establishment of the colony in Georgia in 1732, of the Foundling Hospital in 1739, and formed the plan for the bringing up the children. He was the first in England who introduced into general practice the use of the bark, not only in fevers but in a variety of other distempers, particularly in nervous disorders, in mortifications, and in violent hæmorrhages. His cabinet of curiosities, which he had taken so much pains to collect, he bequeathed to the public, on condition that the sum of 20,000*l.* should be paid to his family; which sum, though large, was not near half the original cost, and scarcely more than the intrinsic value of the gold and silver medals, the ores and precious stones, that were found in it. Beside these there was a library, consisting of more than fifty thousand volumes; 347 of which were illustrated with cuts, finely engraven, and



and coloured from nature; 3,566 manuscripts, and an infinite number of rare and curious books.

He published the "Natural History of Jamaica," in 2 vols. folio; the first in 1707, the second in 1725. This elaborate work, says Dr. Freind in his "History of Physic," greatly tends to the honour of our country, and the enriching of the "Materia Medica."—Vide "Biographia Britannica," &c.

S M E L L I E' (WILLIAM) M. D.

A celebrated Practitioner and Teacher of Midwifery,

Died in the year 1763, at an advanced age, at Lanerk in Scotland, whither he had retired a few years before, after a long and successful practice of the obstetrical art, first in the country, and afterwards in London. He was principally celebrated as a teacher, having instructed, as he informs us in his "Practice," nearly a thousand pupils, who assisted, while attending his lectures, eleven hundred and fifty poor women. The women were supported by a subscription among the pupils during their lying-in.

DR. SMELLIE was the first writer who considered the shape and size of the female pelvis as adapted to the head of the foetus. From comparing them together, assisted by observation in practice, he demonstrated that in a natural labour, the vertex, or crown of the head, first enters the brim of the pelvis, one ear of the child being turned towards the pubes, the other to the sacrum; but that when the head has passed through that strait, it makes half a turn, which brings the forehead into the hollow of the sacrum, where the vertex rising, opens the os externum. An opinion had prevailed from the time of Hippocrates, that the foetus is placed in the uterus in a sitting posture, and that about the eighth month, or, as some authors

taught, at the commencement of labour, the head is forced down by the contractions of the uterus. But SMELLIE observing, that, at whatever period the foetus was excluded, it generally came head first, he was induced to consider that as the natural position of it in utero. This opinion has been confirmed by later writers, particularly by Dr. Hunter, who had several opportunities of dissecting women that died undelivered, at different periods of their pregnancy. SMELLIE has several ingenious observations on touching, on the gradual developement of the cervix uteri, and of the ascent or rising of the fundus in the abdomen. The dilatation of the cervix uteri, he observes, does not begin until near the end of the fourth month of pregnancy, whence it becomes gradually shortened, and at the end of the ninth month completely obliterated. From attending to this observation, the practitioner is enabled to distinguish between real and spurious pains, which is frequently of the greatest importance in practice, as we are thence instructed, that pains occurring while any part of the cervix uteri remains undilated, however nearly they may resemble labour, should, if possible, be quieted, the term of gestation not being completed.

The improvement he made in the forceps for the use of midwifery, supposed to have been invented by the Chamberlens, is well known. His joint is now universally adopted; and though some alterations have been since suggested by a few practitioners in the form of the blades, they have obtained little credit with the public. The forceps recommended by SMELLIE are found to be easier in their application, and more generally useful, than any other form that has been proposed. For the manual or present mode of using them we are indebted to him alone. Before his time,  
the

the blades were applied at random, or where there appeared to be most room. He first shewed the necessity of applying one of the blades over each of the ears of the child, by which means they take a firmer hold of the head, and are less liable to slip; and instead of drawing straight down, he advised to move the instrument from blade to blade, and when the head of the child presents wrongly, to turn it gradually until the forehead sinks into the hollow of the sacrum. He abolished many superstitious notions and erroneous customs, that prevailed in the management of women in labour, and of the children; and he had the satisfaction to see the greater part of his maxims adopted, not only in this island, but by the most respectable practitioners in the greatest part of Europe,

In the year 1752 he published his lectures, having spent, as he says, six years in digesting and improving them, under the title of "A Treatise on Midwifery," in one vol. 8vo. This was followed in the year 1754 by a volume of cases, intended to illustrate the method of practice recommended in the treatise. These were very soon translated into French, by M. Preville, the first volume in the year 1754, the second the subsequent year; who assigns as a motive for the undertaking, the high character the author enjoyed on the Continent. SMELLIE mentions in the preface to his volume of cases, his intention of publishing a second volume, to contain a collection of cases in præternatural labours, which would complete his plan; but the volume did not appear until about five years after his death, namely, in the year 1768. This, with the two former volumes, we may venture to pronounce a complete system of midwifery. It was the fruit of forty years experience, enriched with an incredible variety of practice, and contains directions and rules of conduct to be observed in every case that can possibly oc-



cur in the exercise of the obstetric art; rules that have not been deduced from the theory of a heated imagination, but founded on solid observation, confirmed by mature reflection, and reiterated experience.

In the year 1754, this author published a set of anatomical tables with explanations, and an abridgement of his Practice of Midwifery, with a view to illustrate still further his treatise on that subject. The plates are 36 in number, large folio. The figures are of the size of nature, and principally taken from subjects prepared for the purpose. Twenty-five of them were drawn and engraved by M. Rymfelyke. In forming the remaining eleven, the doctor acknowledges he received considerable assistance from the late professor Camper. Only eighty impressions, we have been lately informed by Dr. Hamilton, junior, of Edinburgh, were taken from these plates. In this we presume there must be an error, as the work is now to be had for 2l. 12s. 6d. The plates were lately sold, we are told by the same authority, for the price of old copper; but, on the contrary, we believe they are now in the possession of a bookseller. They are well executed, and fully adequate to the intentions of the author.

Dr. SMELLIE had the fate of almost all ingenious men, to excite the indignation of some of his contemporaries. The most formidable of these was Dr. W. Burton, practitioner of midwifery at York, who attacked him with great acrimony. The occasion seems to have been the preference SMELLIE gave to the perforator and crotchet, over the terebra occulta, an instrument recommended by Burton for opening the head, and extracting the fœtus, when reduced to the necessity of performing that operation; a preference which time has sanctioned, as the terebra, if we may be indulged in a pun, has been long since occult, and is now only found



found in the repositories of collectors. Dr. Burton had one opportunity of triumphing over his rival, and made more than sufficient use of it. SMELLIE had unfortunately placed lithopædii senonensis icon, a representation of a petrified substance, among the authors treating on the subject of midwifery, under the name of Lithopædus Senonensis. It is remarkable, as Burton observes, that SMELLIE takes no notice of the rupture of the uterus, an accident which, although by no means common, yet happens sufficiently often to deserve being noticed in a complete treatise of midwifery\*. There are many ingenious observations in this work of Burton's, which may be read even at this time with advantage.

Dr. Wm. Douglas, who styled himself physician extraordinary to the prince of Wales, and man-midwife, addressed two letters to Dr. SMELLIE in the year 1748, accusing him of degrading the profession by teaching midwifery at a very low price, and giving certificates to pupils who had only attended him a few weeks; by which means the number of practitioners was enormously multiplied, and many improper persons admitted. Apothecaries, he says, resorted to the doctor from various parts of the country, and at the end of two or three weeks returned to their shops armed with diplomas signed by the professor, attesting their proficiency in the art. These were framed and hung up in the most conspicuous parts of their houses, and were, without doubt, surveyed with veneration by their patients. "In your bills," he says †, "you set forth, that you give an universal lecture in midwifery for half-a-guinea, or four lectures for a guinea." In

\* A Letter to WM. SMELLIE, M. D. with Critical Remarks on his Theory and Practice of Midwifery.

† Letter to Dr. SMELLIE by Wm. Douglas, M. D.

these universal lectures, the whole mystery of the art was to be unfolded. He charges him also with hanging out a paper lantern, with the words "Midwifery taught here for five shillings," each lecture, we presume. This was certainly an humiliating situation for a man of so much real merit. Dr. Douglas relates those cases, in which he contends that SMELLIE had acted unscientifically; and particularly says, that he suffered one of the women to die by not giving timely assistance. To the charges of mal-practice Dr. SMELLIE \* answered, by giving a full recital of the cases, and referred to Dr. Sands and other practitioners who attended with him. His answer was so satisfactory, that Dr. Douglas retracted his charges in his second letter. On the other points SMELLIE was silent. It is probable, that, having practised the first nineteen years at a small town in Scotland, where medical fees may be supposed to be low, he might not think the price he demanded for his instructions so insignificant and inadequate as it really was.

To the first letter of Dr. Douglas we are indebted for an anecdote relative to the forceps, which would probably otherwise not have been transmitted to us. SMELLIE was at one time seriously endeavouring to substitute wooden forceps in the place of the steel ones, and actually made several experiments with them, and, as he says, with † success. Against these Dr. Douglas levelled the whole force of his argument, wit, and ridicule; and certainly they afforded too fair an opportunity to be neglected by an antagonist and rival. But these blemishes, which we have thought it

\* Answer to a late pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter to Dr. SMELLIE."

† See a letter to professor Monro, published with his Answer to Dr. Douglas.

our duty to notice, will have no weight in detracting from the portion of merit he possessed; and he will always be remembered for the numerous improvements he introduced in the theory and practice of midwifery.

SMELLIE is said to have been coarse in his person\*, and awkward and unpleasing in his manners, so that he never rose into any great estimation among persons of rank. On the other hand, he appears to have had an active and ingenious mind, with a solid understanding and judgement. He had a peculiar turn to mechanics, which was evinced by the alterations he made in the forceps, crotchets, and scissars, all which received considerable improvements under his hands. But this was more particularly shewn by the elegant construction of his phantoms, or machines, on which he demonstrated the various positions of the foetus in utero, and the different species of labour. That he was candid and modest appears through every page of his works; ready on all occasions to acknowledge the merit of others, and, when correcting their errors, assuming no superiority over them. We will conclude this account with the words of one of his pupils, who appears to have been well acquainted with his disposition and manners. “No man was more ready than Dr. SMELLIE†, to “crave advice and assistance when danger or difficulty “occurred; and no man was more communicative, “without the least self-sufficiency or ostentation. He “never officiously intermeddled in the concerns of “others, or strove to insinuate himself into practice by “depreciating the character of his neighbour; but “made his way into business by the dint of merit alone, “and maintained his reputation by the most beneficent “and disinterested behaviour.”

\* See Life of Dr. Wm. Hunter, by S. Foart Simmons, M.D. p. 14.

† Answer to Dr. Douglas, p. 18.



## SMOLLETT (Dr. THOMAS)

A Physician, but memorable only as an Author,

Was born near Cameron, on the Banks of the River Leven, in Scotland, in 1720. He appears to have received a classical education, and was bred to physic and surgery. He was at the siege of Carthage as surgeon, or surgeon's mate; and in his novel of "Roderick Random" has given an account of this expedition. In 1756, he is supposed to have been the editor of "A Compendium of authentic Voyages, digested in a chronological Series," 7 vols. 12mo; among which is inserted a short narrative of the expedition to Carthage, in 1741, which, however, like most of his productions, is written with too much acrimony.

His connection with the sea seems not to have lasted long, and he probably wrote several things before he became known by his capital productions. In 1746, and 1747, he published "A Satire in two Parts," which is reprinted among his "Plays and Poems." At eighteen he had written a tragedy, called "The Regicide," founded on the story of the assassination of James I, of Scotland. This he published by subscription, in 1749, with a preface; in which he bitterly inveighs against false patrons, and the duplicity of theatrical managers. In 1757, his comedy of "The Reprisals," an after-piece of two acts, was performed at Drury Lane theatre; which, with his tragedy, is printed in the above collection. He had before prepared for Mr. Rich an opera, entitled, "Alceste," which has never been performed or printed. The music to it was composed by Mr. Handel, who, finding that no use was to be made of it, afterwards adapted it to Dryden's lesser Ode for St. Cecilia's Day. So much  
for



his dramatic works: we now return, and proceed what entitles him chiefly to notice.

In 1748, he published, in 2 vols. 12mo, his novel of "Roderick Random," by which he acquired so much reputation, as almost to ensure success to every future production. In 1751, "Peregrine Pickle" appeared in 4 vols, 12mo; a work of much ingenuity and convenience. This novel, beside its general merit, is distinguished by two striking episodes; one relating the adventures of a lady of quality, whose name is well known; the other describing the entertainment given to a republican doctor, after the manner of the ancients. Under this personage, Dr. Akenfield is supposed to be typified; and it would be difficult to determine, says his biographer, whether profound learning, or genuine humour, predominate most in this episode. Let us observe, en passant, that SMOLLETT has mixed an uncommon portion of erudition in several of his works.

In 1754, was published "Ferdinand Count Fathom;" in 1762, "Sir Launcelot Greaves," in 2 vols. 12mo; and in 1771, "Humphry Clinker," in 3 vols. 12mo; of them works of great merit, but inferior to the former. In the first two of these productions, the characters are thought to be somewhat extravagant, and the situations often unnatural; but in the last, which consists of a series of letters, an admirable knowledge of life and manners is displayed, and useful lessons every where intermixed.

Before he took a house at Chelsea, he attempted to settle as practitioner of physic at Bath; and with that view published, in 1752, a treatise upon the waters there; but not succeeding he abandoned physic altogether as a profession, and turned his thoughts to writing, as to what he must depend on for support. He translated "Gil Blas" and "Don Quixote;" the latter

latter was published in 1755, in 2 vols. 4to; and since his death, a translation of "Telemachus" has also appeared. His name likewise appears to a translation of Voltaire's prose works, in which, however, he is supposed to have had little concern. In 1757, he published a "History of England," in 4 vols. 4to; and was employed during the last years of his life, in preparing a new edition of "The ancient and modern universal History." He had originally written some part of this himself, particularly the histories of France, Italy, and Germany.

In 1755, he had set on foot the "Critical Review," and continued the principal manager of it till he went abroad for the first time in 1763. This publication involved him in some controversies, of which the most material to him was that occasioned by his remarks on a pamphlet of admiral Knowles, in defence of his conduct on the expedition to Rochfort. The admiral commenced a prosecution, which ended in SMOLLETT's being fined 100*l.* and condemned to three months imprisonment in the King's Bench. From the commencement of the "Review," he was always considered as the author of it; and thus became frequently censured on account of articles in which he had no concern.

In 1762, when lord Bute was supposed to have the reins of government in his hands, writers were sought to be aiding and assisting to him; and, among others, Dr. SMOLLETT was pitched upon, who, on the 29th of May in that year, published the first number of "The Briton." This was immediately followed by the publication of "The North Briton," which at length dissolved a friendship that had long subsisted between the authors of these performances. "The Briton" continued to be published until Feb. 12, 1763, when it  
was

was laid down; yet Dr. SMOLLETT is supposed to have written other pieces in support of the same cause: and the “*Adventures of an Atom*,” in two small volumes, are known to be his production.

We have already observed, that he went abroad in 1763. His health required this, and he continued two years in France and Italy. He published an account of these Travels in 1766, in 2 vols. 8vo. He was in his nature somewhat impatient and acrimonious; but, during his travels, he appears to have laboured under a constant fit of chagrin. His relation of them is actually cynical; and Sterne, in his “*Sentimental Journey*,” has animadverted upon him for this under the character of Smelfungus: nay, he even uses his own words to illustrate his splenetic humour, “it is nothing but a huge cockpit,” speaking of the pantheon at Rome. But his health continued to decline after his return to England; and this, with other disagreeable things, sent him back to Italy, where he died Oct. 21, 1771. A monument has been erected to his memory near Leghorn, with an epitaph written by his friend Dr. Armstrong, author of “*The Art of preserving Health*,” &c. as also a pillar, with an inscription, on the Banks of the Leven, by James Smollett, of Bonhill, his cousin.

SMOLLETT was one of those ingenious and learned men, whom Pierius Valerianus would have inserted in his book “*De Infelicitate Literatorum*.” He had certainly very uncommon powers and attainments, yet never had higher patrons than booksellers. His biographer attributes this to a certain “loftiness and elevation of sentiment and character which he possessed,” which, as he justly adds, are but poor qualifications for “currying favour with those who are  
“able

“able to confer favours.” He met too with many mortifications and disappointments. “I am old enough,” says he, in a letter to his friend Garrick, “to have seen and observed, that we are all play-things of fortune; and that it depends upon something as insignificant and precarious as the tossing up of a halfpenny, whether a man rises to affluence and honours, or continues to his dying-day struggling with the difficulties and disgraces of life.”

With these difficulties and disgraces he had to struggle, and he had not the happiest temperament for such sort of conflicts: he was too sensible, as the French express it. To a friend he writes as follows, in the first letter of his “Travels:” “In gratifying your curiosity, I shall find some amusement to beguile the tedious hours, which, without some such employment, would be rendered insupportable by distemper and disquiet. You knew and pitied my situation; traduced by malice, persecuted by faction, abandoned by false patrons, and overwhelmed by the sense of a domestic calamity, which it was not in the power of fortune to repair.” This domestic calamity was the death of a daughter, an only child; and those false patrons lord Bute and Co. His lordship is said, upon his abdication, “to have entirely neglected all the persons whom he had employed to write for him.”

Upon the whole, this unfortunate man, for such he was certainly, was yet a man of virtue as well as abilities; possessed of good as well as great qualities; under many lights amiable as well as respectable; and who should seem to have deserved a better lot than befel him. Vide “Plays and Poems, by SMOLLETT, with Memoirs of the Author,” 1777, 12mo. “Hawkins’s History of Music.” “SMOLLETT’s Works,” by Dr. Moore, &c.



## SOLANDER (DANIEL CHARLES)

A celebrated Naturalist, the Pupil of Linnæus, and the Friend of Sir Joseph Banks,

Was a native of the province of Nordland in Sweden, where his father was minister. He was born Feb. 28, 1736 and studied at Upsal, where he appears to have taken his degree of doctor in medicine. Linnæus, who, during his residence in England, had formed an intimacy with Mr. Peter Collinson, advised his pupil to visit England, and probably recommended him to that gentleman. Dr. SOLANDER arrived in England in 1760, and in October 1762, was strongly recommended by Mr. Collinson to the trustees of the British Museum, as a person who had made natural history the study of his life, and was particularly qualified to draw up a catalogue of that part of their collection. Three years after, he obtained a closer connection with that institution, being appointed one of the assistants in the department of natural history. In 1764, he became a fellow of the royal society. In 1766, he drew up for Mr. Brander, the scientific descriptions of his Hampshire fossils, then published in a thin volume, 4to. entitled, "*Fossilia Hantonienſia, collecta, et in Muſæo Britannico depoſita, a Guſtavo Brander, R.S. et S.A.S. Muſ. Brit. Cur.*" Of his obligations to Dr. SOLANDER, this gentleman thus ſpeaks in his preface: "And now  
" I think I have nothing more to do, than to acknow-  
" ledge myſelf indebted for the ſcientific deſcription  
" of them to the learned and ingenious Dr. SOLANDER,  
" one of the officers of the British Muſeum, who is at  
" this time employed by the trustees to compoſe a ſyſ-  
" tematical catalogue of the natural productions of that  
" entire collection." It does not appear that this catalogue was ever published.

IN 1768, Dr. SOLANDER was prevailed upon by his friend Mr. Banks, to undertake the voyage round the world, in pursuit of discoveries in natural history ; and permission was obtained for him from the trustees of the British Museum, still to hold his appointment during his absence. The circumstance of his going is thus mentioned, in the introduction to captain Cook's first voyage, in speaking of Mr. Banks. " As he was  
 " determined to spare no expence in the execution of  
 " his plan, he engaged Dr. SOLANDER to accompany  
 " him in the voyage. This gentleman, by birth a  
 " Swede, was educated under the celebrated Linnæus,  
 " from whom he brought letters of recommendation  
 " into England ; and his merit being soon known, he  
 " obtained an appointment in the British Museum, a  
 " public institution which was just then established\*.  
 " Such a companion Mr. Banks considered as an acquisition of no small importance ; and, to his great  
 " satisfaction, the event abundantly proved that he  
 " was not mistaken." One of the most remarkable circumstances, which attended these heroes of natural history in this expedition, was the difficulty they experienced in attempting to ascend a mountain in Terra del Fuego, in search of Alpine plants. In the danger they here encountered, Dr. SOLANDER undoubtedly preserved the lives of the party by his judicious advice ; and, what is more remarkable, was himself preserved by their attention to his directions. The matter is thus related in the voyage.

" Dr. SOLANDER, who had more than once crossed  
 " the mountains which divide Sweden from Norway,

\* Here Dr. Hawkesworth, the writer of the Introduction, is evidently mistaken, the institution was established in 1753.

" well

“ well knew, that extreme cold, especially when joined  
“ with fatigue, produces a torpor and sleepiness that  
“ are almost irresistible; he, therefore, conjured the  
“ company to keep moving, whatever pain it might  
“ cost them, and whatever relief they might be pro-  
“ mised by an inclination to rest. ‘Whoever sits  
“ down,’ says he, ‘will sleep, and whoever sleeps will  
“ wake no more.’ Thus at once admonished and  
“ alarmed, they set forward; but while they were still  
“ upon the naked rock, and before they had gotten  
“ among the bushes, the cold became suddenly so in-  
“ tense, as to produce the effects that had been dreaded.  
“ Dr. SOLANDER himself was the first who felt the  
“ inclination, against which he had warned others, ir-  
“ resistible, and insisted upon being suffered to lie  
“ down. Mr. Banks intreated and remonstrated in  
“ vain; down he lay upon the ground, though it was  
“ covered with snow, and it was with great difficulty  
“ that his friend prevented him from sleeping. Rich-  
“ mond also, one of the black servants, began to  
“ linger, having suffered from the cold in the same  
“ manner as the doctor. Mr. Banks, therefore, sent  
“ five of the company, among whom was Mr. Buchan,  
“ forward to get a fire ready at the first convenient  
“ place they could find, and himself, with four others,  
“ remained with the doctor and Richmond; whom,  
“ partly by persuasion and intreaty, and partly by force,  
“ they brought on; but when they had gotten through  
“ the greatest part of the birch and swamp, they both  
“ declared they could go no farther. Mr. Banks again  
“ had recourse to intreaty and expostulation, but they  
“ produced no effect. When Richmond was told that  
“ if he did not go on he would in a short time be frozen  
“ to death, he answered, that he desired nothing but to

“ lie down and die. The doctor did not so explicitly re-  
 “ nounce his life; he said he was willing to go on, but that  
 “ he must first take some sleep, though he had before told  
 “ the company that to sleep was to perish. Mr. Banks  
 “ and the rest found it impossible to carry them, and  
 “ there being no remedy, they were both suffered to  
 “ sit down, being partly supported by the bushes, and  
 “ in a few minutes they both fell into a profound sleep;  
 “ soon after, some of the people who had been sent  
 “ forwards returned with the welcome news, that a fire  
 “ was kindled about a quarter of a mile further on  
 “ the way. Mr. Banks then endeavoured to awake  
 “ Dr. SOLANDER, and happily succeeded; but though  
 “ he had not slept five minutes, he had almost lost the  
 “ use of his limbs, and the muscles were so shrunk,  
 “ that the shoes fell from his feet; he consented to go  
 “ forward with such assistance as could be given him;  
 “ but no attempts to relieve poor Richmond were suc-  
 “ cessful. Mr. Banks with much difficulty got Dr.  
 “ SOLANDER to the fire. Richmond and a seaman  
 “ finally perished from the cold; the remainder of the  
 “ party, to the number of ten, happily regained the  
 “ ship, after the utmost difficulties and hazards.”

The Dictionnaire historique affirms, that Dr. So-  
 LANDER had a salary of 400*l.* sterling per annum du-  
 ring this voyage. Whatever he had must have been  
 from the munificence of Mr. Banks, as he had no  
 public appointment. There can be no doubt, that the  
 zeal and generosity of that friend rewarded him very  
 amply, both for the time employed in that voyage, and  
 for that which he afterwards spent in arranging and de-  
 scribing the vast collection of plants which they had  
 made. In 1773, Dr. SOLANDER was advanced from  
 the office of assistant, to be one of the under librarians  
 in



in the British Museum. He died in consequence of a stroke of apoplexy, on May 16, 1782.

Dr. Pultney, in his "Sketches of the Progress of Botany in England," regards the arrival of Dr. SOLANDER in this country, as an æra of importance in that history. "At this juncture," he says, "it is material, among those circumstances, which accelerated the progress of the new system, to mention the arrival of the late much lamented Dr. SOLANDER, who came into England on the first of July, 1760. His name, and the connection he was known to bear, as the favourite pupil of his great master, had of themselves some share in exciting a curiosity which led to information; while his perfect acquaintance with the whole scheme enabled him to explain its minutest parts, and elucidate all those obscurities, with which on a superficial view it was thought to be enveloped. I add to this, that the urbanity of his manners, and his readiness to afford every assistance in his power, joined to that clearness and energy with which he effected it, not only brought conviction of its excellence in those who were inclined to receive it, but conciliated the minds, and dispelled the prejudices, of many who had been averse to it."

It is testified of him by others, who knew him intimately, that to a very extensive knowledge he added a mode of communication, not only remarkable for its readiness, but for so peculiar a modesty, that he contrived almost to appear to receive instruction, when he was bestowing it in the most ample manner. There are said to be some of his papers scattered in the various memoirs of philosophical societies; but in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of London," there is only one letter, which is in the 52d volume, page 654, and is entitled, "Account of the Gardenia

(Jasminoides) in a Letter to Philip Carteret Webb, Esq. F.R.S. from DAN. C. SOLANDER, M.D." Nor, though his time was always usefully employed, do we know of any other production, of which he was the author.

### S O R A N U S,

An ancient Physician of Ephesus,

Where he does not seem to have resided long. He was of the sect called Methodists, and a great follower of Theffalus, Trallian, &c. He practised physic, first at Alexandria, then at Rome, in the reigns of Trajan and Adrian. Some little pieces of his are still extant.

1. "De Utero et Muliebri Pudendo, Græcé," Paris, 1554.

2. "In Artem Medendi Via Saluberrima," Basil, 1528, and many others; beside, a life of Hippocrates, which has been inserted in Greek and Latin, in almost all the editions of the works of the father of physic.

### S O R B A I T (PAUL)

A good medical Writer, a Native of Hainault,

Was physician to the imperial court, and professor of medicine at Vienna during twenty-four years. He died in 1691, at an advanced age. He has left,

1. "Commentaries on the Aphorisms of Hippocrates," 4to. 1680.

2. "Medicina Universalis, theoretica et practica," folio, 1701.

3. "Consilium Medicum, sive Dialogus loimicus, de Peste Viennensi," 12mo. 1679. In this work he mentions, that the plague of that year carried off 76,921 persons.

4. Several discourses in a periodical paper, entitled, "Ephemerides of the Curious in Nature."

## S P O N (CHARLES)

A very ingenious and learned Frenchman,

Was the son of a merchant, and born at Lyons in 1609. He was sent early to Ulm in Germany, whence his grandfather had removed for the sake of settling in commerce, to learn Latin ; and he made a proficiency suitable to his uncommon parts. He had a fine talent for Latin poetry ; and Bayle says, that he had an extempore piece in Iambics, upon the deluge and last conflagration, composed by him at fourteen, which would have done honour to an adult, if it had been written in the hours of leisure. At his return from Germany, he was sent to Paris, and lived with M. de Rodon, in 1625, and 1626, who taught him philosophy. Rodon was a great master ; and one of those who had deserted the system of Aristotle, and embraced that of Epicurus, as corrected by Gassendi. He studied also mathematics and astronomy under John Baptist Morin ; but did not contract the taint of astrology, with which that otherwise great man was so much infected.

FROM 1627, he applied himself to medicine for three or four years ; and quitting Paris in 1632, went to Montpellier, where he was received doctor in that faculty. Two years after, he was admitted a member of the college of physic at Lyons, at which place he practised with great success in his profession, till the time of his death. In 1645, he was made honorary physician to the king. He maintained a correspondence with all the learned of Europe, and especially with Guy Patin, professor of physic at Paris ; above one hundred and fifty of whose letters to Spon were published after his death. He was perfectly skilled in the Greek language, and understood the German as

well as his own. He always cultivated his talent for Latin poetry, and put the Aphorisms of Hippocrates into verse. He published, in 1661, the prognostics of Hippocrates in hexameter verse, which he entitled, "Sibylla Medica," and dedicated them to his friend Guy Patin. He published other things of his own, and did great service to the republic of letters, by occasioning the works of other men to be published, as many were at Lyons under his inspection and care; the printing the volume of Sennertus's letters was owing entirely to him. He had a great veneration and affection for Gassendi, and wrote the following distich at his death, which has been much admired :

"Gassendus moritur : Sophia luget, ingemit orbis :

"SPONIUS in luctu est : solus Olympus ovat.."

He died February 21, 1684, after an illness of about two months. He was a man without either spleen or ambition, of few words, fond of his study, sincere, polite, charitable, pious, and a lover of mankind. He left behind him a son, memoirs of whom are contained in the next article, and who became a more illustrious man than his father, who lived to see him so. Those lines, therefore, where Ovid speaks to Cæsar, are very pertinently applied by Bayle to him :

"—— Natique videns bene facta fatetur

"Esse majora suis, et vinci gaudet ab illo."

#### SPON (JAMES)

The Son of Charles Spon, born at Lyons, in 1647.

After an education of great care, he was admitted doctor of physic at Montpellier, in 1667, and a member of the college of physicians at Lyons, in 1669. These two years he spent at Strasburg with Boecler; and there becoming very intimate with Charles Patin, he



he contracted probably from that gentleman a strong taste for antiquities. Some time after Vaillant, the king's antiquary, passing through Lyons to Italy in quest of medals and other antiquities, SPON accompanied him. He afterwards, in 1675, and 1676, made a voyage to Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant, in company with Mr. Wheeler, of all which places he has given us a very pleasing account.

WHETHER he was weak by nature, or hurt himself by this voyage, does not appear; but he never afterwards enjoyed good health. Being of the reformed religion, he was obliged to decamp in 1685, when the edict of Nantes was revoked. He intended to retire to Zurich, the freedom of which city had been bestowed in an honorary manner upon his father, and was upon the road thither; but wintering at Wevay, a town upon the lake Lemán, he died there in 1686. He was a member of the academy of the Ricovrati at Padua, of that of the Beau Esprits, established at Nismes by letters patent, in 1682; and he would have been an ornament to any society in the world; for, as Bayle has said of him, "the qualities of a learned, and those of an honest man, were never more happily united than in him."

He was the author of many valuable and curious works, printed at Lyons, the principal of which are the following:

1. "Recherches des Antiquitez de Lyon," 1644, 8vo.
2. "Ignotorum atque obscurorum Deorum Aræ," 1677, 8vo.
3. "Voyage de Grèce et du Levant," 1677, in 3 volumes, 12mo.
4. "Histoire de la Ville et de l'Etat de Geneva," 1680, in 2 vols. 12mo. This work was printed in

English, in 1687, folio, after having gone through several editions in the original; which cannot be wondered at, since, according to Bayle, who was a very competent judge, it was extremely perfect in its kind.

5. "Lettre au P. la Chaise sur l'Antiquité de la Religion," in 12mo; answered by Mr. Arnaud, but often reprinted.

6. "Recherches curieuses d'Antiquité," 1683, 4to.

7. "Miscellanea eruditæ Antiquitatis, 1679, and 1683, folio.

Beside these, he published several other things of a smaller kind, upon subjects relating to physic. Vide "Nouvelles de la République des Lettres," 1684, &c.

#### STAHL (GEORGE ERNEST)

A very eminent German Chemist,

Was born in Franconia, in 1660, and educated in the science of medicine, of which he was made professor in 1694, when the university of Hall was founded. His reputation, by means of his lectures, his publications, and the success of his practice, was soon very highly advanced; and in 1716, he was invited to Berlin, where he became physician to the king, and counsellor of state. He lived in great celebrity to the age of 75, when he died in the year 1734.

As a chemist STAHL was unrivalled, and was the inventor of the doctrine of phlogiston; which, notwithstanding it now yields to the newer theory of the much lamented and ingenious Lavoisier and the French chemists, was admitted for near half a century by the best philosophers. As a physician he had many fancies, and was particularly remarkable for his doctrine of the absolute power of the soul over the body. He maintained, that every muscular action, whether  
attended

attended with consciousness or not, proceeds from a voluntary act of the mind. This theory STAHL and his followers carried too far; from it, however, he derived many cautions of real importance to physicians, by attending to the state of the mind in every patient. His works are very numerous, but the principal of them are the following:

1. "Experimenta et Observationes chemicæ et physicæ," Berlin, 8vo, 1751.

"2. Dissertationes Medicæ," Hall, 2 volumes, 8vo.

"3. Theoria medica vera, 4to, Hall, 1708.

"4. Opusculum chemico-physico-medicum," Hall, 8vo, 1714.

5. "Bedenken ueber den Sulphur," Hall, 8vo, 1718.

6. "Negotium otiosum, seu Skiamachia adversus Positiones aliquas fundamentales Theoriæ veræ Medicinæ, a Viro quodam celeberrimo intenta, sed enervata," Hall, 4to, 1720.

7. "Fundamenta Chemiæ," 4to, Norimb. 1723.

8. "Beweis von den Saltzen," Hall, 8vo, 1723.

9. "Commentarium in Metallurgiam Beccheri," 1723, and

10. "Instructions on Metallurgy," in German. Leipzig, 8vo, 1720.

#### S T E N O (NICHOLAS)

A Danish Anatomist, born at Copenhagen, Jan. 20, 1638.

His father was a Lutheran, and goldsmith to Christian IVth. He himself studied under Bartholin, who considered him as one of the most industrious and ingenious of his pupils. To complete his knowledge, he travelled through Holland, Germany, France, and Italy, and in the latter place obtained a pension from Ferdinand II, grand duke of Tuscany.

IN 1669, he abjured the protestant persuasion, having been nearly converted before by Bossuet at Paris. Christian V, who wished to fix him at Copenhagen, made him professor of anatomy, and gave him permission to exercise the religion he had adopted. But his change produced disagreeable effects in his own country, and he returned into Italy, where, after some time, he became an ecclesiastic, and was named by the pope his apostolical vicar for the north, with the title of bishop of Titiopolis in Greece. He now became a missionary in Germany, and died at Swerin in 1686. He made several discoveries in anatomy, and his works that are extant are chiefly on medical subjects. They are the following :

1. "Elementorum Myologiæ Specimen," 12mo, Leyden, 1667.

2. "A Treatise on the Anatomy of the Brain," in Latin. Paris, 1669; and Leyden, 1671.

He also wrote a part of the anatomical Exposition of Winslow, to whom he was great uncle.

#### S T U B B E (HENRY)

An English Writer of uncommon Parts and Learning,

Especially celebrated in his own times, was born at Partney, near Spilsby in Lincolnshire, February 28, 1631. His father was a clergyman, and lived at Spilsby; but being anabaptistically inclined, and forced to leave that place, he went with his wife and family into Ireland. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion there, the mother fled with her son Henry into England, and landing at Liverpool, walked thence to London. There she obtained a comfortable subsistence by her needle, and sent her son HENRY, then ten years of age, to Westminster school. Dr. Busby was so struck with  
the



the surprising parts of the boy, that he shewed him more than ordinary favour, and recommended him to the notice of Sir Henry Vane, junior, who one day came accidentally into the school. Sir Henry took a fancy to him, and frequently relieved him with money, and gave him the liberty of resorting to his house, “to fill that belly,” says STUBBE, “which otherwise had no sustenance, but what one penny could purchase for his dinner, and which had no breakfast unless he got it by making some boy’s exercise.” He says this in the preface to his “Epistolary Discourse concerning Phlebotomy;” where many other particulars of his life, mentioned by Mr. Wood, are to be found. Soon after, Sir Henry got him to be king’s scholar, and his master at the same time gave him money to buy books, and clothes, on account of the wonderful progress he made.

IN 1649, he was elected student of Christ-church, in Oxford, where shewing himself too forward and conceited, he was often kicked and beaten. Through the interest, however, of his patron, he was of no small consequence; for the oath, called the engagement, being framed by the parliament that same year, was some time after sent down to the university by him; and he procured some to be turned out, and others to be spared, according as affection or disaffection influenced him. While he continued an under-graduate, it was usual with him to discourse in the public schools very fluently in the Greek tongue, which conveys no small idea of his learning. After he had taken a bachelor of arts degree, he went into Scotland, and served in the parliament army from 1653 to 1655: he then returned to Oxford, and took a master’s degree in 1656; and at the motion of Dr. Owen, was appointed, in 1657, second keeper of the Bodleian library under Dr.

Dr. Barlow. He made great use and advantage of this post for the prosecution of his studies, and held it till 1659, when he was removed from it, as well as from his place of student of Christ-church; for he had published the same year, "A Vindication" of his patron Sir Henry Vane; "An Essay on the good old Cause; and a piece entitled, "Light shining out of Darkness, with an Apology for the Quakers;" in which he reflected upon the clergy and the universities.

After his ejection, he retired to Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickshire, in order to practise physic, which he had studied some years: and upon the restoration, applied to Dr. Morley, soon after bishop of Winchester, for protection in his retirement. He assured him of an inviolable passive obedience, which was all he could or would pay till the covenant was renounced, and upon the re-establishment of episcopacy, received confirmation from the hands of his diocesan. In 1661, he went to Jamaica, being honoured with the title of his majesty's physician for that island; but the climate not agreeing with him, he returned and settled at Stratford. He afterwards removed to Warwick, where he gained very considerable practice, as he did at Bath, which he frequented in the summer season. He did not, however, apply so closely to his profession, as to neglect every thing else: on the contrary, he was ever attentive to the transactions of the literary world, and often himself a principal party concerned. Before the restoration, he had joined Mr. Hobbes, with whom he was intimately acquainted, against Dr. Wallis and other mathematicians; and had published a very small piece or two in that controversy, in which he was looked upon as Mr. Hobbes's second. After the restoration, he was engaged in a controversy with some members of the royal society, or rather with the royal society itself;

itself; in which, far from being a second, he was now a principal, and indeed alone.

The royal society had from its first institution alarmed the zealous admirers of the old philosophy, who affected to represent the views of many of its members to be the destruction, not only of true learning, but even of religion itself. This gave occasion to Dr. Sprat's "History of the Royal Society," in 1667; and to a discourse by Mr. Glanville in 1668, under the title of "Plus ultra, or the Progress and Advancement of Knowledge since the Days of Aristotle, in an Account of some of the most remarkable late Improvements of practical useful Learning, to encourage philosophical Endeavours." Mr. STUBBE attacked both these works with great warmth and severity, yet with prodigious smartness and learning, in a 4to volume thus entitled, "Legends no History, or a Specimen of some Animadversions upon the History of the Royal Society; together with the Plus ultra of Mr. Glanville reduced to a Non-plus, 1670." In this book he charges the members of the royal society with intentions to bring contempt upon ancient and solid learning, especially the Aristotelian philosophy; to undermine the universities; to destroy the established religion; and even to introduce popery. This laid the foundation of a controversy, which was carried on with great heat and much ill language for some time; and Mr. STUBBE wrote several pieces to support his allegations. He was encouraged in this affair by Dr. Fell, who, it seems, was no admirer of the royal society; and he made himself so obnoxious to that body, that, as he himself informs us, "they threatened to write his life."

The writings of our author, though his life was no long one, were extremely numerous, and upon various subjects.

subjects. Those which he published before the restoration were against monarchy, ministers, universities, churches, and every thing which was dear to the royalists; yet he did this more to please and serve his friend, Sir Henry Vane, than out of principle or attachment to party; and when his antagonists insulted him for changing his tone afterwards, he made no scruple at all to confess it: "My youth and other circumstances," says he, "incapacitated me from rendering him any great services: but all that I did, and all that I wrote, had no other aim: nor do I care how much any man can inodiate my former writings, so long as they were subservient to him." "The truth is, and all," says Mr. Wood, "who knew him in Oxford, knew this of him for certain, that he was no frequenter of conventicles, no taker of the covenant or engagement, no contracter of acquaintance with notorious sectaries: that he neither enriched nor otherwise advanced himself during the late troubles, nor shared the common odium and dangers, or prosperity of his benefactor." On this account he easily made his peace with the royalists after the restoration; yet not, as it should seem, without some overt-acts on his part. Thus, for instance, beside conforming entirely to the church of England, he wrote a small piece against Harrington's "Oceana," in the year 1660; which, in the preface to "The good old Cause," printed in 1560, he had extolled, as if, says Mr. Wood, "it were the pattern in the mount." By these means he made amends for all the offence he had given. "I have at length," says he, "removed all the umbrages I ever lay under: I have joined myself to the church of England, not only on account of its being publicly imposed (which in things indifferent is no small consideration, as I learned from the Scottish transactions at Perth) but because it is the least defining, and consequently



consequently the most comprehensive, and fitting to be national."

After a life of almost perpetual war and conflict in various ways, this extraordinary man came to a premature death; yet not from any designs or contrivances of his enemies, although his impetuous and furious zeal hurried him to say, that they often put him in fear of his life. Being at Bath in the summer season, he had a call to a patient at Bristol; and whether because it was desired, or from the excessive heat of the weather, he set out in the evening, and went a cross road. Mr. Wood says, that "his head was then intoxicated with bibbing, but more with talking and snuffing of powder." On his way, however, he was drowned, in passing a river about two miles from Bath, on the 12th of July, 1676. His body was taken up the next morning, and the day after buried in the great church at Bath, when his old antagonist Glanville preached his funeral sermon; but, as it is natural to imagine, without saying much in his praise. Soon afterwards a physician of Bath made the following epitaph, which, though never put over him, deserves to be recorded. *Memoriæ sacrum. Post varios casus magna rerum discrimina, tandem hic quiescunt mortalitatis exuvie* HENRICI STUBBE, medici Warwicensis, quondam ex æde Christi Oxoniensis, rei medicæ, historicæ, ac mathematicæ peritissimi, judicii vivi, et librorum helluonis; qui, quum multa scripserat, et plures sanaverat, aliorum salutem sedulo prospiciens, propriam neglexit. Obiit aquis frigidis suffocatus, 12 die Julij, A. D. 1676."

Mr. Wood was contemporary with STUBBE at Oxford, and has given him the following character: "He was a person of most admirable parts, and had a most prodigious memory; was the most noted Latinist

“ and Grecian of his age ; was a singular mathemati-  
 “ cian, and thoroughly read in all political matters ;  
 “ councils, ecclesiastical and profane histories ; had a  
 “ voluble tongue, and seldom hesitated either in public  
 “ disputes or common discourse ; had a voice big and  
 “ magisterial, and a mind equal to it ; was of a high  
 “ generous nature, scorned money and riches, and the  
 “ adorers of them ; was accounted a very good physi-  
 “ cian, and excellent in the things belonging to that  
 “ profession, as botany, anatomy, and chemistry. Yet  
 “ with all those noble accomplishments, he was ex-  
 “ tremely rash and imprudent, and even wanted com-  
 “ mon discretion. He was a very bold man, uttered  
 “ any thing that came into his mind, not only among  
 “ his companions, but in public coffee-houses, of which  
 “ he was a great frequenter ; and would often speak  
 “ freely of persons then present, for which he used to  
 “ be threatened with kicking and beating. He had a  
 “ hot and restless head, his hair being carrot-coloured,  
 “ and was ever ready to undergo any enterprize, which  
 “ was the chief reason that emaciated his body almost  
 “ to a skeleton. He was also a person of no fixed  
 “ principles : and whether he believed those things,  
 “ which every good christian doth, is not for me to  
 “ resolve. Had he been endowed with common so-  
 “ briety and discretion, and not have made himself and  
 “ his learning mercenary and cheap to every ordinary  
 “ and ignorant fellow, he would have been admired by  
 “ all, and might have picked and choosed his prefer-  
 “ ment ; but all these things being wanting he be-  
 “ came a ridicule, and undervalued by knowing and  
 “ sober scholars, and others too.”

Mr. Wood has not expressed himself clearly enough  
 to let us know, whether the “ carrot-coloured hair” of  
 STUBBE, was the cause or the consequence of his  
 “ hot

“hot and restless head;” but if he meant the latter, it is probable that he considered these red locks as so many rays of heat issuing through the pores of the skull from a central fire within. Some other particulars of him may be read in the article *Gretorex*.—Vide “*Athen. Oxon.*” &c.

### S T U K E L E Y (WILLIAM)

An Antiquary and Physician of much Celebrity,

Descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire, was born at Holbeach, in that county, November 7, 1687. After having had the first part of his education at the free-school of that place, under the care of Mr. Edward Kelsal, he was admitted into Bennet college, Cambridge, Nov. 7, 1703, under the tuition of Mr. Thomas Fawcett, and chosen a scholar therein April following. While an under-graduate, he often indulged a strong propensity to drawing and designing, and began to form a collection of antiquarian books. He made physic, however, his principal study, and with that view took frequent perambulations through the neighbouring country with the celebrated Dr. Hales, Dr. John Gray of Canterbury, and others, in search of plants; and made great additions to Mr. Gray's “*Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam*,” which, with a map of the county, he was solicited to print; but his father's death and various domestic avocations prevented him. He studied anatomy under Mr. Rolfe the surgeon; attended the chemical lectures of signior Vigani; and, taking the degree of M. B. in 1709, made himself acquainted with the practical part of medicine under Dr. Mead at St. Thomas's hospital.

He first began to practise at Boston in his native county, where he strongly recommended the chaly-

beate waters of Stanfield, near Folkingham. In 1717 he removed to London, where, on the recommendation of his friend Dr. Mead, he was soon after elected F.R.S. and was one of the first who revived that of the antiquaries, in 1718, to which last he was secretary for many years during his residence in town. He was also one of the earliest members of the gentlemen's society at Spalding, and held a regular correspondence with Maurice Johnson, Esq. and the learned Gales. Several of his letters to these gentlemen adorn the "*Reliquiæ Galeanæ*."

He took the degree of M. D. at Cambridge, in 1719, and was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians in the year following, about which time he published an account of "Arthur's Oon" in Scotland, and of "Graham's Dyke," with plates, 4to. In the year 1722, he was appointed to read the Gulstonian lecture, in which he gave a description and history of the spleen, and printed it in folio, 1723, together with some anatomical observations on the dissection of an elephant, and many plates coloured in imitation of nature. Conceiving there were some remains of the Eleusinian mysteries in Free-masonry, he gratified his curiosity, and was constituted master of a lodge, to which he presented an account of a Roman amphitheatre at Dorchester, 4to.

After having been one of the censors of the college of physicians, of the council of the royal society, and of the committee to examine into the condition of the astronomical instruments of the royal observatory at Greenwich, he left London in 1726, and retired to Grantham in Lincolnshire, where he soon established a permanent reputation. In this town Sir Isaac Newton, one of the early friends of Dr. STUKELEY, received the first part of his education, and intended to have

ended



ended his days, if he could have met with a convenient house. Dr. STUKELEY, by his residence in this place, had an opportunity of collecting some memoirs of the early parts of Sir Isaac's life and his family, which he communicated to Mr. Conduit. The dukes of Lancaster and Rutland, the families of Tyrconnel, Cust, &c. and most of the principal families in the country, were glad to take his advice. During his residence there, he declined an invitation from Algernon, earl of Hereford, to settle as a physician at Marlborough, and another to succeed Dr. Hunter at Newark.

In 1728, he married Frances, daughter of Robert Williamson, of Allington, near Grantham, gent. a lady of good family and fortune. He was greatly afflicted with the gout, which used generally to confine him during the winter months; on account of which, for the recovery of his health, it was customary with him to take several journies in the spring, in which he indulged his innate love of antiquities, by tracing out the footsteps of Cæsar's expedition in this island, his camps, stations, &c. The fruit of his more distant travels was his "*Itinerarium Curiosum; or an Account of the Antiquities and Curiosities in his Travels through Great Britain, Centuria I,*" adorned with one hundred copper-plates, and published in folio, London, 1724. This was reprinted after his death, 1776, with two additional plates; as was also published the second volume, consisting of his description of The Brill, or Cæsar's Camp at Pancras, "*Iter Boreale, 1725,*" and his edition of Richard of Cirencester, with his own and Mr. Bertram's notes; illustrated with 103 copper-plates, engraved in the doctor's life-time.

Overpowered with the fatigue of his profession, and repeated attacks of the gout, he turned his thoughts to the church; and being encouraged in that pursuit

by archbishop Wake, was ordained at Croydon, July 20, 1720; and in October following was presented by lord chancellor King to the living of All-Saints in Stamford. At the time of his entering on his parochial cure, 1730, Dr. Rogers of that place had just invented his oleum arthriticum, which Dr. STUKELEY seeing others use with admirable success, he was induced to do the like, and with equal advantage; for it not only saved his joints, but with the addition of a proper regimen, and leaving off the use of fermented liquors, he recovered his health and limbs to a surprising degree, and ever after enjoyed a firm and active state of body, beyond any example in similar circumstances, to a good old age. This occasioned him to publish an account of the success of the external application of this oil in innumerable instances, in a letter to Sir Hans Sloane, 1733; and the year after he published also "A Treatise on the Cause and Cure of the Gout, from a new Rationale;" which, with an abstract thereof, has passed through several editions.

He collected some remarkable particulars at Stamford in relation to his predecessor bishop Cumberland; and in 1736, printed an explanation, with an engraving of a curious silver plate of Roman workmanship in basso relievo, found under ground at Risley Park in Derbyshire, wherein he traces its journey thither, from the church of Bourges, to which it had been given by Exupericus, called St. Swithin, bishop of Thoulouse, about the year 205. He published also the same year his "Palæographia sacra, No. 1; or Discourses on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred History," in 4to, which he dedicated to Sir Richard Ellys, bart. "from whom he had received many favours." In this work, which was to have been continued in succeeding numbers, he undertakes to show how heathen  
 mythology

nythology is derived from sacred history; and that the Bacchus in the poets is no other than the Jehovah in the Scripture, the conductor of the Israelites through the wilderness. In his country retirement he disposed his collection of Greek and Roman coins according to the order of the Scripture history; and cut out a machine in wood on the plan of an orrery, which shews the motion of the heavenly bodies, the course of the tide, &c.

In 1737 he lost his wife; and in 1738 married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Dr. Gale, dean of York, and sister to his intimate friends Roger and Samuel Gale, esqrs. and from this time he often spent his winters in London. In 1740, he published an account of Stonehenge, dedicated to the duke of Ancaſter, who had made him one of his chaplains, and given him the living of Somerby, near Grantham, the year before. In 1741, he preached a thirtieth of January sermon before the house of commons; and in that year became one of the founders of the Egyptian society. In 1743, he printed an account of lady Roisia's sepulchral cell, lately discovered at Royston, in a tract, entitled, "Palæographia Britannica, No. 1," to which an answer was published by Mr. Parkin in 1744. The doctor replied in "Palæographia Britannica, No. 2," 1746, giving an account therein of the origin of the universities of Cambridge and Stamford, both from Croyland Abbey; of the Roman city Granta, on the north-side of the river; of the beginning of Cardike near Waterbeach, &c. To this Mr. Parkin again replied in 1748; but it does not appear, that the doctor took any further notice of him. In 1747 the benevolent duke of Montagu, with whom he had become acquainted at the Egyptian society, prevailed on him to vacate his preferments in the country by giving him

the rectory of St. George, Queen-square; whence he frequently retired to Kentish Town, where the following inscription was placed over his door:

“ Me dulcis faturet quies;

“ Obscuro positus loco

“ Leni perfruar otio

“ Chyndonax Druida.

“ O may this rural solitude receive,

“ And contemplation all its pleasures give,

“ The Druid priest!”

He had the misfortune to lose his patron in 1749, on whose death he published some verses, with others on his entertainment at Boughton, and a “Philosophic Hymn on Christmas Day.” Two papers by the doctor upon the earthquakes in 1750, read at the royal society, and a sermon preached at his own parish church on that alarming occasion, were published in 8vo, 1750, under the title of “The Philosophy of Earthquakes, Natural and Religious;” of which a second part was printed with a second edition of his sermon on “The Healing of Diseases as a Character of the Messiah, preached before the College of Physicians, Sept. 20, 1750.” In 1751, in “Palæographia Britannica, No. 3,” he gave an account of Oriuna, the wife of Carausius; in Phil. Transf. vol. 47, art. 33, an account of the eclipse predicted by Thales; and in the “Gentleman’s Magazine,” 1754, p. 407, is the substance of a paper read at the royal society in 1752, to prove that the coral-tree is a real sea-vegetable.

On Wednesday the 27th of February, 1765, Dr. STUKELEY was seized with a stroke of the palsy, which was brought on by attending a full vestry, at which he was accompanied by serjeant Eyre on a contested election for a lecturer. The room being hot, on their return through Dr. STUKELEY’s garden, they both caught  
their



their deaths ; for the serjeant never was abroad again, and the doctor's illness came on that night. Soon after this accident his faculties failed him ; but he continued quiet and composed until Sunday following the 3d of March, 1765, when he departed in his seventy-eighth year, which he attained by remarkable temperance and regularity. By his own particular directions his corpse was conveyed in a private manner to East-ham, in Essex, and was buried in the church-yard, just beyond the east end of the church, the turf being laid smoothly over it without any monument. This spot he particularly fixed upon in a visit he paid some time before to the vicar of that parish, when walking with him one day in the church-yard.

Thus ended a valuable life, daily spent in throwing light on the dark remains of antiquity. His great learning and profound skill in those researches enabled him to publish many elaborate and curious works, and to leave many ready for the press. In his medical capacity, his " *Dissertation on the Spleen*," was well received. His " *Itinerarium curiosum*," the first fruits of his juvenile excursions, presaged what might be expected from his riper age, when he had acquired more experience. The curious in these studies were not disappointed ; for, with a sagacity peculiar to his great genius, with unwearied pains and industry, and some years spent in actual surveys, he investigated and published an account of those stupendous works of the remotest antiquity, Stonehenge and Abury, in 1743 ; and has given the most probable and rational account of their origin and use, ascertaining also their dimensions with the greatest accuracy. So great was his proficiency in Druidical history, that his familiar friends used to call him " *The arch Druid of this age*." His works abound with particulars that shew his knowledge

of this celebrated British priesthood; and in his Itinerary, he announced a "History of the ancient Celts, particularly the first Inhabitants of Great Britain," for the most part finished, to have consisted of four volumes folio, with above 300 copper-plates, many of which were engraved. Great part of this work was incorporated into his Stonehenge and Abury. In his "History of Carausius," in two vols. 4to, 1757, 1759, he has shewn much learning and ingenuity in settling the principal events of that emperor's government in Britain. - To his interest and application we are indebted for recovering from obscurity Richard of Cirencester's Itinerary of Roman Britain. His discourses, or sermons, under the title of "*Palæographia sacra*, 1763," on "the vegetable Creation," &c. bespeak him a botanist, philosopher, and divine, replete with ancient learning and excellent observations; but a little too much transported by a lively fancy and invention. He closed the last scenes of his life with completing a long and laborious work on ancient British coins, and felicitated himself on having from them discovered many remarkable, curious, and new anecdotes relating to the reign of the British kings. The 23 plates of this work were published after his decease; but the MS. remained in the hands of Mrs. Fleming, relict of Richard Fleming, esq. an eminent solicitor, who was the doctor's executor.

By his first wife Dr. STUKELEY had three daughters, one of whom died young; the other two survived him; the one, Mrs. Fleming already mentioned; the other, wife to the Rev. Thomas Fairchild, rector of Pitsey in Essex. By his second wife Dr. STUKELEY had not any children. To the great names already mentioned among his friends and patrons, may be added those of  
Mr.

Mr. Folkes, Dr. Berkeley, bishop of Cloyne, with whom he corresponded on the subject of tar water, Dr. Pocock, bishop of Meath, and many others of the first rank in literature at home; and among the eminent foreigners, with whom he corresponded, were Dr. Heigenthal, Mr. Keyser, and the learned father Montfaucon, who inserted some of his designs sent him by archbishop Wake, in his "Antiquity explained." A good account of Dr. STUKELEY was, with his own permission, printed in 1755, by Mr. Masters, in the second part of his "History of Corpus Christi College," and very soon after his death, a short but just character was given in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1765, by his friend Peter Collinson. Of both these the author of the "Anecdotes of Bowyer" availed himself, and was favoured with several additional particulars from respectable authority. After his decease, a medal of him was cast and repaired by Gaub; on one side the head adorned with oak leaves, inscribed REV. GUL. STUKELEY, M. D. S. R. et A. S, Exergue, æt. 54. Reverse, a view of Stonehenge, OB. MAR. 4, 1765, ÆT. 78. There is a portrait of him after Kneller in mezzotinto by J. Smith in 1721, before he took orders. Mrs. Fleming has another portrait of him in his robes by Wills; and Mrs. Parsons, relict of Dr. James Parsons, has a fine miniature, which is esteemed a good likeness.—Vide "Bibliotheca Topographica," No. 2. Nichol's "Anecdotes of Bowyer," &c.

#### S U E (JOHN-JOSEPH)

Professor in the Schools of Surgery at Paris, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, and formerly Surgeon in Chief of the Charity Hospital at Paris.

His first work, entitled, "Traité des Bandages," 12mo, was published at Paris in the year 1746. He was likewise the author of "Abrégé d'Anatomie, 1748," 2 tomes, in 12mo; "L'Anthropotamié; ou l'Art d'Injecter,

d'Injecter, de Disséquer, et d'Embaumer," 1749, 8vo. "Elémens de Chirurgie," 1755, 8vo, "Traité d'Ostéologie," a translation of Monro's Osteology, accompanied with excellent engravings of the bones, and some valuable notes, 1759, ii tomes, folio; beside several papers on anatomical subjects, published by the academy of sciences at Paris, in the "Mémoires des Savans Etrangers." M. SUE died at Paris, on the 10th of December, 1792. Vide the "Gentleman's Magazine" for the year 1795, p. 878.

#### SWAMMERDAM (JOHN)

An eminent Naturalist, born at Amsterdam, in 1637.

His father was an apothecary in this city, and very well conversant in natural history. He intended his son for the church, and with this view took care to procure him early instructions in Greek and Latin; but SWAMMERDAM prevailed with his father to permit him apply to physic, and as he kept him at home till he should be properly qualified to engage in that study, he frequently employed him in cleaning his curiosities, and putting every thing in its proper place. This occupation inspired him from his childhood with a taste for natural history; so that not content with the survey of his father's curiosities, he soon began to make a collection of his own. He accordingly spent both day and night in discovering, catching, and examining the winged insects, not only in the province of Holland, but in that of Gueldres, and in the province of Utrecht. Thus initiated into natural history, he went to Leyden in 1651, to prosecute his studies; and his progress was so answerable to his diligence, that in 1663, he was admitted a candidate of physic, after undergoing the examinations prescribed on that occasion. On his arrival at Leyden, he contracted a friendship with the anatomist Steno, and ever after lived with him in intimacy.

THE



THE curiosities of anatomy now made a considerable impression on him. He began to consider how the parts of the body, prepared by dissection, could be preserved and kept in constant order and readiness for anatomical demonstration; and herein he succeeded, as he had done before in his ingenious contrivances to dissect, and otherwise manage the minutest insects. After this, he made a journey into France, where he spent some time with Tanaquil Faber at Saumur, and made a variety of observations upon insects. Among other things, during his stay in the neighbourhood of the Loire, he observed and described the winged insect called *Libellula*, or the Dragon-fly, and likewise some *hemerobia*, or day-flies. From Saumur he went to Paris, where he lived in the same house with his friend Steno. He likewise contracted an intimacy with Thevenot, who strenuously recommended him to Conrad Van Beuningen, a senator, and burgomaster of Amsterdam, and minister of that republic to the court of France. Beuningen obtained leave for SWAMMERDAM, at his return home, to dissect the bodies of such patients as should die in the hospital of that city.

He went back to Leyden to take his degrees, and there cultivated a friendship with Van Horne, who had been formerly his preceptor in anatomy. It was at this time, January 1667, that in Van Horne's own house, SWAMMERDAM first injected the uterine vessels of a human subject with ceraceous matter, which most useful attempt he afterwards improved and perfected. In February the same year, he was admitted to his degree of doctor of physic, after having publicly maintained his thesis on respiration; which was then conceived but in short and contracted arguments, but appeared soon after with considerable additions, with a dedication to Thevenot, and adorned with a frontispiece

piece of a most elegant figure of the reciprocal copulation of the hermaphrodite house-snail. It was thus our author cultivated anatomy with the greatest art and labour, in conjunction with Van Horne; but a quartan ague, which attacked him this year, brought him so very low, that he found himself under the necessity of discontinuing these studies, which, on his recovery, he entirely neglected, and gave himself up to the study of insects.

In 1668, the grand duke of Tuscany being then in Holland with Mr. Thevenot, in order to see the curiosities of the country, came to view those of our author and his father, and surveyed them with the greatest delight, having a good taste for natural history. On this occasion, SWAMMERDAM made some anatomical dissections of insects in the presence of that prince, who was struck with admiration at his great skill in managing them; especially at his proving, that the future butterfly lay with all its parts neatly folded in a caterpillar, by actually removing the integuments that covered the former, and extricating and exhibiting all its parts, however minute, with incredible ingenuity, by means of instruments of an inconceivable fineness, and with the assistance of glasses. On this occasion his highness offered our author 12,000 florins for his share of the collection, on condition of his removing them himself into Tuscany, and coming to live at the court of Florence; but SWAMMERDAM, who hated a court life, rejected his highness's proposal; beside he could not put up with the least restraint in religious matters, either in point of speech or practice. He made the nature and properties of insects his chief study, and pursued it with infinite diligence, and without the least relaxation, so that in 1669, he published a general history of them, a work equally remarkable for the  
author's

author's great boldness in the attempt, and happy success in the execution. His father now began to take offence at his proceedings and thoughtless manner of acting; he would have had him change it for the practice of physic, but seeing no probability of accomplishing his purpose, would supply him with neither money nor clothes.

The son, therefore, though exhausted with continual labours, at last consented to take his father's advice; but his bad health rendered him quite unfit to bear the fatigues usually attending the practice of physic, so that he thought it proper to retire into the country for some time to recover his strength, and with a view of returning to the practice of his profession with new force and spirits; but he was scarce settled in his new country residence, when, in 1670, he relapsed into his former occupation. Thevenot, in the mean time, informed of the disagreement between SWAMMERDAM and his father, did all that lay in his power to engage the former to retire into France. But whatever impression this proposal might have upon the son, the father forbade him to accept it. In 1673, he formed a connexion with the then famous Antonia Bourignon, and became totally absorbed in all her mysticism and devout reveries; after which he grew altogether careless of his former pursuits, on which he had doated, and withdrew himself in a great measure from the world, for the sake of loving and adoring the sovereign good only. In this strange way he continued to his death, which happened in 1680.

Gaubius gave a translation of all his works from the original Dutch into Latin; from which they were translated into English, illustrated with fifty-three copper plates, 1758, in folio.

## SYDENHAM (THOMAS)

An excellent English Physician,

Was the son of William Sydenham, esq. of Winford-Eagle in Dorsetshire, where he was born about 1624. In 1642, he became a commoner of Magdalen-hall, in Oxford; but left that place when it was turned into a garrison for Charles the first. Thence he went to London, where he fell accidentally into the company of Dr. Cox, an eminent physician; who, finding him to be a person of extraordinary parts, encouraged and put him into a method of studying physic, at his return to the university. After the garrison was delivered up to the parliament, he again retired to Magdalen-hall, and was created bachelor of physic in April 1648, not having previously taken any degree in arts. About that time, subscribing and submitting to the authority of the visitors appointed by the parliament, he was made fellow of All-Soul's college, through the interest of a very near relation, in the place, says Mr. Wood, of one of those many then ejected for their loyalty.

After he had continued some years there, in a vigorous application to the study of physic, he left the university, without taking any other degree there; and at length settling in Westminster, became doctor of his faculty at Cambridge; licentiate of the college of physicians, and the chief physician of his time from 1660 to 1670. Then he began to be disabled by the gout; and could not attend the practice so well, yet continued to increase in fame both at home and abroad, as well by his great skill and judgement shewn upon all occasions, as by various pieces published from time to time. He died at his house in Pall-Mall, the 29th of December, 1689, and was buried in the church of St. James, Westminster.

His



His works have been collected and frequently printed at London, in one large volume, 8vo. They were also printed at Leipzig, in 1711, 12mo; at Geneva, in 1716, in 2 vols. 4to, with several tracts by other writers; and at Leyden, in 8vo. They were written by himself in English, but translated into Latin before they were published, by some of his friends. His "*Observationes Medicæ circa Morborum acutorum Historiam et Curationem*," which he dedicated to Dr. Mapletost, professor of physic in Gresham college, was translated by that gentleman; his other pieces by Mr. Gilbert Havers, of Trinity college, in Cambridge, a student in physic, and friend of Dr. Mapletost.

SYDENHAM has frequently been called the father of physic among the moderns. He tells us, in the preface which stands before his works, that the increase and perfection of the medical art are to be advanced by these two means; by composing a history of distempers and their symptoms, and by thence deducing and establishing a method of cure. This is the way which that great delineator of the right road to real knowledge in all its various branches, lord Bacon, had pointed out; and its being more closely pursued by SYDENHAM, than by any modern physician before him, is what has justly entitled him to those high encomiums, which have ever been paid him. Sir Richard Blackmore affirmed, and all are now convinced, that SYDENHAM, "who built all his maxims and rules of practice upon repeated observations on the nature and properties of diseases, and the power of remedies, has compiled so good a history of distempers, and so prevalent a method of cure, that he has improved and advanced the healing art much more than Dr. Willis, with all his curious speculations, and fanciful hypotheses." He relates of himself, in his dedication to  
Dr,

Dr. Mapletost, that ever since he had applied himself to the practice of physic, he had been of opinion, and the opinion had been every day more and more confirmed in him, that the medical art could not be learned so certainly as by use and experience; and that he, who should pay the nicest and most accurate attention to the symptoms of distempers, would infallibly succeed best in searching out the true means of cure. For this reason, says he, I gave myself up entirely to this method of proceeding, perfectly secure and confident, that, while I followed nature as my guide, I could never err. He tells him afterwards, that Mr. Locke approved his method, which he considered as no small sanction to it; and what he says upon this occasion of Mr. Locke is so remarkable, that I think it worth transcribing. “*Nosti præterea, quam huic meæ methodo*  
“*suffragantem habeam, qui eam intimius per omnia*  
“*perspexerat, utrique nostrum conjunctissimum domi-*  
“*num Johannem Locke; quo quidem viro, sive*  
“*ingenio judicioque acri & subactō, sive etiam antiquis,*  
“*hoc est, optimis moribus, vix superiorem quinquam*  
“*inter eos qui nunc sunt homines repertum iri confido;*  
“*paucissimos certe pares.*” There is a Latin copy of hexameter and pentameter verses by Mr. Locke, addressed to SYDENHAM, and prefixed to his treatise upon fevers.

To go on with our physician. Sir Richard Blackmore having observed, that a man of good sense, vivacity, and spirit, may arrive to the highest rank of physicians, without the assistance of great erudition and the knowledge of books, tells us, that “this was the  
“case of Dr. SYDENHAM, who became an eminent  
“and able physician, though he never designed to take  
“up the profession till the civil wars were composed;  
“and then, being a disbanded officer, he entered upon  
“it

it for a maintenance, without any learning properly preparatory for the undertaking of it. And to shew what contempt he had for the writings in physick, when one day I asked him what books I should read to qualify me for practice, he replied, read ‘Don Quixote,’ it is a very good book, I read it still; so low an opinion had this celebrated man of the learning collected out of the authors, his predecessors. And a late celebrated physician,” meaning Dr. John Radcliffe, “whose judgement was universally relied upon as almost infallible in his profession, used to say, as I am well informed, that when he died, he would leave behind him the whole mystery of physick in half a sheet of paper. It is true, both these doctors carried the matter much too far by vilifying learning, of which they were no masters, and, perhaps, for that reason.” The compiler of this article in the General Dictionary, quoting this passage from Sir Richard Blackmore, has with great judgement thought proper to qualify it a little with the following anecdote: Sir Hans Sloane, to whom this article was read, and who was very well acquainted with Dr. SYDENHAM, told me, that he never knew a man of brighter natural parts than that physician; that he believed what is here said about Don Quixote to be merely out of joke; and that Tully was Dr. SYDENHAM’s favourite author, he having a fine busto of him in his study.”

He had an elder brother William, who was some time gentleman commoner of Trinity college, in Oxford, and, entering into the parliament’s army, acquitted himself so gloriously, that he rose by several gradations to the highest posts and dignities. In 1649, was appointed governor of the Isle of Wight, and made vice-admiral of that isle and Hampshire. In

1653, he was summoned to parliament for Dorsetshire; in 1654, made commissioner of the treasury, and member of the privy-council; and in 1658, called to parliament by the protector Richard Cromwell. This connection, together with his own principles and former engagements, would probably hinder Dr. SYDENHAM from being a very popular physician during the period of his flourishing; that is, in the reigns of Charles II, and James II. Vide "Athen. Oxon." "General Dictionary." Ward's "Lives of the Professors of Gresham college," &c.

### S Y L V I U S (JAMES)

A very celebrated French Physician,

Was the son of Nicholas du Bois, a camblet-weaver, who had eleven sons and four daughters. He was born at Amiens in Picardy, in 1478; went through a course of classical learning, under his elder brother, Francis Sylvius, who was principal of the college of Tournay at Paris; and was a great promoter of letters in that age of barbarism. There he learned the Latin tongue in much greater purity than it had been taught for a long time; and hence it was, that his writings are distinguished to such advantage by the elegance of the style. He acquired a perfect mastery of the Latin and Greek tongues, and some little knowledge of the Hebrew; and applied himself also to mathematics and mechanics so successfully, as to invent machines which deserved public notice. When the time was come of giving himself entirely up to physic, to which study his inclination had always led him, he traced it to its sources, and engaged so deeply in the reading of Hippocrates and Galen, that he scarcely did any thing but examine and translate those two authors. He discovered

from



om these the importance of anatomy, and applied himself to it so ardently, that he became as great a master that age would permit. He studied pharmacy with less care, and took several journies to see upon the place the medicines which different countries produce. Upon his return to Paris he read lectures, and examined in two years a course of physick from Hippocrates and Galen, which spread his reputation so extensively, that scholars from all parts of Europe resorted to him.

BUT before he became so famous, he met with great opposition from the physicians of Paris, who were extremely displeased, that a man who had nowhere taken a degree in physick, should presume to teach that science in the metropolis of the kingdom. These murmurs induced him to go to Montpellier in 1520, to take his degrees there, but he returned without them; his avarice, of which we shall speak by and by, not permitting him to be at the necessary expences. He endeavoured at his return to reconcile the physicians to him, and was admitted bachelor of physick in June 1531. In 1535, he taught in the college of Tricquet, while Fernelius taught in that of Cornouaille; but the latter had few scholars, while the former had a great number. The reason of this difference was, that SYLVIVS dissected bodies, and read lectures upon botany and the preparation of medicines, which Fernelius did not. The professorship of physick in the royal college becoming vacant in 1548, SYLVIVS was pitched upon to fill it, which he did, after hesitating about it two years. He continued in it till his death, which happened in 1555.

He was never married, and shewed even an aversion to women. His behaviour was rude and barbarous. He seldom jested or departed from his gravity; and

when he was inclined to become more sociable, by this did it awkwardly. The only merry saying related of him is, that "he had parted with three beasts, his cat, his mule, and his maid." His avarice was extreme, and he lived in the most sordid manner: he allowed his servants nothing but dry bread, and had no fire all the winter. Two things served him as a remedy against cold; he played at foot-ball, and carried a great log upon his shoulders: he said, that the heat which he gained by this exercise was more beneficial to his health than that of a fire. In short, this passion for money obscured the lustre of all his great qualities.

He was upon very ill terms with Vesalius, who occasioned him the greatest vexation he ever suffered. SYLVIVS's excellency lay in anatomy; and he had prepared a work upon that subject, which he considered as a master-piece. Upon this, Vesalius published his "Opus Anatomicum," which was so well written, and illustrated with so many beautiful plates, that it was universally admired. Two circumstances aggravated this grievance; Vesalius had been SYLVIVS's pupil; and he attacked Galen, whom SYLVIVS had defended even to his errors. The works of SYLVIVS have been often printed.

## T.

## T A R I N (PIERRE)

A French Physician, born at Courtenai, and died in 1761.

He is known by a variety of ingenious works, of which the following are the chief:

1. "Ele-

1. "Elements of Physiology," translated from the Latin of Haller, 8vo, 1752.
  2. "Adversaria Anatomica," 4to, 1750, with plates.
  3. "An anatomical Dictionary," 4to, 1753.
  4. "Osteographia," 4to, Paris, 1753.
  5. "Anthropotomie, or the Art of dissecting," 1750, 2 vols. 12mo.
  6. "Desmographie, or a Treatise on Ligaments," the same year.
  7. "Observations on Medicine and Surgery," 3 vols. 12mo, 1758.
  8. "Myographia, or a Description of the Muscles," 1753.
- He also wrote some medical articles for the Encyclopédie.

TEMPLEMAN (PETER) M. D.

the Son of an eminent Attorney at Dorchester, who died in 1749, and his Widow nineteen Years after him aged 93.

TEMPLEMAN was born March 17, 1711, and was educated at the Charter-house, whence he proceeded to Trinity-college, Cambridge, where he took the degree B. A. with distinguished reputation. During his residence at Cambridge, by his own inclination, and conformity with that of his parents, he applied himself to the study of divinity, with a design to enter into holy orders; but after some time, for what cause we now not, he altered his plan, and applied himself to the study of physic. In the year 1736, he went to London, where he attended the lectures of Dr. Boerhaave, and the professors of the other branches of medicine in that celebrated university, for two years or upwards.

ABOUT the beginning of 1739, he returned to London.

don with a view to enter on the practice of his profession, supported by a handsome allowance from his father. Why he did not succeed in this profession was easy to be accounted for by those who knew him. He was a man of a very liberal turn of mind, of general erudition, with a large acquaintance among the learned of different professions, but of an indolent inactive disposition; he could not cultivate the acquaintance to be met with at tea-tables; he could not intrigue with nurses, or associate with the various herds of pert, insipid, well-bred, impertinent, good-humoured, malicious gossips, that are often found so useful in bringing a young physician into practice; but chose rather to employ his time at home in the perusal of an ingenious author, or to spend an attic evening in a select company of men of learning. In this he resembled his brother Armstrong, whose limited practice in his profession was owing to the same cause. In the latter end of the year 1750, he was introduced to Dr. Fothergill by Dr. Cuming, with a view of instituting a medical society to procure the earliest intelligence of every improvement in physic from every part of Europe. An extract from one of his letters will give some idea of this plan, which never took effect. “ I spent the whole  
 “ afternoon yesterday with Dr. Fothergill, in settling  
 “ the plan of our design, which in short is this: by a  
 “ settled regular correspondence in the principal cities  
 “ of Europe, to have the most early intelligence of the  
 “ improvements in chemistry, anatomy, botany, chi-  
 “ rurgery, with accounts of epidemical diseases, state  
 “ of the weather, remarkable cases, observations on  
 “ useful medicines. A society to be formed here in  
 “ town, to meet regularly once a week, at which  
 “ meeting all papers transmitted to be read, and such as  
 “ are approved of to be published in the English lan-  
 “ guage,



“ guage, in the manner of our Philosophical Trans-  
 “ actions: a pamphlet of 2s. or 2s. 6d. once in three  
 “ months. In a dearth of new things on each of these  
 “ heads, to extract out of the French Memoirs, Ger-  
 “ man Ephemerides, &c. such things as shall ap-  
 “ pear to the society to be useful discoveries or obser-  
 “ vations, and not sufficiently known or attended to.  
 “ The greatest difficulty lying on us, in the choice of  
 “ proper persons to execute this design; some being  
 “ too much taken up in business, and others justly ex-  
 “ ceptionable as being untractable, presumptuous, and  
 “ overbearing. The men of business, however, will  
 “ be of some use to us in communicating remarkable  
 “ cases and occurrences. Such a work will require a  
 “ great number of hands; and, besides good abilities,  
 “ it will be necessary they should be good sort of men  
 “ too.”

At the same period he tells his friend, “ Dr. Mead  
 “ has very generously offered to assist me with all his  
 “ interest for succeeding Dr. Hall at the Charter-house,  
 “ whose death has been for some time expected. In-  
 “ spired with gratitude I have ventured out of my ele-  
 “ ment (as you will plainly perceive) and sent him an  
 “ ode.” Dr. TEMPLEMAN’S epitaph on lady Lucy  
 Meyrick, the only English copy of verses of his writ-  
 ing that we know of, is printed in the eighth volume  
 of the “ Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems,  
 1781.” In 1753, he published the first volume of  
 “ Curious Remarks and Observations in Physic, Ana-  
 tomy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and Medicine,  
 extracted from the History and Memoirs of the Royal  
 Academy of Sciences at Paris;” and the second vo-  
 lume in the succeeding year. A third was promised,  
 but, we believe, never printed. It appears indeed,  
 that if he had met with proper encouragement from

the public, it was his intention to have extended the work to twelve volumes, with an additional one of index, and that he was prepared to publish two such volumes every year. His translation of "Norden's Travels" appeared in the beginning of the year 1757, and in that year he was editor of "Select Cases and Consultations in Physic, by Dr. Woodward," 8vo. On the establishment of the British Museum in 1753, he was appointed to the office of keeper of the reading room, which he resigned on being chosen, in 1760, secretary to the then newly instituted society of arts, manufactures, and commerce. In 1762, he was elected a corresponding member of the royal academy of sciences of Paris, and also of the œconomical society at Berne.

Very early in life Dr. TEMPLEMAN was afflicted with severe paroxysms of asthma, which eluded the force of all that either his own skill, or that of the most eminent physicians then living could suggest to him; and it continued to harass him to his death, which happened September 23, 1769.

He was esteemed a person of great learning, particularly with respect to languages, spoke French with great fluency, and left the character of a humane, generous, and polite member of society.—Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nichols, &c.

#### T O L L I U S (JACOBUS)

A Physician and very learned Man,

Was a native of Ingra, in the territory of Utrecht, and taught the belles lettres in his own country with great reputation and profit for some time. In 1684, the marquis of Brandenburg appointed him professor of eloquence and the Greek tongue. He made several

ral journies into different parts of Germany, Hungary, and Italy, of which he has given some account in a posthumous work, published under the title of "*Epistolæ Itinerariæ*," by Henninius, at Amsterdam, 1700, in 4to. There are many very curious and useful things in these epistles.

TOLLIUS was an editor of two ancient authors, of "*Ausonius, cum Notis variorum*," 1671, 8vo; and of "*Longinus*, 1694," 4to, with a Latin version on the same page, and Boileau's French version on the opposite. He was a critic of more learning than judgement, as the title of the following work may shew: "*Fortuita sacra, in quibus præter critica nonnulla tota fabularis Historia Græca, Phœnicia, Ægyptiaca, ad Chemiam pertinere asseritur*, 1687," 8vo. He pushed this extravagant notion so far, as to seek for the secrets of chemistry and the philosopher's stone in the fables of paganism. This does not shew a very sound judgement, yet there is a great deal of learning, and some curious things in his book. He died in 1696.

He had a brother named Cornelius Tollius, who was also a very learned man. He was born at Utrecht, and in the beginning of his life was an amanuensis to Isaac Vossius; he was afterwards professor of eloquence and the Greek tongue at Harderwic, and secretary to the curators of the academy. He published an "*Appendix to Pierius Valerianus's Treatise de Infelicitate iteratorum*," Amsterdam, 1707, 12mo.

#### TOURNEFORT (JOSEPH PITTON DE)

celebrated French Botanist, born of a good Family at Aix in Provence, on the 5th of June, 1656,

He had a genius for the study of botany from his childhood, and when he was at school used frequently to

to play truant, though he was as frequently punished for it, in order to amuse himself with gathering plants. The same passion continued when he was more grown up, and after he began to study philosophy and divinity; and though all endeavours were used by his father to cure him of it, all attempts were vain: his favourite study prevailed, and plants continued to be his ruling object. In pursuit of them he was ready to traverse the globe, as he afterwards did a great part of it; but for the present was obliged to content himself with what the neighbourhood of Aix and the gardens of the curious afforded.

BECOMING his own master by the death of his father in 1677, he quitted theology, which indeed he had never relished, and gave himself up entirely to physic, natural philosophy, and botany: he did this at the instigation of an uncle, who was a very ingenious and reputable physician. In 1678, he travelled over the mountains of Dauphine and Savoy, and brought thence a great number of dried plants, which began his collection. In 1679, he went to Montpellier to perfect himself in anatomy and medicine. In this town was a garden of plants, which had been established by Henry the fourth; but this alone would not satisfy his curiosity; he ranged over the country around Montpellier, and brought back with him plants which were before unknown to the botanists of that place. These bounds were yet too confined for his curious and inquisitive nature: he formed a scheme, therefore, of passing over into Spain, and set out for Barcelona in April 1681.

He spent some time in the mountains of Catalonia, whither he was accompanied by the young physicians of the country, and the students in physic, to whom he pointed out and explained the various sorts of plants. In these desert places he underwent a thousand dangers;



gers; he was once stripped naked by the Miquelets, a kind of highland banditti, who, however, so far took pity on him as to return him his waistcoat, in the lining of which, by good luck, he had some silver tied up in a handkerchief. His love of rambling was near proving fatal to him once before; for getting into a peasant's garden without leave, he was taken for a thief, and had like to have been stoned while he was poring over plants; as Archimedes is said to have been slain without scarcely knowing any thing of the matter, while he was making figures upon the sands of a sea-shore. Yet he was in still greater danger as he returned into France; for at a town near Perpignon, the house where he lay fell entirely down, and if all possible haste had not been made to dig him out of the ruins, under which however he was buried two hours, he must inevitably have perished. He arrived at Montpellier in 1681, and continued his studies in medicine, and his operations in chemistry and anatomy. He was afterwards received doctor of physic at Orange, and went thence to Aix, where his passion for plants, which was as high as ever, did not suffer him to continue long. He had a mind to visit the Alps, as he had visited the Pyrenees; and he brought back with him new treasures, which he had acquired with extreme fatigue and danger.

His great merit in his way now began to be known at Paris, whither he went in 1683, and was introduced to M. Fagon, first physician to the queen, who was so struck with the ingenuity and vast knowledge of **TOURNEFORT**, that he procured him to be made botanic professor in the king's garden. **TOURNEFORT** immediately set himself to furnish it with every thing that was curious and valuable; and, by order of the king, travelled into Spain and Portugal, and afterwards into Holland and England, where he made a prodigious collection.

collection of plants. His name was become celebrated abroad as well as at home; and he had the botanic professorship at Leyden offered him, which he did not think proper to accept, though his present salary was but small. He had, however, the profits of his profession, and of a great number of pupils in botany, which, with his own private fortune, supported him very handsomely. In 1692, he was admitted a member of the academy of sciences; he was afterwards made doctor in physic of the faculty of Paris, and maintained a thesis for it, which he dedicated to his friend and patron M. Fagon.

In 1700, he received an order from the king to travel to Greece, Asia, and Africa, not only to take cognizance of the plants, which the ancients have mentioned, or even those which escaped their observation; but to make also observations upon natural history at large, upon ancient and modern geography, and upon the religion, manners, and commerce of different nations and people. The king ordered farther a designer to attend him, who might draw plants, animals, or any thing curious that fell in his way. Almost three years were employed in this learned tour; and as botany was M. TOURNEFORT's favourite object, he singled over all the isles of the Archipelago, upon the coasts of the Black Sea, in Bithynia, Pontus, Cappadocia, Armenia, and Georgia. At his return he took a different route, in hopes of new subjects of observation, and came through Galatia, Mysia, Lydia, and Ionia. The plague being then in Ægypt, hindered him from proceeding to Africa; nevertheless he brought home 1,356 species of plants entirely new.

He now resumed the business of his profession, which his travels had interrupted. He was soon after made professor of physic in the college-royal. He had also  
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the offices of his botanic professorship in the king's garden, and the usual functions of the academy of sciences, required of every member, to attend, together with the work of preparing an account of his travels which was now to be expected from him. This, being more work than his constitution could bear, gradually impaired his health, but it was an unforeseen accident that cost him his life: as he was going to the academy, his breast was violently pressed by the wheel of a cart, which he could not avoid. From this he yet recovered so far as to be able to go on with his medical and botanical lectures; but it brought on a spitting of blood, to which he did not pay a proper regard; and this ending in a dropsy of the breast carried him off, after languishing some months, the 28th of December 1708.

He was the greatest botanist of his time; and it was by his skill and care, that the gardens of the king of France, neglected and almost abandoned before, were afterwards held in honour, and thought worthy of attention by all the virtuosi in Europe. Yet he was not so particularly attached to botany, as to neglect every thing else; for he had made a very valuable collection of all kinds of natural curiosities, which he left by will to the king.

His writings are as follow: "*Elémens de Botanique: ou, Méthode pour connoître les Plantes, avec Figures*, Paris, 1694," 3 tomes, in 8vo. He afterwards enlarged this work considerably, and translated it into Latin for the benefit of foreigners, with this title, "*Institutiones Rei herbariæ; sive Elementa Botanices*, Paris, 1700," 3 vols. in 4to. The first volume contains the names of the plants, distributed according to his method; the others the figures of them, very well engraven. "*Histoire des Plantes qui*  
naissent

naissent aux Environs de Paris, avec leur Usage dans la Médecine, 1698," in 12mo; enlarged by another hand into two vols. 12mo, in an edition of Paris, 1725; "De optimâ Methodo instituendâ in Re herbariâ, 1697," in 8vo. This is an epistle to our Mr. Ray, who had dissented from TOURNEFORT's method of classing plants, and ranging them into their several genuses. "Corollarium Institutionum Rei herbariæ, in quo Plantæ 1,356, munificentîâ Ludovici magni in Orientalibus Regionibus observatæ, recensentur, et ad Genera sua revocantur. Paris, 1603," in 4to. This work is printed in the third volume of Ray's "Historia Plantarum," 1704, in folio. "Relation d'un Voyage du Levant; contenant l'Histoire ancienne et moderne de plusieurs Isles d'Archipel, de Constantinople, &c. Paris. 1717," 2 tomes in 4to, and 3 in 8vo, with figures; reprinted at Amsterdam, 1718, in 2 vols, 4to. This work comprises not only discoveries in botany, but other curious particulars relating to history, geography, and natural philosophy. Beside these larger works, there are several pieces of TOURNEFORT printed in the history of the academy of sciences. Vide "Eloge par M. de Fontenelle dans l'Histoire de l'Académie des Sciences."—Niceron, tom. 4, &c.

#### TOZZETTI (JOHN TARGIONI)

The Son of Leonard Targioni, born at Florence, Sept. 11, 1722;

Was sent to the university of Pisa, where he very soon distinguished himself by a thesis, not written by the professor, as is the custom in some of the universities in the northern parts of Europe, on the use of medicine. At the age of nineteen he became acquainted with the famous botanist Micheli, by whom he was protected, with whom he kept up an uninterrupted friendship till 1737, when Micheli died, and whom he succeeded in  
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the care of the famous botanic garden. Of the plants in this garden Micheli had already made a catalogue, which TARGIONI published after his death with very considerable additions by himself.

IN the year 1737, he was made professor of botany in the Studio Fiorentino, a kind of university at Florence, and at the same time member of the academy of Apatisti. In 1738, he became a member of the collegio medico, or faculty of medicine. Much about the same time he was named by the government consulting physician in pestilential disorders, and had the place of fiscal physician; physician to the courts of justice. This last place obliged him to write a great deal, being often consulted on the accidents that became discussions for a court of justice, such as deaths by poison, sudden deaths, unheard-of distempers, and when, as it sometimes happened, foolish accusations of the kind were brought into court, witchcraft. Some time after he was named, together with the celebrated Antonio Cocchi, to make a catalogue of the library begun by Magliabecchi, and increased by Marni, duke Leopold and others, which consisted of 40,000 volumes of printed books, and about 1,100 volumes of manuscripts. It is to this nomination we are indebted for the five volumes of letters of famous men; as, during his employment in this capacity, he used to make extracts of the curious books which fell into his hands.

On Micheli's death in 1737, Mr. TARGIONI had inherited his Hortus Siccus, MSS. and collection of natural history; which last however he purchased, but at a very cheap rate, with his own money. This seemed to lay him under the necessity of publishing what his master had left behind him, and accordingly he had prepared the second part of the "Nova Plantarum Genera," but not exactly in the manner in which Micheli himself

self would have published it; for though the drawings were too good to be lost, as they have all the accuracy which distinguish the other works of the great naturalist, TARGIONI could not suffer the work to come forth with the Zoophytes and Keratophytes classed among the plants as Micheli had intended. TARGIONI therefore meant to have given the work another form. It was to be divided into two parts, the first of which would have contained the "Fucus's, Algæ, and Con-fervæ;" and the second the "Zoophytes;" the first part was finished a week before TARGIONI's death. Many of the plants are from drawings by doctor Ottaviano Targioni, the son of John Targioni, who has succeeded his father as reader of botany in the hospital of Sancta Maria Maggiore, a new establishment lately formed by the grand duke upon a liberal and extensive plan, in which ducal professors of medicine, anatomy, chemistry, physiology, surgery, &c. read gratis on the very spot where examples are at hand to confirm their doctrines.

In 1739 TARGIONI was chosen member of the academy naturæ curiosorum; and in 1745, the Crusca gave him a public testimony of the value they set upon his style by choosing him one of their members. In 1749, he was chosen member of the academy of Etruscans at Cortona, as he was of that of the Sepolti at Volterra in 1749. The academy of Botanophiles made him one of their body in 1757; as did that of practical agriculture at Udino in 1758. In 1771, he was chosen honorary member of the royal academy of sciences and belles lettres at Naples; and lastly, in 1780, was named corresponding member of the royal society of medicine at Paris.

It is much to be regretted, that we cannot give an account of his manuscript works, several of which are

known to be very important, as he was one of the most celebrated physicians of his time, and wrote a great deal on inoculation, of which he was one of the first promoters in Tuscany, putrid fevers, &c. Mr. Maty preserved an accurate chronological catalogue of what he printed, among which the earliest "Thesis de Præstantiâ et Ufu Plantarum in Mediâ." Pisa, 1734, fol. and the latest, "Notizie degli Aggrandimenti delle Scienze Fisiche accaduti in Toscana nel Corso di Anni 60, nel Secolo 17, Firenze, 80," 4 vol. 4to. He had just published the last volume of this great work, on the improvement made in natural knowledge and natural philosophy in Tuscany sixty years only of the seventeenth century, when he died of an atrophy in 1780.

M. TARGIONI had a large cabinet of natural history, the foundation of which, as has been said, had been laid by Micheli. It consists of the minerals and fossils which are found in Tuscany, and the Zoophytes and *ortus Siccus* of Micheli. There is a drawer made at Amboyna, by order of Rumphius, containing all the kinds of wood of that island. Beside this there is a large cabinet of animals and shells, and petrified animal substances, particularly of the bones of elephants, which were found in the environs of Florence. In short, the whole collection is so valuable, that it is to be hoped the present doctor Targioni will favour the public with a catalogue of its contents.—Vide "Maty's Review," vol. iv, p. 243.

#### T R A L L I A N (ALEXANDER)

of the Greek Writers on Physic, a Native of Tralles, a City in Lydia, who flourished about the Year 550.

His father, named Stephanus, was a practitioner in Physic, who took care to instruct his son in the principles  
Vol. II. G g ciples



ciples of his profession, and the son made so considerable a progress in his studies, and was so noted for his application to literature, that he was scarcely arrived to the years of manhood, before he had the title of "Sophisticles" conferred upon him. Not content, however, with the instructions he could procure in his own native climate, but ambitious of enquiring into the state of physic as it stood in other countries, he travelled through Greece, Gaul, Spain, and other parts.

DR. FREIND styles him one of the most valuable authors since the time of Hippocrates. His works are divided into twelve books, in which he treats of diseases as they occur from head to foot; beginning with the falling off of the hair, head-ache, phrensy, lethargy, epilepsy, palsy, melancholy; then going on to the diseases of the eyes, ears, nose, teeth, throat, breast, stomach, liver, intestines, kidneys, and so on to the gout, and the different kinds of fevers, with which he concludes. This is his general method of arranging diseases, which several systematical writers in physic since his time, as Sennertus, Riverius, &c. have thought proper to follow. Nor is the order, which he observes in treating of each particular disease by itself, less adapted to the design of a practical writer. Thus he ushers in a complaint with such a description as is sufficient to raise a just idea of it. In the next place, he enquires into its cause, laying it down for a rule, that it is impossible for any one who is ignorant of the nature or cause of a disease, ever to effect a cure of it. After this he proceeds to the diagnostics, or symptoms which teach how to distinguish one disease from another; then to cure it, which he begins with adjusting the regimen, telling us what particular exercise or diet should be chosen or avoided; and at last, to the use of medicines, always prescribing first such as are simple, and then



then those that are more compound. He was the first that opened the jugular veins, and the first that used cantharides for blistering in the gout.

Though upon the whole he appears to have been a rational and regular physician, we yet find some things in him, which favour of the empiric and the man of superstition. What, for instance, can be more superstitious than his advising a piece of old sail-cloth, taken from a shipwrecked vessel, to be tied to the right arm for seven weeks together for the epilepsy? Than the heart of a lark tied to the left thigh for a colic? Than carrying a piece of loadstone, or a line of Homer engraved on a plate of gold, when the moon is in Libra, for the gout? TRALLIAN, probably, had no faith in the curative virtues of the sail-cloth, or in the heart of the lark, or in the golden line of Homer, but knowing how to work on the minds of his patients, brought about cures sometimes by the operation of mental delusion, which is well known to produce astonishing changes on the body. His works have been printed at Basil, at Paris, and at London.—Vide Breind's "Hist. of Physic," &c.

#### T R O N C H I N (THEODORE)

First Physician to the late Duke of Orleans, and to the Infant Duke of Parma; Doctor in Medicine of the University of Leyden, of Geneva and Montpellier; Professor in the University of Geneva; Foreign-Associate of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, and of the Academy of Surgery; Fellow of the Royal Society of London; of the Academies of Petersburg; of Edinburgh and Berlin;

Was born at Geneva in 1709, of John Robert Tronchin and Angelica Calandrini. At eighteen years of age, M. TRONCHIN quitted his native country, and went into England to visit the celebrated Bolingbroke, his relation. This illustrious character could not be far-

ther useful to M. TRONCHIN, than in shewing him by his own example, that a taste for study and industry is a certain resource and consolation in every situation of life, and in procuring for this young stranger the friendship of the men most celebrated in England for philosophy and letters.

M. TRONCHIN devoted his whole time to study, and, having read Boerhaave's chemistry, was inspired with an anxious desire of attending Boerhaave himself; he accordingly quitted England for Holland, without any other view than that of being instructed by the lectures of that great man. Boerhaave soon distinguished him from the rest of his pupils, and an intimate friendship was formed between the master and scholar.

M. TRONCHIN was of a tall and agreeable stature, had a pleasing and noble figure, and a countenance commanding respect and confidence. His long and beautiful hair increased these personal advantages. Boerhaave observed one day, that so fine a head of hair must occupy a considerable part of his time, and this being repeated to M. TRONCHIN, he appeared on the next day before Boerhaave with his hair cut quite round.

In 1731, M. TRONCHIN settled at Amsterdam, by the advice of Boerhaave, who often sent to him the patients who came to consult himself at Leyden; and the friendship of Boerhaave, a continued success in practice, and that secret gift which nature had given him, of inspiring confidence, soon placed him at the head of the physicians at Amsterdam. He married a niece of the celebrated John de Wit, an able minister, and a zealous republican under the administration of Holland, who perished by the fury of the same people whose power he had augmented, and of whose liberty he had laid the foundation. The name of De Wit

Wit was in Holland the sacred cry of patriotism; joined to this respectable name, M. TRONCHIN was accused of profaning himself, in accepting the post of first physician to the Stadtholder; an accusation that induced him to resign this honorable office, quit Amsterdam, and return to his native country.

The council of Geneva gave him the title of honorary professor of medicine, without imposing on him any duty, yet he did not think himself excused from reading lectures, in the course of which he attempted to dissipate the prejudices with which medicine abounded, to inspire physicians with less confidence in their own knowledge, and to give them some useful lessons on the certainty of their art. His lectures met with the success they merited; they were esteemed by the public, applauded by the philosophers, and criticised by the physicians.

In 1756, M. TRONCHIN was sent for to Paris to inoculate the children of the duke of Orleans; he had established the practice of inoculation in Holland almost without opposition; in a voyage he had made to Geneva, before he had settled there, he had prevailed upon his parents to set the example of inoculation; the great outcries against this practice, even before any one had attempted to put it to the trial, did not prevent it from being introduced into France, and the tender affection of the prince for his children induced him, to commit them to the management of M. TRONCHIN, in preference to any other physician. No inoculator in Europe was more celebrated; no one had been more successful. After this event, inoculation began to make some progress in France. It would be useless here to make an inquiry into the advantages of an operation, upon which it would be difficult to say any thing new; we will limit ourselves to observing

that which appeared to distinguish the method of M. TRONCHIN. He took the greatest precaution to assure himself, that the subjects for inoculation were perfectly healthy; without this assurance, he would not take upon himself to be responsible for the accidents which frequently succeed the small-pox, even when the disease has terminated to all appearance most successfully. He wished to combat with one enemy only at once; and he thought that two diseases united were too much for the power of nature to support, and the art of medicine to resist. He attributed to these principles the success of his practice; and had the satisfactory pleasure of seeing this useful operation, of which he had been a principal promoter upon the continent, firmly established in almost every nation of Europe.

In 1765, he was sent for to Parma, to inoculate the children of the sovereign, an event which appeared to be the grand triumph of inoculation over ill-grounded prejudice, as Italy was no longer regarded as the country of philosophy, or sole protectress of useful and scientific novelties. After this journey, M. TRONCHIN returned to Geneva, where he found a multitude of patients assembled from all parts of Europe. He was now held in the same estimation as his master Boerhaave had been twenty years before him; uniting, like his celebrated preceptor, reputation, independence, and riches. Enjoying the pleasing reflection of being a man useful, and in some degree necessary to his country, which he at the same time both ornamented and enriched; and feeling the greatest pleasure, that he was instrumental in preserving its liberty and repose; he constantly refused all the places that were offered to him, for none was of equal value with that which he would have quitted for them. The duke of Orleans was the only prince whom he did not think himself entitled to refuse, and Paris the only residence for which he



he would have quitted his native country. He accepted the title of first physician to that prince, and settled in Paris in 1766.

The arrival of a celebrated physician in the capital of a kingdom is generally the epoch of a revolution in medicine; he brings with him a different regimen, some unknown or unusual remedies, and new methods. M. TRONCHIN taught a method of rarefying the air in the chambers of the sick: He pointed out a more judicious plan of treating infants, by rendering them less effeminate and less constrained; he proscribed the bandages and shackles, which deform their shape, or render their constitutions weak and unhealthy. He endeavoured to persuade the women, that an idle and sedentary life was one of the principal causes of the diseases peculiar to their sex; that exercise during the period of pregnancy exposed them less to dangers than entire repose. He performed his cures by regimen and exercise, more frequently than by medical remedies. He had learned, under the excellent instructions of Boerhaave, a profound knowledge of the *materia medica*, and of the composition of medicines; those which he prescribed were various, but always simple. M. Rouelle often repeated, that no physician prescribed better or more elegantly than M. TRONCHIN.

Among the number of obligations we owe to M. TRONCHIN, the merit of having rendered the small-pox less dangerous is not one of the least. His method was simple, and sometimes a little contrary to the wishes of his patients; he advised them to breathe a fresh and pure air, to quench their thirst with acidulated drinks, to diminish by the greatest attention and neatness, a part of the disagreeableness and inconveniences of the disease, by which means the death of those whom he could not save would be rendered less frightful.

As soon as M. TRONCHIN had settled in Paris, he attempted to obviate the envy and hatred of the physicians, in a career, where he attacked at the same time both the reputation and the prosperity of his rivals. If he did not entirely disarm the invidious jealousy of his enemies, he was not much harrassed by their public or private sarcasms.

He had the art of uniting with the necessary duties of his profession, the pleasing charm of friendship, by a sedulous anxiety to diminish the sufferings of his patients, and to alleviate their domestic sorrows as well as their personal dangers. By these insinuating manners, M. TRONCHIN had secured many sincere friends among the majority of his patients; at the same time he kept up among them a commanding voice, which was natural to him, and which probably increased the confidence they had reposed in his superior skill.

The extensive practice of M. TRONCHIN prevented his publishing some ingenious works upon the sciences, which he had written; and if we except a few very short essays, the principles of his practice, and the observations which he made, exist no longer than in the memory of his pupils.

The health of this celebrated man had been many years declining, in defiance of the moderation of his regimen. His friends and patients were deprived of him by the attack of a violent disease on the 30th of November, 1781.

The most honourable testimonials of regret attended his memory, and we may learn how extensively his charity had been dispersed by the multitude of poor surrounding his funeral. He always considered his professional situation as the ministry of humanity; misfortune in every shape appeared to him to have some claims upon his charity; he gave with cheerfulness to those  
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who experienced the complicated misery of disease and poverty, and poured into their bosoms what the gratitude and generosity of the rich had lavished upon him. Frugal in his house, yet prodigal in beneficence, he acquired only a moderate fortune, while his practice and his reputation might have procured him an immense one.

M. TRONCHIN possessed the friendship of those of his fellow citizens, who in his time did honour to their country by their literary attainments: of M. Bonnet, M. Trembley, M. Rousseau. M. de Voltaire had been to Geneva to consult his friend TRONCHIN; and it was by his advice, that this great man chose that fine country for the residence of his old age. Vide "*Histoire de L'Académie des Sciences de Paris*," 1781, p. 103.

#### TURNER (WILLIAM)

Born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, and educated at Cambridge, Where, as we find from a dedicatory epistle of his to Lord Wentworth, he was assisted by a yearly exhibition from that nobleman's father. In this university he pursued the studies of philosophy and physic; and also acquired a great reputation for proficiency in the learned languages, oratory, and poetry. He was a fellow collegian and friend of the celebrated bishop Ridley, and imbibed, together with him, the religious principles of the reformers, which then began to be received in England. In his zeal for the propagation of these opinions, he for some time quitted his medical pursuits, and travelled through the greater part of the kingdom as an itinerant and unlicensed preacher. For this, at the instigation of bishop Gardiner and others, he was imprisoned; and on his escape, or, as Wood represents it, his release, he banished himself to foreign countries.

HE took the degree of doctor of physick at Ferrara; and during the remainder of Henry the eighth's reign, he resided chiefly at Cologne, and other places in Germany, where he published some of his works. In the next reign, which was more agreeable to his religious opinions, he returned to England, and was very favourably received by the young king, who presented him with a prebend of York, a canonry of Windsor, and the deanery of Wells. He likewise obtained a licence to read and preach, as many other learned laymen did at that time; and was incorporated doctor of physick at Oxford. The protector Edward, duke of Somerset, made him his physician, which brought him into considerable practice among people of rank. On the accession of queen Mary, he was again obliged to quit his country, and went into Germany with several other English divines. Thence he went to Rome, and afterwards for a time settled at Basil. At her death he returned, and was restored to his preferments. He died July 7th, 1568, and was buried in St. Olave's churchyard, London.

Dr. TURNER was a writer in all the three branches of knowledge, for which he was eminent. His medical works are,

“A book of the Nature and Properties of Bathes in England, as of other Bathes in Germany and Italy.” Colen, 1562, fol. A preface to this is dated from Basil, March 10, 1557. In it he says, that as far as he can learn, he is the first writer on the waters of Bath. His account of foreign baths is short, and chiefly taken from other authors. That of the English is confined to those of Bath. These he supposes to be impregnated with no other mineral than sulphur. He mentions nothing of their internal use.

“The Nature of Wines commonly used in England,



land, with a Confutation of them that hold that Rhenish and other small Wines ought not to be drunken, either of them that have the Stone, the Rheum or other Diseases," London 1568, 8vo. With this was printed, "A Treatise on the Nature and Vertue of Triacle."

"The rare Treasure of English Bathes," London, 1587, 4to.

Dr. TURNER was author of the first "Herbal" written in the English language. The first part of this Herbal was printed in London in 1551; a second part addressed to lord Wentworth, at Colen, 1562. They are both in folio, and wooden cuts, many of them not inelegant, are prefixed to the account of each plant. The author mentions, that botanical studies were so much neglected in England, that, about the middle of Henry the eighth's reign, he found not a single physician at Cambridge who could inform him of the Greek, Latin, or English name of any plant he produced.

In natural history, he likewise published a small treatise on birds, entitled,

"Avium præcipuarum, quarum apud Plinium et Aristotelem Mentio est, brevis et succincta Historia," Colen, 1554, 12mo. It is written in elegant Latin, and is a book, as Dr. Merret observes, "mole parvum, "judicio majorem." He was contemporary with Gesner, and a correspondent in high esteem with that illustrious naturalist. In the Frankfort edition of Gesner's "Historia Piscium" is a letter of our countryman's to him, giving a short account of the British fish, also their English names. This letter is dated at Weissenberg, Nov. 1557, where TURNER practised physic, Gesner calling him, "Medicus Weissenburgi "eximius." He again, in the preface to his Ornithology, speaks very respectfully of our author's knowledge

ledge of that subject, and seldom omits quoting him whenever he has opportunity.

The religious writings of our author were numerous. Strype, in his "Life of Cranmer," p. 357, gives the following account of one of them, which we shall quote as a specimen of his manner. It is entitled, "A new Book of spiritual Physick for divers Diseases of the Nobility and Gentlemen of England," printed 1555, and dedicated to several of the principal nobility. "It consisted of three parts. In the first he shewed who were noble and gentlemen, and how many works and properties belong unto such, and wherein their office chiefly standeth. In the second part he shewed great diseases were in the nobility and gentry, which letted them from doing their office. In the third part he specified what the diseases were; as namely, the whole palsy, the dropisy, the Romish pox, and the leprosy; shewing afterwards the remedies against these diseases. For being a very facetious man, he delivered his reproofs and counsels under witty and pleasant discourse." Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 79, &c.

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## V.

V A I L L A N T (JOHN FOX)

A great Medallist,

To whom France was indebted for the science of medals, and Lewis the fourteenth for one half of his cabinet, as Voltaire owns, was born at Beauvais, May 24th, 1632. He lost his father when he was three years

years old, and fell under the care of an uncle, a brother of his mother, who educated him, and made him his heir. He was trained with a view of succeeding to a magistracy, which his uncle possessed, but being too young for this when his uncle died, he changed his views, and, quitting the law, applied himself to physic, in which faculty he was admitted doctor at twenty-four.

He had yet discovered no inclination for the study of medals, but an occasion now presented itself, which induced him to engage in it. A farmer in the neighbourhood of Beauvais found a quantity of ancient medals, and carried them to M. VAILLANT, who examined them at first slightly, and in a cursory manner, but afterwards sat down to study them with attention. Then it was, that his genius and taste for medals discovered themselves, which increased with his knowledge and insight into their nature and use, till he devoted himself almost entirely to them.

Being called to Paris about business, he paid a visit to M. Seguin, who had a valuable cabinet of medals, and was also greatly attached to this study. Seguin, from their conferences, soon perceived the superior genius of VAILLANT, which seemed to promise much to a science yet in its infancy, and pressed him to make himself a little more known. He did so, by visiting some antiquaries who were celebrated for their knowledge in medals; till at length, falling under the notice of the minister Colbert, he had a commission to travel up and down Italy, Sicily, and Greece, in quest of medals proper for the king's cabinet. This was a thing exactly to his taste and humour. He set out with pleasure, and, after spending some time in traversing these countries, returned with as many medals as made the king's cabinet superiour to any cabinet in Europe, though great additions have been made to it since. Colbert engaged

engaged him to travel a second time, and accordingly, in 1674, he went and embarked at Marseilles with several other gentlemen, who purposed as well as himself to be at Rome at the approaching jubilee.

But a sad adventure disappointed all their curiosities; for on the second day of their sailing, they were fallen upon and taken by an Algerine corsair. After a captivity of near five months, he was permitted to return to France, and received at the same time twenty gold medals which had been taken from him. He embarked in a vessel bound for Marseilles, and was carried on with a favourable wind for two days, when another corsair appeared, which, in spite of all the sail they could make, bore down upon them within the reach of cannon shot. VAILLANT, dreading the miseries of a fresh slavery, resolved, however, to secure the medals which he had received at Algiers, and for that purpose swallowed them. But a sudden turn of the wind freed them from this adversary, and cast them upon the coasts of Catalonia; where, after expecting to run aground every moment, they at length fell among the sands at the mouth of the Rhone. VAILLANT got on shore in a skiff, but felt himself extremely incommoded with the medals he had swallowed, which might weigh altogether five or six ounces, and therefore did not pass very readily. He had recourse to two physicians, who were a little puzzled with the singularity of his case. Nature, however, relieved herself from time to time, and he found himself in possession of the greatest part of his treasure when he arrived at Lyons. Here he explained with much pleasure to his friends, those medals which were already come to hand, as well as those which were daily expected, among which last was an Otho, valuable for its rarity.

Upon



Upon his arrival at Paris, he received fresh instructions, and set out and made a very successful voyage. He penetrated into the very heart of Egypt and Persia, and there found new treasures, which made ample amends for all his fatigues and perils. He was greatly caressed and rewarded at his return. When Lewis XIV. gave a new form to the academy of inscriptions in the year 1701, VAILLANT was at first made associate, and the year after pensionary, upon the death of M. Charpentier. He died of an apoplexy, Oct. 23, 1706, in his 76th year. He had two wives, and by virtue of a dispensation from the pope, had married two sisters, by whom he had several children, and one son.

The first of VAILLANT's works was published at Paris, in 1674, under the title of, "*Numismata Imperatorem Romanorum præstantiora a Julio Cæsare posthumum et Tyrannos*," 4to. A second edition, with great additions, was printed in 1694, in two volumes, 4to, and afterwards a third. In the last he omitted a great number of medals, which he had discovered to be spurious; and also to mention in what cabinets each medal was to be found, as he had done in the second, which has made the second generally preferred to it. 2. "*Seleucidarum Imperium, seu Historia Regum Syriæ, ad Fidem Numismatum accommodata*, Paris, 1681," 4to. This work throws much light on an obscure part of ancient history, that of the kings of Syria, usually called Seleucides, from Seleucus, one of Alexander's lieutenants, who founded that kingdom about 300 years before Christ. 3. "*Numismata ærea Imperatorum, Augustarum, et Cæsarum, in Coloniis, Municipiis, et Urbibus Jure Latio donatis, ex omni Modulo percussa*, Paris, 1688," 2 tom. folio. 4. "*Numismata Imperatorum et Cæsarum, a Populis Romanæ*

Romanæ Ditionis Græce loquentibus ex omni Modulo percussa, Paris, 1698," 4to. A second edition, enlarged with 700 medals, was printed at Amsterdam, 1700 in folio. 5. "Historia Ptolemæorum Ægypti Regum ad Fidem Numismatum accommodata, Amst. 1701," folio. 6. "Nummi antiqui Familiarum Romanarum perpetuis Interpretationibus illustrati, Amst. 1703," 2 tom. folio. 7. "Arsacidarum Imperium, sive Regum Parthorum Historia ad Fidem Numismatum accommodata, Paris, 1725," 4to. 8. "Achæmenidarum Imperium, sive Regum Ponti, Bosphori, Thraciæ, et Bithyniæ Historia, ad Fidem Numismatum accommodata, Paris, 1725," 4to. Beside these works, he was the author of some pieces, which are printed in the "Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres."

VAILLANT (JOHN FRANCIS FOY)

Son of the foregoing,

Was born at Rome in 1665, while his father was upon his travels in quest of medals and antiques. He was brought to Beauvais in 1669, and at twelve years of age sent to Paris, where he was instructed by the jesuits in the belles lettres and philosophy. He applied himself, as his father had done, to the study of physic, and was received doctor in that faculty at Paris in 1691.

He was initiated into the science of medals, and would have shone like his father, if he had survived him long enough; nevertheless, his merit was reputed very great, and he was admitted into the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres in 1702. He died in 1708, about two years after his father, of an abscess in his head, which was supposed to have been occasioned by a fall. Vide "Siècle de Louis XIV," tom. ii. "Niceron, Memoires," &c. tom. iii. &c.

## VAILLANT (SEBASTIAN)

A French Physician and Botanist,

AUTHOR of the "Botanicon Parisiense, or an alphabetical Account of all the Plants, which grow in the Environs of Paris, with Figures." He was also the author of various other works. He was born in 1669, and died of an asthma in 1722.

## VALLA (GEORGE)

An Italian Physician, and Professor of the Belles Lettres at Venice.

Was born at Piacenza, and was a contemporary of Laurentius Valla. He was well skilled in the Latin and Greek tongues, and wrote a considerable number of books both in physic and literature. One of his books in the former has a title, which gives us no less an opinion of his honesty, than of his skill in his profession, it is, "De tuendâ Sanitate per Victum." He wrote "Commentaries on some Books of Cicero, Horace's Art of Poetry, Juvenal, &c." He wrote also "A Comment upon the second book of Pliny's Natural History, printed at Venice, 1502," in 4to, which, however, must certainly be very scarce, since father Hardouin tells us, that he could not meet with it. He was also the compiler of a work, entitled, "De expetendis et fugiendis Rebus."

THIS VALLA exasperated the duke of Milan so much by his too impetuous zeal for the Trioulcian faction, that the prince procured him to be committed to prison even at Venice. He suffered great hardships in

that confinement, but was at last released. He died suddenly. He was just going from his lodgings, in order to read a lecture on the immortality of the soul; but stopping at the necessary house, he there expired, like Arius the Heresiarch. Vide “ Bayle’s Dictionary,” “ Lindenius Renovatus,” &c.

#### VALSALVA (ANTONIUS MARIA)

A celebrated Physician, born at Imola, in Italy, in 1666.

HE was professor of anatomy at Bologna. His “ Treatise on the Ear” is highly esteemed, and certainly contains many curious and important observations relating to that organ. VALSALVA also describes, and has given new figures of the muscles of the uvula and pharynx. He was a scholar of the famous Malpighi, and was highly honoured by his countrymen. He died in 1723.

#### VALVERDA (JOHANNES)

An eminent Spanish Physician, and Pupil of Realdus Columbus.

HE is said to have carried the knowledge of anatomy from Italy to Spain, and published the tables of Vesalius, with their descriptions, somewhat enlarged, in the Spanish language, and added four new figures to them; the first of which exhibits the direction and progress of the fibres which compose those muscles that cover the forepart of the body; the second represents a woman big with child; the third and fourth gives us a prospect of the cutaneous veins, scattered up and down the anterior and posterior parts of the body.



## VANDER-LINDEN (JOHN ANTONIDES)

A learned Professor of Physic at Leyden,

Descended from ancestors distinguished in the republic of letters. His grandfather Henry, born in 1546, was a master of the learned languages, and suffered greatly on account of the reformation which he embraced very young. He lost his father, his wife's father, his relations, and friends, in the Spanish massacre at Naerden in 1572. After that fatal accident, he exercised the function of a minister at Enckhuysen till 1585, when he was invited to be professor of divinity at Franeker. He was the first who read lectures in that university; and it was he who pronounced the inaugural oration of it, by which we learn, that it was then founded. He died there in 1614, and left among other children a son named Antony, who had good parts and skill in polite letters, and on that account was by the magistrates of Enckhuysen made rector of their college. He was likewise a good musician and organist, and no stranger to divinity; but his chief talent was physic, in which faculty, having taken the degree of doctor at Franeker in 1608, he practised with success and reputation, first at Enckhuysen, and afterwards at Amsterdam.

ENCKHUISEN is one of the towns in North Holland; and here it was that John Antonides, the son of Antony Vander-Linden, was born the 13th of January, 1609. He was sent to Leyden in 1625, to study philosophy there; and, after this, he applied himself entirely to physic. From Leyden he went to Franeker in 1629, in order to continue his studies there; and received the degree of doctor some months after. His father, who had been at Amsterdam ever since the year 1625, sent for him home, for the sake of instructing

him in his profession; and died in 1633. Our VANDER-LINDEN continued to practise physic there with a success which raised his reputation greatly; for in 1639, he was sent for to be professor of physic in the university of Franeker. He discharged this office with great applause during twelve years, he read lectures, both on the theory and practice, on anatomy and botany; and it was by his care that the garden of the university was enlarged, and a house built to it. The library was no less indebted to him for a great number of books, which were procured by his address. The university of Utrecht offered him a professor's place in 1649, which he refused. But two years after he accepted the same offer from the curators of the university of Leyden, and discharged the functions of this office with high reputation till his death, which happened the 4th of March, 1664.

Guy Patin, who was a friend of this physician, often mentions him in his letters. VANDER-LINDEN, says he in one of them, "died at Leyden, aged 53 years, " of a fever and defluxion upon the lungs, after having " taken antimony, and without being blooded. What " pity it is, that a man who wrote so many books, and " was so well skilled in Latin and Greek, should die of " a fever and suffocating catarrh, without being blooded."

VANDER-LINDEN wrote many books upon physic; and one "De Scriptis Medicis." It is a catalogue of books upon physic; was printed and enlarged several times by the author in his life-time; and very considerably so after his death by a German named Merklinus, who published it in a thick quarto, under the title of "Lindenius Renovatus," at Nuremberg, in 1686. He procured editions also of other books; and after having published "Celsus, at Leyden, 1657," in 12mo, left an edition of the works of Hippocrates to be

be published there, in 1665, 8vo, Greek and Latin, in 2 vols. He had taken great pains in it, but did not live entirely to finish it. The "Journal des Savans" speaks of it in these terms: "This new edition of Hippocrates has this advantage, that it answers all the former, by means of the figures which are in the margin, and shew in what page and place every thing occurs. Thus it may serve instead of all the other editions, and remedies the confusion occasioned by the diversity of them when a passage is sought for. It is also more correct than all the rest; for Mr. VANDER-LINDEN having carefully compared all the old editions and several manuscripts, has restored a great number of passages, which were not exact even in Fæsius's edition. With regard to the Latin translation, he chose that of Cornarius, because it is the oldest, and that commonly used. He was surprised by death a little before this edition was finished, and so prevented from publishing the remarks, which he intended to make upon Hippocrates." Vide "Bayle's Dictionary," &c.

#### VANDER-MONDE (CHARLES AUGUSTIN)

A Native of Macao in China, born June 18, 1727.

HE acquired a great reputation by his practice and writings in physic in France, where he was censor royal. He was also member of the institution of Bologna. He died at Paris, May 28, 1762. His principal works are, "Essai sur la Manière de Perfectionner l'Espèce humaine," 2 vols, 12mo. "Dictionnaire de Santé." "Dissertation Anatomique," &c. and several periodical pieces.

## V E N N E R (T O B I A S)

Born of a good Family at Petherton, near Bridgewater, in  
Somersetshire, in the Year 1577,

At the age of seventeen became a commoner of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford. After taking a degree in arts, he entered upon the physic line, and practised about Oxford. In 1613, he took the degree of doctor; and returning to his own country practised for many years at Bridgewater, but afterwards at or near Bath. He was highly esteemed in that part of the country for skill in his profession, and maintained the character of an upright and charitable person. He died March 27, 1660, and was buried in St. Peter's church in Bath, where a monument with a large inscription, by Dr. Pierce of that city, was erected to his memory.

DR. VENNERS acquired great popular fame by a work of his entitled, "*Via recta ad Vitam longam;*" or, "A plain philosophical Demonstration of the Nature, Faculties, and Effects of all such Things as by Way of Nourishments make for the Preservation of Health, with divers necessary dietetical Observations; as also of the true Use and Effects of Sleep, Exercise, Excretions, and Perturbations, with just Applications to every Age, Constitution of Body, and Time of Year." This copious title will sufficiently acquaint the reader with the subject of the work. It was published in two separate parts; the first in 1620, and the second in 1623; and both were incorporated in subsequent editions. It is a plain practical piece; extremely different in manner from Dr. Moufets "*Treatise on Foods,*" though similar in subject. His account of the several articles treated of is compiled, though without any quotations, from the current authors of that time; and his rules and admonitions, delivered with all due gravity



gravity and authority, are equally trite. His style and manner are well calculated for a popular work, being plain, grave, and diffuse. Dr. Guidott, in his "Lives of Bath Physicians," attempting to ridicule the good doctor, quotes from him this memorable observation, that "a gammon of bacon is of the same nature with "the rest of the hog."

To the edition of the "Via Recta," in 1638, were added the following pieces :

"A Compendious Treatise concerning the Nature, Use, and Efficacy of the Bathes at Bath." Dedicated to the queen. This is a very short piece, consisting chiefly of general directions concerning the use of the waters, every where referring the patient to the advice of a "Physician resident in the Place" for particulars. It is dubious, from his language, whether the waters were used internally in his time. He no where even hints that they were ; on the contrary, all his directions respect bathing ; yet his list of diseases, for which Bath offers a remedy, includes some which would seem to require drinking rather than bathing.

"Advertisement concerning the taking of Physic in the Spring." This is a very trifling little piece, chiefly consisting of invective against empirics.

"Censure concerning the Water of St. Vincent's Rocks near Bristol." This is said to be the first treatise relating to Bristol water. It contains plain directions for its use, particularly in cases of stone, and ulcers of the bladder, for which it was then much celebrated.

"Brief and accurate Treatise concerning the taking of the Fume of Tobacco." This is a tolerably sensible account of the properties of tobacco, in which he attempts to restrict its use to medical purposes, and to

restrain the promiscuous custom of taking it, which was then become extremely fashionable.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 280, &c.

### VESALIUS (ANDREAS)

A celebrated Anatomist and Physician,

Descended from a family which had abounded with physicians. John Vesalius, his great-grandfather, was physician to Mary of Burgundy, first wife of Maximilian I; and went and settled at Louvain when he was old: Everard, his grandfather, wrote commentaries upon the books of Rhazes, and upon the "Aphorisms of Hippocrates." And his father Andreas was apothecary to the emperor Charles V. Our VESALIUS was born at Brussels, but in what year seems to be uncertain; Vander-Linden finding his birth in 1514, while others place it in 1512. He was instructed in the languages and philosophy at Louvain, and there gave early tokens of his love for anatomy, and of his future skill in the knowledge of the human body; for he was often amusing himself with dissecting rats, moles, dogs, and cats, and with inspecting their viscera.

AFTERWARDS he went to Paris, and studied physic under James Sylvius; but applied himself chiefly to anatomy, which was then a science very little known. For though dissections had been made formerly, yet they had long been discontinued, as an unlawful and impious usage; and Charles V had a consultation of divines at Salamanca, to know whether in good conscience a human body might be dissected, for the sake of comprehending its structure. He perfected himself in this science very early, as we may know from his work, "*De humani Corporis Fabricâ*;" which, though then the best book of anatomy in the world,  
and

and what justly gave him the title of "The Father of Anatomy," was yet composed by him at eighteen years of age. Afterwards he went to Louvain, and began to communicate the knowledge he had acquired. Then he travelled into Italy, read lectures, and made anatomical demonstrations at Pisa, Bologna, and several other cities there.

About 1537, the republic of Venice made him professor in the university of Padua, where he taught anatomy seven years; and Charles V called him to be his physician, as he was also to Philip II, king of Spain. He acquired a prodigious reputation at those courts by his sagacity and skill in his profession, of which Thuanus has recorded this very singular assurance. He tells us, that Maximilian d'Egmont, count of Buren, grand general, and a favourite of the emperor, being ill, VESALIUS declared to him, that he could not recover; and also told him, that he could not hold out beyond such a day and hour. The count firmly persuaded that the event would answer the prediction, invited all his friends to a grand entertainment at the time; after which he made them presents, took a final leave of them, and then expired precisely at the moment VESALIUS had mentioned. If this account be not true, it shews at least the vast reputation to which VESALIUS must have risen, where such stories are invented to do him honour; but if it be true, it must be ascribed to chance, and called a lucky hit; and this without detracting from the merits of VESALIUS; for such præfagia, or prognostications, may fairly be deemed beyond the reach of human sagacity; nor can the medical art, when cultivated and improved to the utmost, ever carry its professors so far.

VESALIUS was now at the very height of his glory, and in the most flourishing condition imaginable, when  
all



all at once he formed a design of making a journey to Palestine. Many reasons have been given, and more conjectures formed about his motive to this strange adventure ; yet nothing certain appears concerning it. Hubertus Languetus, in a letter to Gasperus Peucerus, gives this account of the affair. “ VESALIUS,” as he relates, “ believing a young Spanish nobleman, whom “ he had attended, to be dead, obtained leave of his “ parents to open him, for the sake of enquiring into “ the real cause of his illness, which he had not rightly “ comprehended. This was granted ; but he had no “ sooner made an incision into the body than he perceived the symptoms of life ; and opening the breast, “ saw the heart beat. The parents coming afterwards “ to the knowledge of this, were not satisfied with prosecuting him for murder, but accused him of impiety “ to the inquisition, in hopes that he would be punished “ with greater rigour by the judges of that tribunal, “ than by those of the common law. But the king of “ Spain interposed and saved him ; on condition, however, that by way of atoning for the crime, he should “ undertake a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.” Jacobus Mangetus, in his “ *Bibliotheca Medicorum*,” states the same ; and the account has been adopted by very learned and ingenious men. In the mean time, others pretend, that he undertook this journey from an insatiable thirst after riches. But this is a more improbable reason than the former ; for how was a journey to Jerusalem calculated to make a man rich ? It was more likely to make him poor. Swertius ascribes it to the querulous and imperious humour of his wife, which made home so insupportable to him : and this reason, it must be confessed, has abundantly more sense in it than the last ; but yet does not seem so probable as that which Johannes Imperialis assigns ; which is,  
that



that the uneasiness arising from the cabals of envy, and the hatred of the Galenists, whose master and doctrines he censured without any address or management, without allowing any thing to inveterate prejudices, so disgusted him with his present situation, by perhaps hurting him with his prince, that, in order to withdraw from court with the best grace he could, he formed this extraordinary resolution. But whatever was the motive, out he set with de Rimini, general of the Venetian army, whom he accompanied to Cyprus; whence he passed to Jerusalem. He was returning at the invitation of the senate of Venice, to fill the physic-chair at Padua, become vacant in 1563 by the death of Fallopius; but being shipwrecked and thrown upon the island of Zante, he perished miserably, dying of hunger and hardship, Oct. 1564. His body was afterwards found and buried in the church of St. Mary in that island.

He was the author of several works in his profession, the chief of which is that "*De Corporis humani Fabricâ*," already mentioned. He has even been considered as the restorer of anatomy, in which he was indeed profoundly skilled. Thuanus relates a singular proof he gave of his exact knowledge of the human body while he was at Paris, where, with his eyes bound, he undertook to mention any the least bone that should be put into his hands, defying them to impose upon him, and he did actually perform what he undertook. Being at Basil in 1542, he presented the university there with a human skeleton, which he had prepared himself. It is still in the physical auditory there with a long inscription over it.—Vide "*Melchior Adam*, in *Vitis Medicorum*."—"Lindenius Renovatus."—"Niceron, *Mémoires*," &c. tom. 5.—"*Astruc de Lue Venereâ*," lib. 5, &c.

## VICARY (THOMAS)

A Citizen of London, Serjeant-Surgeon to the Kings Henry VIII, and Edward VI, and the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and chief Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital,

DESERVES to be recorded as the author of the first anatomical work written in the English language. The title of his work is, "A Treasure for Englishmen, containing the Anatomy of Man's Body," printed London 1548; or, as given by Ames, "A profitable Treatise of the Anatomy of Man's Body, compiled by T. VICARY, and published by the Surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital," London, 1577, 12mo. It was likewise published in 1633, in 4to. together with several other little medical and chirurgical treatises. It is a short piece, designed for the use of his more unlearned brethren, and taken almost entirely from Galen and the Arabians. A rude cut of a skeleton is prefixed to the latter edition.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 65.

## W.

## WAGNER (JOHN JAMES)

A Swiss Physician, born in 1641,

WAS author of "Historia Naturalis Helvetiæ Curiosâ;" to which, as some say, our countryman Ray was much indebted. He died in 1695.

## WALL (D. MARTIN)

A learned Physician, Author of a "Treatise on the Virtues of Malvern Water,"

Was born at Powick in Worcestershire, in 1708. He received the first rudiments of letters at a grammar-school

school at Worcester, whence he was elected scholar at Worcester college, Oxford, in June 1726. In 1735, he was elected fellow of Merton college, soon after which he took the degree of bachelor of physic, and removed to the city of Worcester, where he was many years settled in the practice of that profession. In 1759 he took the degree of M. D.

BESIDE the above-mentioned book, he has enriched the repositories of medical knowledge with many valuable tracts, which, since his death, have been collected into an 8vo. edition by his son, and printed at Oxford in 1780. His principal amusement was painting; and it was said of him, that if he had not been one of the best physicians, he would have been the best painter of his age. He drew the designs for the two frontispieces to "Harvey's Meditations." His death happened at Bath, after a lingering disorder, June 27, 1776; and he lies buried in the Abbey-church.

W A T S O N (H E N R Y) Esq. F. R. S.

Late Surgeon to the Westminster Hospital,

Was born in London, in the year 1702. He received a good classical education at a public school, and at the age of 14 years entered upon the study of surgery, under a person of the barber-surgeons company. It was customary at that time to put on all the costume of professional character at the very commencement of the study, and Mr. WATSON continued to wear the large curled wig, and the full-cuffed coat with many buttons, to the day of his death, without allowing the smallest alteration. At the conclusion of his apprenticeship, he became a pupil of St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals, and attended the school of Dr. Douglas on anatomy. He had an early fondness for anatomical researches, and after spending a few years in them, became

came first demonstrator, and afterwards teacher of anatomy in the Borough. He continued teaching anatomy for near sixteen years, without however acquiring any remarkable degree of popularity. He was admitted a fellow of the royal society early in life, and wrote several papers in their Transactions, principally confined to remarkable cases.

AT the time of the discovery of the absorbent system, and when doctor William Hunter was in the zenith of his anatomical career, Mr. WATSON published an account, with a descriptive plate, of the absorbents of the urinary bladder, in the Transactions of the royal society, which were, however, afterwards discovered to be veins, connected with the corpus spongiosum urethræ. His other literary productions were surgical cases and descriptions of unusual diseased appearances. These papers are published in the London Medical Memoirs, Transactions, Medical Observations and Inquiries, and other similar periodical collections. He did not write any thing that was published on his own account. He was elected surgeon to the Westminster hospital in the year 1761, which office he retained until his death in the autumn of 1793, a period of two and thirty years, and was succeeded by the present ingenious Mr. Anthony Carlisle\*, lecturer in anatomy and surgery.

A few years before Mr. WATSON was elected surgeon to the Westminster hospital, he had been surgeon to the Middlesex hospital, but owing to a disagreement among the medical gentlemen, in which he thought himself unhandsomely treated, he resigned that appointment.

Mr. WATSON was a small and delicately-formed man in his person, possessed the manners and many of the attributes of a gentleman, and was mild and com-

\* To whom we are indebted for the greater part of this Memoir.  
plying



plying in his address, which conveyed the idea of timidity and indecision to persons of more energetic conduct. His accomplishments made him esteemed among the classically refined. He was fond of ancient literature, of poetry and music: he performed very well on the harpsichord, and had occasional select concerts at his house, but they were confined to the Handel school, as he held modern compositions in great contempt. He had considerable taste for painting, and collected some very good second rate pictures of the best masters.

In domestic life Mr. WATSON was good-tempered and amiable, social, unreserved, and often jocose and playful. He was not in the habit of mixing with the world, and indeed was not adapted for it, having no turn for the study of human character. His friends as well as his patients were confined to a few intimates, and his professional income never amounted to a thousand pounds per annum. He was twice married, but left no family, and although disposed to love money, he did not accumulate an independent fortune.

In his professional character, Mr. WATSON was a good anatomist, and more of a physiologist than any person of the old school. His feelings were too refined for a leading operator, and he wanted the arts and the decision which obtain consultation practice. Much of his plan of treatment consisted in trusting to the efforts of nature, for he had attended very little to the theory or practice of medicine, and seemed to have no faith in them. He had collected a variety of anatomical preparations, some of which are interesting. They were sold after his death to Mr. Heaviside for the sum of 560l.

We are induced to transcribe the following eulogy on Mr. WATSON from Jesse Foote's well written but splenetic  
netic

netic life of John Hunter. " Before I close this subject (the injection of the testis) I beg to be indulged in bestowing my tribute to the memory of HENRY WATSON, in whose collection I have seen many injected testes. He paid his last debt to nature a few days after John Hunter: and it is due to his reputation, that his name should find a record in this page, lest his modest merit might have otherwise passed away in silence. He was surgeon to the Middlesex hospital at its first commencement; but resigned that for the Westminster infirmary, at which he continued to the day of his death. Some time ago, being rendered infirm through a paralytic stroke, his end was hastened by the alarm of a fire in Rathbone-place, in the vicinity of his house. He died very far advanced in years.

" He had formerly read lectures on anatomy in the Borough, and possessed a very extensive and well-chosen collection of anatomical preparations. He was fellow of the royal society, and published many papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the London Medical Journals. He had been a very good operator, and a surgeon of sound judgement; very easy of access, and modest in his communications.

" He was one of the examiners at Surgeon's Hall. When in his duty, he never contracted the frowning brow, to confound the diffidence of youth: but by the placidity of his demeanour, solicited a display of the knowledge they possessed. He had a considerable taste for music, and filled up his leisure hours with the solace of harmony."—Vide " Foote's Life of John Hunter," p. 22, &c.

## WELWOOD (THOMAS) M.D.

Was born near Edinburgh in 1652, and educated at Glasgow;

WHENCE he went over to Holland with his parents, who were driven from Scotland in consequence of having been suspected as accessory to the murder of archbishop Sharp, in 1679. Having spent some years at Leyden, he took his degrees in physic, and came over with king William at the revolution. Having been appointed one of the king's physicians for Scotland, he settled at Edinburgh, and became very eminent in his profession, and acquired a considerable fortune. Strongly attached to republican notions of civil government, he wrote a volume of "Memoirs of England from 1588 to 1688," which, though extremely well written, yet betray plain marks of a party spirit. He died at Edinburgh in 1716, aged 64.

## WILLIS (THOMAS)

An illustrious English Physician, of a reputable Family, born at Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire, in 1621.

He was instructed in grammar, and classical literature, by Mr. Edward Sylvester, a celebrated schoolmaster in the parish of All-Saints, Oxford; and in 1636, became a member of Christ Church. He applied himself vigorously to his studies, and took the degrees in arts; that of bachelor in 1639, that of master in 1642. About this time Oxford being turned into a garrison for the king, he, with other scholars, bore arms for his majesty, and devoted his leisure hours to the study of physic, in which faculty he took a bachelor's degree in 1646, when Oxford was surrendered to the parliament. He pursued his profession and kept Abingdon market. He settled in a house opposite to Merton college, and

appropriated a room in it for divine service, where Mr. John Fell, afterwards dean of Christ Church, whose sister he had married, Mr. John Dolben, afterwards archbishop of York, and sometimes Mr. Richard Allestree, afterwards provost of Eaton college, read the liturgy and administered the sacraments according to the church of England, and allowed to others the privilege of resorting thither.

IN 1660, he was made Sedleian professor of natural philosophy, and the same year took the degree of doctor of physic. Being consulted by all the neighbourhood of Oxford, he visited lady Keyt in Warwickshire; and is supposed to have been going to her, when he discovered in 1664, and made experiments upon the famous medicinal spring at Alstropp, near Brackley. He was one of the first members of the royal society, and soon made his name as illustrious by his writings, as it was already by his practice. In 1666, after the fire of London, he removed to Westminster, upon an invitation from archbishop Sheldon, and took a house in St. Martin's-lane. As he rose early in the morning, that he might be present at divine service, which he constantly frequented before he visited his patients, he procured prayers to be read out of the accustomed times while he lived; and at his death settled 20l. per annum to continue them. He was a liberal benefactor to the poor, having from his early practice allotted part of his profits to charitable uses; regular and exact in all his hours; and his table was the resort of most of the great men in London. He was a fellow of the college of physicians, and refused the honour of knighthood. After his settlement there, his only son Thomas falling into a consumption, he sent him to Montpellier in France, for the recovery of his health, and it proved successful. His wife labouring also under the  
same



same disorder, he offered to leave the town; but she, not suffering him to neglect the means of providing for his family, died in 1670. He died at his house in St. Martin's, the 11th of November, 1675, and was buried near her in Westminster Abbey.

His son Thomas, above-mentioned, was born at Oxford in January 1658, educated some time in Westminster school, became a student of Christ Church, and died in 1699. He was buried in Bletchley-church, near Fenny Stratford, the manors of which places his father had purchased of the duke of Buckingham; and which descended to his eldest son Browne Willis of Whaddon Hall, esq. eminent for his knowledge in antiquities.

Wood tells us, that "though Willis was a plain man, a man of no carriage, little discourse, complaisance, or society, yet for his deep insight, happy researches in natural and experimental philosophy, anatomy, and chemistry, for his wonderful success and repute in his practice, the natural smoothness, pure elegance, delightful unaffected neatness of Latin style, none scarce hath equalled, much less outdone him, how great soever. When at any time he is mentioned by authors, as he is very often, it is done in words expressing their highest esteem of his great worth and excellency, and placed still as first in rank among physicians. And further also, he hath laid lasting foundation of a body of physic, chiefly on hypotheses of his own framing."

It will be agreed with Wood, that WILLIS hath founded a body of physic, chiefly on hypotheses of his own framing; but it will not be agreed, that this foundation will be lasting. The truth is, nothing could be more unfortunate than this method of proceeding of Dr. WILLIS; who, instead of deducing real knowledge

from observation and experiment, exercised himself in framing theories. Hence it is, that, while his books shew the greatest ingenuity and learning, very little knowledge is to be drawn from them, very little use to be made of them. And perhaps no writings, which are so admirably executed, and prove such uncommon talents to have been in the writer, were ever so soon laid aside and neglected, as the works of Dr. WILLIS. It is not to be imagined, in the mean time, that there are not many curious things to be found in the works of this ingenious and able physician, or that he contributed nothing to the promotion of real knowledge; very far otherwise. Dr. Wotton observes, and we presume, truly, that Dr. WILLIS, in his "*Cerebri Anatome*," printed in 1664," "was so very exact, "that he traced the medullary substance of the brain "through all its insertions into the cortical, and the "medulla oblongata; and examined the rise of all the "nerves; and went along with them into every part "of the body with wonderful curiosity. Hereby not "only the brain was demonstrably proved to be the "fountain of sense and motion, but also, by the course "of the nerves, the manner how every part of the "body conspires with any others to procure any one "particular motion was clearly shewn: and thereby it "was made plain, even to sense, that wherever many "parts joined at once to cause the same motion, that "motion is caused by nerves that go into every one of "those parts, which are all struck together. And "though Vieussens and du Verney have in many "things corrected the "*Anatomy of the Nerves*" of "Dr. WILLIS, yet they have strengthened his general "hypothesis even at the time when they discovered his "mistakes."

A Dutch physician, named Schelhammer, in a book

“De Auditu,” printed at Leyden in 1684, took occasion to animadvert upon a passage in Dr. Willis’s book, “De Animâ Brutorum,” printed in 1672; and in such a manner, as reflected not only upon his skill, but also upon his integrity. But Dr. Derham observes, that “this is a severe and unjust censure of our truly famous countryman, a man of known probity; who hath manifested himself to have been as curious and sagacious an anatomist, as great a philosopher, and as learned and skilful a physician, as any of his censurers; and his reputation for veracity and integrity was no less than any of theirs too.”

His works, which are in Latin, have often been printed separately; but were collected and printed in 2 vols. 4to, at Geneva, in 1676; and at Amsterdam, 1682, 4to. Vide “Athen. Oxon.” General Dictionary.” “Physico-Theology,” book iv, &c.

## WINSTON (THOMAS)

Was born in 1575, and was the son of a carpenter, of the place of whose abode we are not informed. He was educated in Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. In 1602, he took the degree of M.A. and then went abroad for improvement in the study of physic. He attended the lectures of Fabricius ab Aquapendente, and Prosper Alpinus, at Padua, and of Caspar Bauhine, at Basil, and took the degree of doctor at Padua. On his return to England, he graduated again at Cambridge in 1607.

He afterwards settled in London, where he became eminent in his profession, and in 1613 was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians, and the next year was made fellow. On the death of Dr. Mounsell, professor of physic in Gresham college, Dr. WINSTON was chosen on the 25th of October, 1615,

to succeed him. One of his competitors was Dr. Simeon Fox, son of the celebrated martyrologist; of whom and Dr. Argent it is recorded, that they were the last presidents of the college of physicians, who used to ride on horse-back in London to visit their patients: Dr. WINSTON held his professorship till the year 1642, during which time he accumulated a handsome fortune; but then, by permission of the house of lords, he suddenly went over to France without having settled his affairs, or provided for the security of his estate. The cause of this hasty departure seems to have been occasioned by some apprehensions from the parliament, whose party then began to prevail, and whom he had probably offended by the discovery of some secrets entrusted to him. Dr. Hamey, in his MS. life of Dr. WINSTON, says, he withdrew himself "*præ metu Angeronæ sæpius læsæ, et jam pœnas minitantis.*" His professorship in Gresham college thus becoming vacant, after he had been six months absent, Dr. Paul de Laune was chosen in his room.

He staid abroad about ten years, and in 1652, having by the interest of his friends accommodated matters with the men in power, he returned to England, and was restored to his professorship. At the time of his leaving the kingdom, he was one of the elects of the college of physicians, and this place being also forfeited by his absence, he was rechosen on a vacancy in June 1653. He did not long, however, enjoy this favourable change in his circumstances, for he died October 24, 1655, being then eighty years of age.

Dr. WINSTON did not publish any thing, but after his death appeared the following treatise: "*Anatomy Lectures at Gresham College, by that eminent and learned Physician, Dr. THOMAS WINSTON,*" Lond. 1659, 1664, 8vo. Vide Aikin's "*Biographical Memoirs of Medicine,*" p. 275, &c.



## WINTRINGHAM (SIR CLIFTON, Bart.) M. D.

Fellow of the Royal Colleges of Physicians in London and Paris,  
Fellow of the Royal Society, Physician Extraordinary in 1759,  
Physician General to the Army, and Physician in Ordinary  
to his Majesty, in 1762.

He was son of Clifton Wintringham, physician at York, who died March 12th, 1748. His son was appointed chief physician to the duke of Cumberland, in 1749. By a liberal education, and an intimate acquaintance with some of the most admired classic writers, he had acquired an elegant taste; and by a long and successful practice as a physician, great skill and judgement in his profession. This appears by his edition of Dr. Mead's "*Monita et Præcepta medica, permultis Annotationibus et Observationibus illustrata*," by "An Experimental Inquiry concerning some Parts of the Animal Structure," 1740. "An Inquiry into the Exility of the Vessels of the Human Body," 1743, and his two volumes published in 1782, and 1791, entitled, "*De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii*," &c. He also published "The Works of the late Clifton Wintringham (his father), Physician at York, now collated and published entire, with large Additions from the original Amendments," in 2 vols 1752.

He died on the 10th of January 1794, in the 84th year of his age, in London, universally lamented. Vide "The Gentleman's Magazine" for the year 1794, p. 92.

## WOODALL (JOHN)

An English Surgeon, born about the Year 1569.

In 1589, he went over to France, as a military surgeon in the troops sent by queen Elizabeth to the assistance of Henry IV, under lord Willoughby. He seems not

to have returned at the expiration of his service ; for we find him, after this period, travelling through France, Germany, and Poland, in which countries, he says, for want of better and more beneficial employment, he was forced for his maintenance to practise in the cure of the plague. He lived some time at Stade in Germany, among the English merchants residing there ; and was employed by some ambassadors sent to that place by Elizabeth, as their interpreter in the German language.

ON his return to England, after the death of the queen, he settled in London, and made use of his former experience in a close attendance on the sick, during the great plague which raged in the first year of king James's reign. He became a member of the surgeon's company, and about the year 1612, was elected surgeon of St. Bartholomew's hospital, and likewise surgeon general to the East-India company. It was on this occasion that he wrote his " Surgeon's Mate ;" but in what year the first edition of that work appeared, we have not been able to discover. It cannot be doubted, from many circumstances, that he was for a considerable time a sea-surgeon, and made one or more voyages to the East-Indies in that capacity ; but at what period of his life this happened, cannot from his works be ascertained. We are informed, that he was likewise sent into Poland, on some business of importance to the state, in king James's reign.

In 1626, when the naval forces of the kingdom were augmented, and warlike preparations were carried on with vigour, the charge of fitting out the chirurgical part of his majesty's service was committed to the corporation of surgeons, and by them to WOODALL. The king, Charles I, on this occasion augmented the pay of the navy-surgeons, and gave a bounty, proportioned

tioned to the rates of the ships, towards furnishing the medicine chests. WOODALL at this time wrote his short treatise, entitled, "Viaticum," being a kind of appendix to his former work for the instruction of the younger surgeons. It was written in 1626, and printed first in 1628. From this period we learn scarcely any thing concerning him, except that he was for a time master of the surgeons company, and that he reached his 69th year in 1638, when he collected all his works into one volume, printed in 1639, which, beside his "Surgeon's Mate," and "Viaticum," contained "A Treatise on the Plague," and another on "Gangrene and Sphacelus." At this period he complains, that his sight was weakened, and his faculties much impaired, so that he was incapable of writing all that he intended. How much longer he survived we cannot discover.

WOODALL dedicates his works to the king, the governor and committee of the East-India company, and the master and governors of the surgeons company. In his epistle to the latter, he asserts, that for forty years past, no English surgeon but himself had published any book of the true practice of surgery, for the benefit of young practitioners. In this preface he gives a kind of short history of medicine, which shews him to have been a man of reading, and he adds a sensible and modest defence of surgeons prescribing diet and medicine to their patients in certain cases, urging, that as they are liable to serve their country in situations where the whole medical treatment must be entrusted to them, it is unreasonable to deny them, in private practice, the exercise of such knowledge as they are obliged to possess.

The first of his pieces, "The Surgeon's Mate," is here inserted in the third edition. Its general plan is, first, an enumeration of all the instruments, utensils,  
and

and medicines of a surgeon's chest ; next, a brief description of their uses and qualities ; and then certain separate chapters upon some of the most important parts of military and naval practice. Under the head of instruments, he mentions one of his own invention, called spatula mundani, contrived for the removal of hardened fæces collected in the rectum ; and he has several good observations on the frequency and danger of this accident. He also, after a whimsical riddling introduction, describes an instrument for conveying the smoke of tobacco, or other substances, up the intestines, the idea of which, as it would seem, was likewise his own. In treating on gun-shot wounds, he falls into the bad practice of the times, in recommending sharp stimulant applications to obviate the supposed tendency to gangrene ; and what is extraordinary, he does not once take notice of Clowes's express treatise on this subject. In opening abscesses, he greatly prefers caustics to the knife ; and disapproves the exorbitant use of hard tents and corrosive applications in the cure of ulcers. He does not allow the use of circular rollers in fractures, the renewing of which would disturb the limb ; but in their stead directs splints and tape. He speaks much against tight bandage, strongly inculcates the idea that the cure of fractures is entirely the work of nature, and indeed treats this subject so sensibly, that we may readily believe his assertion, that what he says concerning it is derived from his own experience, not from the authority of others. In amputation he recommends tying the large vessels, especially those of the thigh, if it can be done ; but he seems to think that the surgeon will often be foiled in his attempts. In this case, as well as for the smaller vessels, he directs buttons of astringent and caustic powders to be applied.



The most valuable piece in this work seems to be his tract on the scurvy, which, whether for accuracy in describing the disease, or judiciousness in the method of cure, has perhaps scarcely been since excelled. He defines the scurvy to be a disease of the spleen, and asserts its principal cause to be the long use of salt provision, together with the want of cleanliness, and proper change of apparel. The remedy to which he gives the first place is the juice of lemons, the extraordinary efficacy of which he several times insists upon. In want of this, he recommends various other acid vegetable juices and fruits; and where none of these can be had, oil of vitriol. The very ingenious Dr. Macbride, in his "Experimental Essays," has particularly commended this treatise of WOODALL's, and quoted a considerable part of it. He likewise takes notice of his merit in some other respects, and expresses his surprise, that so few modern writers have mentioned him.

Mr. WOODALL has also a chapter on the virtues of Paracelsus's laudanum opiatum, which he peculiarly recommends in the dysentery, and prefers to every other preparation of the kind. The work is concluded with some chapters on salt, sulphur, and mercury, and their virtues, in prose and verse, and an explanation of chemical characters and terms.

His next work, entitled "Viaticum, being the Patheway to the Surgeon's Chest," is written with the same general design of instructing young practitioners, but chiefly with a reference to the treatment of gunshot wounds. Under this head, however, there is nothing materially different from what is given in his "Surgeon's Mate." There is added a description of the trephine, an instrument invented by our author.

His "Treatise on the Plague" is scarcely worthy  
of

of the great experience he boasts of having had in this disease. It consists chiefly of numerous antidotes and remedies copied out of other writers, and contains little of his own, except the recommendation of a mineral-diaphoretic nostrum of his, called *aurum vitæ*, the preparation of which he keeps secret.

His last piece, "A Treatise on Gangrene and Sphacelus," deserves more particular consideration, on account of an important innovation in practice, which it is designed to inculcate. This is, amputation in the mortified instead of the sound part; a practice not new indeed, but at that time universally disused. His success in a case, which would admit of no other kind of operation, first led him to the idea of it, and he pursued it to such a length, that he affirms he had taken off more than a hundred limbs in the mortified part, and in not one instance did the patient die, or the mortification spread farther. Several useful general remarks on amputation occur in this tract. Among the rest there is the first hint in favour of amputating as low as the ankle in diseases of the foot; for upon observing that persons, who had undergone the punishment of having their feet cut off in the East-Indies, were able to walk very well after their stumps were healed, by putting them into cases of bamboo, he expresses a wish that the practice might be imitated by surgeons, though he acknowledges he himself should not venture upon such an innovation.

It is worth mentioning, that he asserts that for twenty-four years, in which he had been surgeon to St. Bartholemew's hospital, not one person had died of a hæmorrhage from amputation; and that for the fifty years in which he had practised surgery, he never saw in England, or elsewhere, the cruel practice of cauterizing

erizing the living stump. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine, p. 238.

## W O O D W A R D (JOHN)

An eminent English natural Philosopher and Physician,

Was of a respectable family, and born in Derbyshire, the 1st of May, 1665. He was educated at a country school, where, before he was sixteen, he was well acquainted with the Latin tongue, and had made a considerable progress in the Greek. He was afterwards sent to London, and put apprentice, as is said, to a linen-drapeer; but he did not continue long in that business, before he betook himself wholly to his studies, which he pursued with uncommon diligence and application. Some time after, he became acquainted with Dr. Peter Barwick, the physician; who, finding him a very promising genius, took him under his tuition in his own family. In this situation he continued to apply himself to philosophy, anatomy, and physic, till he was invited by Sir Ralph Dutton to his seat at Sherborne in Gloucestershire, with Dr. Barwick, his lady's father; where he began those observations and collections relating to the present state of our globe, which laid the foundation of his discourses afterwards on that subject.

JAN. 13, 1692, the professorship of Gresham college being vacant, WOODWARD was chosen to fill it. He was recommended by many gentlemen of figure in the learned faculties, whose testimonials were produced in his favour; of which that from Dr. Barwick may be properly inserted, because it will afford some light to his history. "I do hereby certify, that I have been  
" particularly well acquainted with the life and studies  
" of

“ of Mr. JOHN WOODWARD, for above these eight  
 “ years. I know him to be of virtuous life, and sober  
 “ conversation. He studied physick in my family al-  
 “ most four years. Before he came to me, he had  
 “ made a very great progress in learning; and ever since  
 “ he hath prosecuted his studies with so much industry  
 “ and success, that he hath made the greatest advance  
 “ not only in physick, anatomy, botany, and other parts  
 “ of natural philosophy, but likewise in history, geo-  
 “ graphy, mathematics, philosophy, and all other useful  
 “ learning, of any man I ever knew of his age. Nor  
 “ am I singular in this opinion of him, he being to  
 “ my certain knowledge very much respected, merely  
 “ upon this account, by persons of the greatest judge-  
 “ ment and learning; many of whom would, as well  
 “ as myself, testify personally were there occasion,  
 “ much more than I have here in writing. Witness  
 “ my hand, this 24th day of September, 1692.

“ Peter Barwick.”

WOODWARD was then in his 28th year; and from  
 what is said of him in this certificate, it appears, that  
 he could not have been diverted from the course of his  
 studies by other business above two or three years at  
 the most; and even during that time it cannot be sup-  
 posed that he never meddled with books. Nov. 1693,  
 he was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and was  
 frequently afterwards one of their council. In 1695,  
 he obtained his degree of doctor of physick by a patent  
 from archbishop Tenison; and the year following, was  
 admitted to the same degree at Cambridge, and a mem-  
 ber of Pembroke-hall in that university. In 1695, he  
 published “An Essay towards a natural History of the  
 Earth and terrestrial Bodies, especially in Minerals, as  
 also,



also, of the Sea, River, and Springs ; with an Account of the universal Deluge, and of the Effects that it had upon the Earth," 8vo ; this at least is the title of the second edition in 1702, and of the third in 1723. He called it an essay, because it was designed, as he said, to have been followed by a larger work on the same subject, of which this was but a specimen. Soon after its appearance, it met with the usual fate of writings, that pretend to any thing new ; being highly applauded by some, and as vigorously attacked by others, who either questioned the truth of the principles advanced in it, or charged the author with plagiarism. But so earnest was the doctor in the pursuit of this subject, that the year after this book came out, 1696, he published a pamphlet, entitled, " Brief Instructions for making Observations in all Parts of the World ; as also for collecting, preserving, and sending over natural Things," &c. Wherein he requests all persons, who had curiosity or opportunity, either at home or abroad, to engage in this useful undertaking, for the improvement of natural knowledge.

In June 1698, he was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians, and in 1702, chosen fellow. In 1699, he published in the " Philosophical Transactions," " Some Thoughts and Experiments concerning Vegetation ;" in 1713, " Remarks upon the ancient and present state of London, occasioned by some Roman Urns, Coins, and other Antiquities lately discovered ;" a third edition of which was printed in 1723, 8vo ; in 1714, " *Naturalis Historia Telluris illustrata et aucta, una cum ejusdem Defensione, præsertim contra nuperas Objectiones Camerarii,*" &c. The answer to Camerarius was afterwards translated into English, with the following title, " The Natural History of the Earth

Earth illustrated, enlarged and defended, written originally in Latin, and now first made English by Benjamin Holloway, LL.B. and F.R.S. 1726," 8vo. To which are added, four letters written by Dr. Woodward upon the same subject; as also several papers inserted by the translator in his introduction, which had been communicated to him by the doctor from his larger work, mentioned above. In 1718, he published "The State of Physic and Diseases, with an Inquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of them; but more particularly of the Small Pox, with some Considerations upon the new Practice of purging in that Disease," &c. in 8vo. This new practice of purging in the putrid or second fever in the small-pox, had been begun and encouraged by Dr. Freind and Dr. Mead; and it was against the authority of these eminent physicians, that Dr. Woodward's book was chiefly directed. It laid the foundation of a bitter controversy, of which some account has already been given; and Dr. Mead retained a sense of the injury, as he thought it, for many years after, as appears from the preface to his treatise on the small-pox; where he gives a short history of the affair, and also throws some personal reflections on Dr. Woodward, which would have been inexcusable in the heat of controversy, and were certainly much more so near thirty years after.

Dr. Woodward declined in his health a considerable time before he died; and though he had all along continued to prepare materials for his large work, relating to the natural history of the earth, yet it was never finished; but only some collections, said to have been detached from it, were printed at different times, as enlargements upon particular topics in his essay. He was confined first to his house, and afterwards to his bed, many months before his death. During this time, he

he not only drew up instructions for the disposal of his books and other collections, but also completed and sent to the press his "Method of Fossils," in English,; and lived to see the whole of it printed, except the last sheet. He died in Gresham College the 25th of April, 1728, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

After his death came out, in 1728, the two following works: 1. "Fossils of all Kinds, digested into a Method suitable to their mutual Relation and Affinity," &c. 8vo. 2. "A Catalogue of Fossils in the Collection of JOHN WOODWARD, M. D." in 2 vols. 8vo.

By his last will, he founded a lecture in the university of Cambridge, to be read there upon his "Essay towards the Natural History of the Earth, his Defence of it, his Discourse of Vegetation, and his State of Physic;" for which he ordered lands of 150l. per annum in South-Britain to be purchased and conveyed to that university, and out of this a hundred pounds per annum to the lecturer, who, after the death of his executors, Dixie Windsor, Hugh Bethel, Richard Graham, esqrs. and colonel Richard King, is to be chosen by the archbishop of the province, the bishop of the diocese, the presidents of the college of physicians and of the royal society, the two members of parliament, and the whole senate of the university. This lecturer to be a bachelor; to have no other preferment; to read four lectures a year in English or Latin, of which one to be printed; to have the custody of the two cabinets of fossils given by the doctor to the university, to shew them three days in each week gratis; and to be allowed ten pounds per annum for making experiments and observations, and keeping correspondence with learned men. Vanity often defeats the very end it proposes, and certainly did so here; for it was next

to impossible, that the conditions prescribed could be observed with any punctuality: the consequence of which is, as always in such cases, that the whole affair gradually falls into neglect and oblivion. Dr. Radcliffe managed his donations at Oxford in a far better way, as being sure to keep his name constantly in use, so long as the university itself should subsist. A WOODWARDIAN professor, however, was appointed in 1731; and he was the very ingenious and learned Dr. Conyers Middleton, who opened the lectures with an elegant Latin oration in praise of the founder, and upon the usefulness of his institution. Middleton resigned that province about two years after, and was succeeded by Mr. (afterwards doctor) Charles Mason, fellow of Trinity College; who, after the example of his predecessor, published his inaugural speech in 1734. Benjamin Green, M. A. succeeded Dr. Mason in 1778.

Dr. WOODWARD was buried, as we have said, in Westminster Abbey, and there is a flat stone, with a short inscription, over him. But at some distance from the grave, a beautiful monument of white marble is erected to his memory, which represents philosophy by a female figure, sitting and looking upwards. In her left hand she holds a shield, whereon is the doctor's head in bas-relief supported on her knee, and her right arm rests upon two books lying on a pillow, with a sceptre in her hand, pointing downwards to a pedestal ornamented with various plants and fossils, on the front of which is a Latin inscription. Vide Ward's "Lives of the Professors of Gresham College," p. 203.—Articles, Freind and Mead, &c.



## WORMIUS (OLAUS)

A learned Physician of Denmark,

Was born in 1588 at Arhusen, a city of Jutland, where his father was a burgomaster of an ancient family. He began his studies in his native place; was sent very young to the college of Lunenburgh; and thence to Emmeric, in the duchy of Cleves. Having spent four years in these places, he was removed to Marpurg, in 1605; and two years after to Strasburg, where he applied himself to physic, for which profession he had now declared himself a candidate. The great repute of the physicians at Basil drew him thither; and he studied some time with advantage under Platerus and others. In 1608, he went into Italy, and stayed some months at Padua, where his uncommon abilities and learning procured him singular honours. He visited other cities of Italy, and passed thence into France, making some stay wherever there resided physicians of eminence; at Vienna he remained three months, and four at Montpellier. His design was to make a long abode at Paris; but the assassination of Henry the fourth, which happened in 1610, about two months after his arrival, obliged him as well as other strangers to retire from that city for fear of disagreeable consequences; and accordingly he went directly to Holland, and thence to Denmark. He had not yet visited the university of Copenhagen, so that his first care was to repair thither, and to be admitted a member of it. He was earnestly intreated to continue there; but his passion for travelling was not yet satiated, and he was resolved to see England. The chemical experiments, that were then carrying on at Marpurg, made a great noise, and he went thither in 1611, with a view of perfecting himself in a science of great importance to a

physician. Thence he journeyed to Basil, where he took the degree of doctor of physic; and from Basil to London, in which city he resided a year and a half.

His friends grew now impatient to have him at home, where he arrived in 1613; and was scarcely settled when he was made professor of the belles lettres, in the university of Copenhagen. In 1615, he was translated to the chair of the Greek professor, and in 1624, to the professorship of physic, which he held to his death. These occupations did not prevent him from practising in his profession, and from being the fashionable physician. The king and court of Denmark always employed him; and Christiern the fourth, as a recompense for his services, conferred on him a canonry of Lunden. He died in 1654, aged 66.

As much occupied as the life of this physician seems to have been, he found time to marry three wives, and to have sixteen children; and what is still more, to write and publish above twenty works. He published some pieces on subjects relative to his profession, several works in defence of Aristotle's philosophy, and several concerning the antiquities of Denmark and Norway. For these last he is principally to be regarded, as they are very learned works, and set forth many curious things in the Danish tongue. He had a son named William, and William had a son named Christiern, both of whom distinguished themselves in the republic of letters.

#### W O T T O N (E D W A R D)

Was born at Oxford in the year 1492, and educated at the school near Magdalen college, of which college he became demy, and took his bachelor's degree in 1513. Being patronized by bishop Fox, founder of Corpus Christi college, and appointed Socius Compar and Greek lecturer of that new foundation, he continued there

there till 1520, when he obtained leave to travel into Italy for three years. In that country he studied physic and had a doctor's degree conferred on him at Padua. On his return he resumed his lectureship, and was incorporated doctor of physic in the latter end of 1525. He became very eminent in his profession, first about Oxford, and then in London; and was made a member of the college of physicians in London, and physician to King Henry VIII. He died in the 63d year of his age, Oct. 5th, 1555, and was buried in St. Alban's church, London. He had a son, Henry, who afterwards became an eminent physician.

DR. WOTTON appears to have been the first English physician, who particularly applied to a branch of study, in which several have since excelled, that of natural history. He rendered himself celebrated by a book on this subject, entitled, "*De Differentiis Animalium, Lib. X.*" printed at Paris, in 1552. Of this work the following opinion is given by the learned Gesner, in the preface to his "*Historia Avium.*" "*EDVARDUS*  
 " WOTTON, Anglus, nuper de animalium differentiis  
 " libros decem edidit; in quibus, etiamsi suarum ob-  
 " servationum quod ad historiam nihil adferat, neque  
 " novi aliquid doceat, laude tamen et lectione dignus  
 " est, quod pleraque veterum de animalibus scripta ita  
 " digesserit, ac inter se conciliarit, ut ab uno fere au-  
 " thore profecta videantur omnia; stylo satis æquabili  
 " & puro, scholiis etiam ac emendationibus utilissimis  
 " adjectis, et quod priusquam ad explicandas singulo-  
 " rum naturas accederit, quæ communia et in genere  
 " dici poterant, doctissimè exposuerit."

WOTTON also began a history of insects, but left the finishing of it to Mouffet.—Vide Aikin's "*Biographical Memoirs of Medicine,*" p. 66.



## Z.

## ZACUTUS,

An eminent Portuguese Physician, born at Lisbon in 1575, and called Lusitanus.

He studied both philosophy and medicine at Salamanca and Coimbra, and took his degree of doctor in 1594, at Saguntum, now called Morviedro, a celebrated university in Spain. After this he practised physic at Lisbon, till 1624; when, by an edict of Philip the fourth, who governed Spain with a high hand, the whole race of Jews were interdicted the kingdom. ZACUTUS, being a Jew, betook himself to the Low Countries, and practised chiefly at Amsterdam and the Hague, at the former of which places he died, as Astruc relates, in 1641, aged 66. It must however be at the very end of that year, and in the date of the old style, if it be true, for the last letter among the "*Epistolæ clarorum Virorum*," addressed to himself, and prefixed to his works, is dated the 5th of April, 1642. It was sent indeed from Remberg in Poland: and thus, on account of the distance, might possibly be written before the news of his death reached that place.

His works, written in Latin, were printed at Lyons, in France, 1649, two volumes, folio. Before the second is placed what he calls "*Introitus ad Praxin*, or an Introduction to Practice," wherein he sets forth the qualities of a physician, moral as well as intellectual; and shews not only what are the qualifications necessary to the art, but also what are the duties necessary to the man.



## ZIMMERMANN (JOHN GEORGE)

Born at Brug, a Town in the German Part of the Canton of Berne,  
on the 8th of December, 1728.

He was the son of the senator J. Zimmermann, of one of those families, as there are many even in the smallest towns of Switzerland, and without doubt in many other parts of Europe, which have distinguished themselves for ages by the integrity, with which they have filled the highest employments in their country for the advantage of their fellow citizens. The mother of Mr. ZIMMERMANN was a Miss Pache, of Morges, a town in the French part of the same canton, and daughter of a celebrated counsellor, who had formerly belonged to the parliament of Paris. This circumstance is mentioned; because it serves to explain why, though born in a province where German only is spoken, and though he pursued his studies in German cities, and passed a very short time in France, he yet spoke and wrote the two languages with equal facility. He was brought up in his father's house under able masters to the age of fourteen, when he was sent to Berne, where he studied the belles lettres under Mr. Kirchberguer, professor of eloquence and history, and Mr. Altmann professor of Greek, to both of whom he always acknowledged great obligations. At the end of three years he passed into the school of philosophy, the professor of which, a zealous disciple of Wolf, knew of philosophy only the metaphysics of his master, and employed the whole year in explaining a very small part even of them. It may easily be imagined how much such a method would tend to disgust an active mind with a science, which, well taught, is of infinite use to every person who wishes to study well; and which has even its allurements, inasmuch as we feel our minds enlarged in

proportion as we learn to generalize the ideas we have already acquired, and add to them others upon subjects, the very aspect of which had at first sight terrified us.

WE shall here transcribe the words of ZIMMERMANN's friend and biographer, M. Tissot, who proceeds as follows :

“ It was during his residence at Berne, that, in  
 “ 1746, a short time after my departure for Mont-  
 “ pellier, he came to Morges to pass several months  
 “ with his mother's relations. At my return four years  
 “ afterwards, his genius, his good sense, his amiable and  
 “ chearful disposition, were still spoken of with plea-  
 “ sure ; and when, in 1751, I read his fine dissertation  
 “ on irritability, I already knew and loved the author,  
 “ a partiality which contributes more than may be ge-  
 “ nerally imagined to excite approbation of a man's  
 “ doctrine, even when it is not invincibly demonstrated,  
 “ as it certainly is in the work of Mr. ZIMMERMANN.  
 “ His father died a short time after he had been placed  
 “ at Berne ; and just before the year 1747, in which he  
 “ was to have finished his studies in philosophy, he had  
 “ the misfortune to lose his excellent mother. Thus  
 “ was he left without a friend to consult upon the  
 “ choice of a profession ; a circumstance at all times  
 “ to be lamented, but which has, in some cases, the  
 “ advantage of allowing the inclination to follow its  
 “ own bent, and thereby perhaps of insuring success.  
 “ Without hesitation he determined in favour of phy-  
 “ sic ; and the name of Haller, in which Berne gloried,  
 “ did not permit him to think of studying any where  
 “ but at Goettingen. He arrived there on the 12th  
 “ of September, 1747, and took his degree on the  
 “ 14th of August, 1751. By Haller he was received  
 “ as if he had been his own son ; he took him into his  
 “ house,

“ house, he assisted him with his advice, directed his  
“ studies, and was to him a father, preceptor, and  
“ friend. Under Haller, Richter, Segner, and Bren-  
“ del, he cultivated with the same attention every  
“ branch of the medical art. He followed the practi-  
“ cal lessons of Richter, a pupil of Boerhaave’s, and  
“ was bred up in his system, the principles of which  
“ will always be safe guides at the bed-side of the sick,  
“ notwithstanding the contempt which many physicians,  
“ desirous of becoming chiefs of sects, have affected to  
“ throw on them, in hopes to raise the reputation of  
“ their own by discrediting those of that great man.

“ The four years which he passed at Goettingen,  
“ were, as may be seen, well employed. He gave  
“ himself up to study with the greatest ardour, which  
“ began materially to affect his health, having at this  
“ time a slight attack of hypochondria. The last year  
“ that he spent at Goettingen was employed upon a  
“ work, which afterwards became the basis of his re-  
“ putation. The continual action of the heart, which,  
“ from the first moment of animation until death, ne-  
“ ver ceases alternately to contract and dilate itself,  
“ with a regularity which is only deranged by certain  
“ passions and certain disorders, has been regarded by  
“ observers, as one of the most curious phænomena of  
“ nature. Every physician, who had studied the ani-  
“ mal œconomy, had endeavoured to explain it; a  
“ multitude of causes had been imagined, none of  
“ which were satisfactory, because neither was the true  
“ one; and the glory of the discovery was reserved for  
“ Haller.

“ Clifton, a celebrated English anatomist, had re-  
“ marked, in some parts of the human body, a singular  
“ property of contraction upon being touched, although  
“ there should be no feeling in the part, and he called  
“ that



“ that property irritability. Haller imagined, that if  
 “ the fibres of the heart had the same property, as several  
 “ operations appeared to indicate, it was without  
 “ doubt the cause of its movements; and he assumed  
 “ this postulatam in his ‘*Outlines of Physiology*,’  
 “ which appeared in 1747. Still, however, it was only  
 “ a conjecture, which it was necessary to demonstrate  
 “ or overturn, and Mr. ZIMMERMANN undertook to  
 “ make the requisite experiments. The general plan  
 “ was, no doubt, given him by Haller; it was necessary,  
 “ that he should tell him what he wished to have  
 “ discovered, and point out the means which he intended  
 “ should be employed. Several experiments  
 “ he suggested and saw performed; but it is not less  
 “ true, that the greater part of the work, its reduction  
 “ to a plan, the perspicuity of arrangement, and many  
 “ of the conclusions, are by ZIMMERMANN, who registered  
 “ down his experiments, his researches, and his reflections,  
 “ in a thesis entitled, ‘*Dissertatio physiologica de Irritabilitate, quam publicè defendit*  
 “ *JOH. GEORGIUS ZIMMERMANN,*’ Goettingen, 1751;  
 “ which is the fundamental work upon this subject,  
 “ and to which, are fairly attributable all the changes,  
 “ that have since been made in the theory of physics.  
 “ From the moment when that book was published,  
 “ the name of ZIMMERMANN resounded through all  
 “ Europe.

“ Upon quitting Goettingen, he went to pass some  
 “ months in Holland, where he became extremely attached  
 “ to Gaubius; and thence to Paris, where he spent  
 “ much of his time with M. Senac, in whom he found  
 “ a great resemblance to his former instructor  
 “ Mr. Brendel.

“ In 1752, ZIMMERMANN returned to Berne, where  
 “ he almost immediately enjoyed great confidence in  
 “ his



his practice. It was then that he published in the Neufchâtel Journal, without his name, a letter to M\*\*\*\*. This gentleman was Dr. Herrenschwand, a Swiss physician at that time established in Paris, where ZIMMERMANN had known him, who, being questioned concerning his countryman Haller (whose poetry made a great noise in France, and astonished the more, as it was not expected that the man who was looked upon as one of the greatest anatomists, and one of the first physicians in Europe, should be at the same time one of its best poets) had addressed himself to ZIMMERMANN to procure the particulars of his life. This letter, which was only twenty-four pages in 12mo, is the only work that ZIMMERMANN ever published in French; but it abundantly proves, that he could write as well in that language as in his own. This little work was only an essay toward the life of Haller, which he published in German at Zurich in 1755, and which makes a large volume in 8vo; to which he has affixed this happy inscription:

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“ Whose mind  
 “ Contains a world, and seems for all things framed.”

While he resided at Berne, Haller came there to see his friends, and to re-establish his health. At the end of some weeks he determined to return no more to Goettingen, but to fix his abode at Berne; in consequence of which he expressed a wish, that his pupil and friend would go to Goettingen, to bring his family to him. ZIMMERMANN undertook this journey with the more pleasure, as he, in common with all who had the happiness of that lady's acquaintance, had the most perfect esteem for Mrs. Haller.

“ ZIMMERMANN's heart was susceptible of strong attachments, and he formed one for a lady in all re-

“specks worthy of him. She was related to Haller,  
“and a widow of a Mr. Stek. She possessed good  
“sense, a cultivated mind, elegant taste, and what is  
“still more valuable, that sweetness of manners, that  
“equability of temper, that soothing charm of voice,  
“which so frequently recalled his sinking spirits, during  
“the time that it pleased heaven to continue their  
“union.

“Shortly after his marriage, the post of physician to  
“the town of Brug, the salary of which is very moderate  
“considering the extent of the place, its revenue,  
“and the duties attached to the situation, became vacant,  
“and the principal citizens requested ZIMMERMANN  
“to undertake it. It is natural to love the  
“places where we have passed our youth; and he had  
“there relations, friends, and an excellent house,  
“which, notwithstanding his agreeable situation at  
“Berne, determined him to return to his natal soil.

“His reputation in practice was established when he  
“arrived at Brug, and he became immediately the  
“physician not only of the town, but of all the country  
“round, in which the patients were very numerous.  
“But this was not sufficient wholly to occupy his ardent  
“mind, or satisfy his thirst for knowledge; each  
“fresh acquisition only served to increase the desire  
“still more. ZIMMERMANN read much, not only in  
“physic, but in morality, philosophy, literature, history,  
“travels, and periodical publications: English  
“novels, and those of Wieland, with whom he was intimately  
“acquainted, gave him the greatest pleasure;  
“and he amused his mind by committing to paper the  
“ideas, which, as with every man who thinks, were  
“produced by every perusal. These he afterwards  
“formed into small pieces, and had them inserted in  
“a journal, entitled the ‘Moniteur,’ which was printed  
“at

“ at Zurich, and which I have heard commended by  
 “ very good judges.

“ What he wrote to me on this occasion explains  
 “ the intention, with which he composed his most con-  
 “ siderable work, and that to which he was most at-  
 “ tached, namely, his ‘ Treatise on Solitude ;’ ‘ I love  
 “ solitude, and I find pleasure no where but at home ;  
 “ I write to procure myself amusement.’

“ ZIMMERMANN’s taste for solitude, however, did  
 “ not render him neglectful of the functions, which his  
 “ employments imposed upon him, and which he ful-  
 “ filled with the greatest tenderness, and most scrupu-  
 “ lous exactness. It was a duty, and the discharge of  
 “ it gave him pleasure ; besides, he loved physic ; an  
 “ extraordinary, difficult, or dangerous case engaged  
 “ his extreme attention, and he scarcely ever quitted  
 “ his patient. The hypochondria, said those who  
 “ knew him, disappeared the moment he entered our  
 “ chambers ; the concern with which he examined us  
 “ commenced by giving us comfort : he consoled, he  
 “ encouraged us ; and he finished his visits as a physi-  
 “ cian by the remarks of a friend, which suspended in  
 “ part the feeling of our ills.

“ I have already said, that from the time of his going  
 “ to Brug, he wrote for the journal of Zurich. Two  
 “ of the pieces he published in it excited much con-  
 “ versation in every place where the journal was read.  
 “ The first of these was a dream that he had in the  
 “ night of the 5th of November, 1755, concerning the  
 “ state of the soul after death, which he related without  
 “ addition or abridgement ; the second was a ‘ Plan of  
 “ a Catechism for small Towns ;’ a satire upon several  
 “ ridiculous customs.

“ In that same year, ZIMMERMANN proposed to  
 “ print in Latin his inaugural discourse upon constitu-  
 “ tions,



tions, in which he proves, that the different temperaments of nations, and of individuals, are attributable to the nerves. The title is this, ‘*De Temperamentis integrarum Gentium, quæ a Climate et Vitæ Ratione sunt, per variam Nervorum Sensibilitatem explicandis.*’ It may easily be imagined how much knowledge such a work would require, and how many considerations of importance it would comprise; it would in short have been moral and physical man explained by each other. He, however, in 1759, published it in German, and intended to translate it into French, but this attempt remained unfinished like the preceding ones.

“His first ‘*Essay upon Solitude*’ appeared toward the end of 1756. It is a very short work, and has been translated within these few years into Italian by Dr. Antoni, a very able physician of Vicenza. It was while speaking to me of this work, that ZIMMERMANN said, ‘I have learned like a philosopher of old, to live with myself.’ The year 1758 was one of those in which he wrote most; he took in hand again his first work upon Solitude, extended the plan, and began to collect materials for the great work on that subject, to which he did not put the finishing hand till thirty years afterwards. ‘The second book,’ said he to me, ‘made it necessary for me to read the Lives of the Saints. You would laugh were I to tell you how much I have read about those fools, and of the Fathers of the Church, who are in general a little inclined to fibs; all the Thebais is a bedlam.’

“He formed also the plan of his treatise upon experience in physic, of which he sent me a very detailed sketch; and it was in speaking to me about this work, that he defined a quack to be ‘a wise man who profits  
from



“ from the folly of others’ ; although there certainly  
“ never was a man, who disliked that sort of wisdom  
“ more than himself.

“ In 1758, ZIMMERMANN published his work on  
“ National Pride, four editions of which were rapidly  
“ printed, each under his own inspection ; it was trans-  
“ lated into French in 1769, and has just been re-  
“ printed at Paris.

“ From 1758 to 1763, he devoted to his treatise on  
“ Experience all the leisure time, which an extensive  
“ practice among not only the people of Brug, but  
“ those of the surrounding country to a great distance,  
“ and even strangers who came to consult him, afforded.  
“ In 1760, he was admitted a member of the society  
“ at Berlin ; and since that time of several other lite-  
“ rary bodies, who were eager to receive him. He  
“ belonged to the societies of Berlin, Zurich, Berne,  
“ Basle, Munich, Palermo, Pezaro, Goettingen, and to  
“ those of physic of Paris, London, Edinburgh, Co-  
“ penhagen ; and lastly, in 1786, he was received into  
“ the academy of St. Petersburg.

“ In 1763, 1764, and 1765, the town of Brug and  
“ all the neighbourhood were visited by a very dange-  
“ rous epidemic fever, which occupied much of his  
“ time, and to which he gave his entire attention. Of  
“ this fever he wrote an account, with a design of pub-  
“ lishing it, which, however, he never did. In the  
“ month of July 1765, the fever changed to a dysen-  
“ tery, to which he paid the same attention. He then  
“ determined to give the history of this disorder, and  
“ published his ‘ Treatise on the Dysentery,’ of which  
“ Dr. Cullen has thus spoken : ‘ ZIMMERMAN is the  
“ first person, who has ever given the true manner of  
“ treating the dysentery.’

“ From this time ZIMMERMANN never wrote any  
 “ considerable work on medicine; but he published at  
 “ different times, either in the Hanoverian Magazine;  
 “ which is a journal much esteemed in Germany, or  
 “ in loose sheets, several essays on different subjects.

“ During the year 1771, there prevailed among the  
 “ people, in some parts of the electorate of Hanover;  
 “ a very grievous spasmodic affection, occasioned by  
 “ the horned barley, which determined him to translate  
 “ my letter to the chevalier Backer upon that disorder;  
 “ and when he returned from Berlin, at the end of the  
 “ same year, the ministry requested him to occupy him-  
 “ self with the epidemy, at which the inhabitants were  
 “ much alarmed; and to remove their fears, a task  
 “ not difficult, as the epidemy itself was by no means  
 “ dangerous. One patient had died of it, and his  
 “ death had made a great noise. It was thought bet-  
 “ ter to accuse the disorder of being malignant, than  
 “ to suppose the physician in an error; but ZIMMER-  
 “ MANN acquitted the disorder, and accused nobody.

“ In 1772, he wrote upon the use of the acid  
 “ drops of Haller in nervous disorders; and in 1773,  
 “ he had reprinted, augmented with extensive notes,  
 “ the history which Haller had formerly published of  
 “ a bilious fever, that was prevalent in the canton of  
 “ Berne, in 1762.

“ In 1778, he published several remarks upon the  
 “ then so famous, and now so justly forgotten remedy,  
 “ of a solution of gum guaiacum in rum.

“ Several pieces of his on other subjects appeared  
 “ in the same magazine; in 1773, on Solitude; in  
 “ 1774, Questions on Pedantry; on Compliments,  
 “ on Talkativeness, and on the Mania of writing Let-  
 “ ters without signing them; and in 1779, a series  
 “ of Essays on different subjects. From that time he  
 “ inserted

“ inserted several, which were generally very short ones,  
 “ in the German Museum, and in other Journals.

“ Uncertain for some time whether I should accept  
 “ the appointment of chief physician to the king of  
 “ England at Hanover, which had become vacant by  
 “ the death of Dr. Wirlhoff, I had enquired of ZIM-  
 “ MERMANN, what he would do in case it should be  
 “ offered him ; and I understood by his answer, that  
 “ he would accept it with pleasure. When I had re-  
 “ fused it, notwithstanding the intreaties of Haller,  
 “ who, charged with the commission of offering it to  
 “ me, had used his utmost endeavours to induce my  
 “ acceptance of it, I proposed to him to recommend  
 “ ZIMMERMANN, who was influenced by none of those  
 “ reasons, that had induced me to decline it. Haller  
 “ refused, for there existed not the same friendship be-  
 “ tween them as formerly ; and all I could obtain of  
 “ Haller was, to say, that I had thought of ZIMMER-  
 “ MANN, and that was not sufficient. By directly thank-  
 “ ing Mr. Munchausen, I thought I could mention  
 “ him myself, it was easy to support my recommen-  
 “ dations by strong reasons, and beside this, I did not  
 “ recommend a person wholly unknown. My friend  
 “ was accordingly appointed to the post in the begin-  
 “ ning of April 1768, and set out for Hanover on the  
 “ 12th of July following.

“ But if at Hanover ZIMMERMANN found some per-  
 “ sons ill inclined towards him, he found also friends of  
 “ great merit and amiable conduct in both sexes. His  
 “ correspondence with his absent friends, who were  
 “ numerous, continued to be one of the pleasures of  
 “ his life.

“ In all his letters, as in all his more laboured works,  
 “ are to be found the characteristics of true genius, and

“ a multitude of new and just ideas, which leave an  
 “ impression on the mind that cannot easily be effaced.

“ The pleasure which I received from his letters  
 “ was perfectly damped, by expressions of uneasiness  
 “ from a troublesome complaint, and especially from  
 “ the end of 1769, by the melancholy occasioned by  
 “ the declining health of his wife, whom he had the  
 “ misfortune to lose on the 23d of June, 1770. This loss  
 “ overcame him, and his disorders increased every  
 “ day; he described most minutely the seat and the  
 “ progress of his pains, and requested of me, as of  
 “ his other friends in whom he placed any confidence,  
 “ means of cure, which I was far from being able to  
 “ give him. I saw clearly a local disorder, but I could  
 “ not imagine what it was. I referred him to some  
 “ skilful surgeon; but there was not one in the neigh-  
 “ bourhood, in whom he had any confidence. I should  
 “ have said to him, ‘ come to me,’ but how could I  
 “ propose a journey of two hundred leagues to a man,  
 “ to whom the least motion of a carriage was a tor-  
 “ ment. At last, however, I advised, I pressed him  
 “ to go to Berlin to Dr. Meckel, who would be able  
 “ to judge of his complaint, would superintend it, and  
 “ would choose a skilful surgeon to perform the ope-  
 “ ration if it should be judged necessary; and I con-  
 “ ceived it to be so. My solicitations prevailed, and  
 “ he arrived at Berlin on the 11th of June, 1771.  
 “ Dr. Meckel received him as the best of brothers,  
 “ and insisted on his living with him, where for five  
 “ months he enjoyed every thing that could be agree-  
 “ able in the most amiable family. The operation was  
 “ performed on the 24th of June, by Mr. Smucker,  
 “ and Dr. Meckel found the case so interesting, as to  
 “ be induced to make it the subject of a small work,  
 “ which is full of new and useful remarks. The title  
 “ is as follows: “ De Morbo hernioso congenito singu-  
 “ lari



“ *lari et complicato*,” 8vo. Berlin, 1772. As soon as  
 “ he was sufficiently recovered to bear company, he  
 “ profited of the society of the most enlightened per-  
 “ sons of Berlin, not only of men of letters, but of  
 “ the most distinguished personages of every descrip-  
 “ tion, and of the highest rank; and he enjoyed the  
 “ inexpressible pleasure of a cure, after a long and  
 “ painful disorder. The reception he met with, on  
 “ his return to Hanover, was also a sensible pleasure to  
 “ him, and he hoped to enjoy at last a good state of  
 “ health; but the application, that a crowd of consulta-  
 “ tions required, soon deranged his nerves again; pains  
 “ were felt in the part where the operation had been  
 “ performed, and the hypochondria returned.

“ His work upon Solitude was received with great  
 “ eclat, not only in Germany, but wherever German is  
 “ read, and procured him a correspondence which gra-  
 “ tified him extremely; I mean that of the empress of  
 “ Russia, to whom the book had been sent without  
 “ his knowledge. It was not indeed to be expected,  
 “ that he should think of offering to such a sovereign  
 “ a work, which so well paints the happiness to be en-  
 “ joyed in retirement from the world. That princess,  
 “ however, was so well pleased with it, that she de-  
 “ termined herself to send her thanks to the author.  
 “ On the 26th of January 1786, a courier from Mr.  
 “ de Grosse, envoy from Russia to Hamburgh, brought  
 “ ZIMMERMANN a small box, containing a ring set  
 “ with diamonds of extraordinary size and beauty,  
 “ with a gold medal, bearing on one side the figure  
 “ of the empress, and on the other the happy re-  
 “ form of the Russian monarchy. That princess  
 “ had also added a note in her own hand-writing, con-  
 “ taining these remarkable words: ‘ To Mr. ZIMMER-  
 “ MANN, counsellor of state, and physician to his Bri-  
 “ tannic majesty, to thank him for the excellent pre-

“ cepts he has given mankind in his book upon Soli-  
 “ tude.’ This note was accompanied with a letter  
 “ from Mr. de Grosse, who proposed to him by de-  
 “ sire of the empress, to pass a few months in the sum-  
 “ mer at St. Petersburg, because she wished to be  
 “ personally acquainted with him. His letter to the  
 “ empress was full of expressions of gratitude; but he  
 “ wrote to Mr. de Grosse, that he feared he could not  
 “ undertake the journey, without endangering his  
 “ health; though, if her majesty continued to de-  
 “ sire it, he would undertake it. The empress dis-  
 “ pensed with it in the most gracious manner, by writ-  
 “ ing to him, ‘ that she did not wish his health should  
 “ suffer on account of the pleasure she should expe-  
 “ rience from the journey.’ This correspondence lasted  
 “ six years, till the commencement of 1791, when the  
 “ empress dropped it all at once. The ordinary sub-  
 “ jects of these letters were politics, literature, and  
 “ philosophy.

“ In the journey which ZIMMERMANN made to Ber-  
 “ lin, he had a long audience with the king at Potz-  
 “ dam, of which audience he narrated the principal  
 “ circumstances to a friend, who seems to have com-  
 “ municated his letter to some inconsiderate person,  
 “ and it was published, mutilated, and falsified, without  
 “ the knowledge of the author; who, however, had it  
 “ printed again, after his journey to Potzdam in 1786.

“ In 1788, when the king of England was ill, the  
 “ Hanoverian ministry sent him to the Hague, that  
 “ he might be nearer London, in case his presence  
 “ should become necessary there. He remained at  
 “ the Hague ten days, and did not leave it till all  
 “ danger was over.

“ His letter upon his presentation to the king of  
 “ Prussia has been criticized with the greatest severity;  
 “ and

“and the gentleman who caused it to be printed  
 “without the author’s consent certainly did wrong.  
 “His account of his journey in 1786, which it was  
 “natural enough to publish, but which contained se-  
 “veral episodes, and one of them upon the irreligion  
 “of the people of Berlin, which irritated, or served  
 “as a pretext to persons who wished to be irritated,  
 “was still more severely scrutinized. He loved that  
 “prince, and, far from seeing him in the same light  
 “with the author of the ‘Prussian Monarchy,’ he  
 “published in German, immediately upon the appear-  
 “ance of that work in 1788, ‘Frederick the Great  
 “defended against the Count de Mirabeau.’ Continu-  
 “ing afterwards to compare, to explain, and to arrange  
 “a multitude of facts, which he had long since col-  
 “lected, all those he had added thereto during the se-  
 “venteen days he passed in the king’s company at  
 “Potsdam, and also others which he had obtained  
 “from authentic sources; he published them in 1790,  
 “in German, in 3 vols. 12mo, with this title, ‘Frag-  
 “ments of Frederick the Great; being Collections to-  
 “wards a History of his Life, of his Reign, and of  
 “his Character.’

“Deeply impressed with the importance of several  
 “subjects, ZIMMERMANN gave himself up to labours  
 “that rapidly destroyed his health; not only in as much  
 “as an unremitted occupation of the mind hurts it  
 “more than any thing else; but also, because when it  
 “was employed in any work, his manner of living was  
 “changed in a very prejudicial manner. He rose very  
 “early in the morning, and wrote a long while before  
 “he began his visits; and in the evening, after having  
 “finished the professional business of the day, instead  
 “of ceasing and diverting his mind in society, he again  
 “went to work, and remained at it frequently till a

“ very late hour. His mind was thus in continual  
“ action, and his body had not the repose it required.  
“ He bore up, however, very well for several years,  
“ and on the 4th of October, 1794, he wrote me a  
“ letter, in which there is the same strength of expres-  
“ sion, the same justness of thought, and the same pre-  
“ cision of arrangement, as in those preceding. From  
“ the month of November, however, he had lost his  
“ sleep, his appetite, his strength; he became sensibly  
“ thinner, and this state of decline continued to increase.  
“ In January he was still able to make a few visits in  
“ his carriage, but he frequently fainted on the stairs;  
“ it was painful for him to write a prescription; he some-  
“ times complained of a confusion in his head, and he  
“ at length gave over all business.

“ This was at first taken for an effect of hypochon-  
“ dria; but it was soon perceived, that his deep me-  
“ lancholy had destroyed the chain of his ideas. What  
“ has happened to so many men of genius befel him.  
“ One strong idea masters every other, and subdues the  
“ mind, that is no longer able either to drive it away, or  
“ lose sight of it. Preserving all his presence of mind,  
“ all his perspicuity, and justness of thought on other  
“ subjects, but no longer desirous of occupying himself  
“ with them, no longer capable of any business, or of  
“ giving advice but with pain, he had unceasingly be-  
“ fore his eyes the *enemy plundering his house*, as Pascal  
“ always saw a globe of fire near him, Bonnet his  
“ friend robbing him, and Spinello the devil opposite  
“ to him. In February he commenced taking medi-  
“ cines, which were either prescribed by himself, or by  
“ the physicians whom he consulted. In the begin-  
“ ning of March he desired my advice; but he was no  
“ longer able himself to describe his disorder, and his  
“ wife wrote me the account of it. I answered it im-  
“ mediately;



“ mediately; but of what avail can be the directions  
“ of an absent physician in a disorder, the progress of  
“ which is rapid, when there must necessarily be an in-  
“ terval of near a month between the advice asked, and  
“ the directions received?

“ His health decayed so fast, that Dr. Wichmann,  
“ who attended him, thought a journey and change of  
“ air would now be the best remedy. Eutin, a place  
“ in the duchy of Holstein, was fixed upon for his re-  
“ sidence. In going through Luneberg, Dr. Lentin,  
“ one of the physicians in whom he placed much con-  
“ fidence, was consulted; but ZIMMERMANN, who,  
“ though so often uneasy on account of health, had, not-  
“ withstanding, the wisdom to take few medicines,  
“ and who did not like them, always had a crowd of  
“ objections to make against the best advice, and did  
“ nothing. Arrived at Eutin, an old acquaintance of  
“ his family lavished on him all the caresses of friend-  
“ ship. This reception highly pleased him, and he  
“ grew rather better. Dr. Hensler came to see him,  
“ and gave him his advice, which was probably very  
“ good, but became useless, as it was very irregularly  
“ followed. At last, after a residence of three months,  
“ he desired to return to Hanover, where he entered  
“ his house with the same idea with which he had left  
“ it; he thought it plundered, and himself totally  
“ ruined. This excellent man died on the 7th of Oc-  
“ tober, 1795.” Vide “ Tiffot’s Life of ZIMMER-  
“ MANN;” translated from the French.

## A D D E N D A.

### ACHILLINI (ALEXANDER)

A Native of Bologna, a Philosopher and Physician, professed both these Sciences with great Reputation.

HE had scholars from all parts of Europe. He died in his own country in 1512, at the age of forty, with the pompous surname of "The Great Philosopher," after having published various pieces in anatomy and medicine. To him is ascribed the discovery of the hammer and anvil, two little bones in the organ of hearing. He adopted the sentiments of Averroes, and was the rival of Pomponacius. These two philosophers mutually decried each other, according to the custom that has prevailed from time immemorial among the learned; but in these disputes Pomponacius had always the upper hand, as he had the talent of mixing witticisms with his arguments for the entertainment of the by-standers. Add to this, that ACHILLINI lowered himself with the public by his singular and slovenly dress. His works were collected in folio at Venice, in 1545.

### A C R O N,

A celebrated Physician of Agrigentum in Sicily, flourished, according to Priestley, 439 Years B.C.

IN his time Athens was visited by the plague, which he is said to have expelled by burning perfumes to purify the air; a maxim he perhaps learned in Egypt. He wrote some physical tracts in the Doric dialect, which time has long destroyed.

### A D E R (WILLIAM)

A Physician of Toulouse,

AUTHOR of a treatise printed in 1621, under this title, "De Ægrotis & morbis Evangelicis;" in this piece he examines, whether the maladies which  
our

our Saviour removed could have been healed by medicine. He decides in the negative ; and asserts, that the infirmities healed by the Messiah were incurable by the physician's art. We are told by Vigneul Marville, that ADER was said to have composed this book, merely to efface the remembrance of another in which he had maintained the contrary. He lived at the beginning of the 17th century. He was a man of profound erudition.

ÆGIDIUS (surnamed ATHENIENSIS)

A Grecian Physician and Philosopher, who flourished in the eighth Century, under the Emperor Tiberius II.

HE turned Benedictine at last, and left a great many tracts behind, some of which have been in so much credit as to be read in the schools. The principal are, "De Pulsibus" and "De Venenis." Some think there is another of this name and profession, a Benedictine also, and physician to Phil. Augustus, king of France, to whom they attribute a work in Latin hexameters, on the same subject, Paris, 1528, in 4to ; but this is perhaps only another version. Being accidentally wounded with an arrow, he would not suffer the wound to be dressed, that he might have an opportunity of exercising his fortitude against pain.

ÆLIANUS MECCIUS,

A Physician praised by Galen.

HE was the first that employed treacle as a remedy and preservative against the plague, and found it successful. We learn that this physician to his extensive knowledge added great politeness.

AGRICOLA (GEORGE)

A German Physician,

BORN at Glaucia in Misnia, on the 24th of March 1494 ; surpassed all the ancients in the knowledge of metals

metals and subterraneous animals. He wrote several works on natural history, and on other subjects. He died November 21, 1555.

#### AITON (WILLIAM)

WAS born in 1731, at a small village near Hamilton, in Lanarkshire. He had been early initiated in horticulture; and, in 1754, going for employment to the southern parts of the kingdom, he attracted in the following year the notice of Mr. Philip Miller, author of the "Gardener's Dictionary," who was at that time superintendant of the botanical garden at Chelsea. The instruction which he received from that eminent gardener, it is said, laid the foundation of his future fortune. His attention to his profession procured for him a recommendation to the late princess dowager of Wales, and his present majesty. In 1759, he consequently was appointed to superintend the botanical garden at Kew. An opportunity for the exertion of his talents was now offered, nor was it neglected. The most curious plants were collected from every known part of the world, and his skill in the cultivation of them was evinced by his attention to the various soils and degrees of warmth or cold which were necessary for their growth. The borders in the garden were enlarged for the more free circulation of the air where it was required, and the stoves were improved for the reception of plants, and, as near as it was thought possible, adapted to the climates from which they were produced. His professional abilities were not unnoticed by the most eminent botanists of the time; and, in 1764, he became acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks, when a friendship equally honourable to both commenced, and which subsisted for life. In 1783, Mr. Haverfield having been advanced to a  
higher



higher station, was succeeded by Mr. AITON, in the more lucrative office of superintending the pleasure and kitchen gardens at Kew, with which he was permitted to retain his former post. His labours proved, that the favours, which his majesty conferred on him, were not injudiciously bestowed; for, in 1789, he published an ample catalogue of the plants at Kew, with the title of "*Hortus Kewensis*." In this catalogue was given an account of the several foreign plants, which had been introduced into the English gardens at different times. The whole impression of this elaborate performance was sold within two years, and a second edition has been long wanted.

Though active and temperate, Mr. AITON had for some time been afflicted with a complaint, which is thought by the faculty to be incurable. It was that of a scirrhus liver; nor was it to be surmounted by the aid of medicine, though every possible means was liberally bestowed. He died on February 1st, 1793, in the 63d year of his age, having left behind him a wife and three daughters. He had been distinguished by the friendship of those who were most celebrated for their botanical science. The late earl of Bute, Sir Joseph Banks, the late Dr. Solander, and Mr. Dryander, were the friends to whom he always was inclined to declare his acknowledgments for their kindness, and to the three latter for the assistance which they afforded him in completing the "*Hortus Kewensis*." He was assiduous in his employment, easy in his temper, and faithful to his duty. As a friend, a husband, and a father, his character was exemplary. On his burial in the churchyard at Kew, his pall was supported by those who knew and esteemed him; by Sir Joseph Banks, the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Mr. Dryander, Dr. Pitcairn, Mr. Dundas, of Richmond, and Mr. Zossani. The king,  
attentive

attentive to his faithful servants, demonstrated his kindness to Mr. AITON, by appointing his son to his father's places.

#### AKAKIA (MARTIN)

Professor of Physic in the University of Paris,

WAS born at Chalons, in Champagne. He was named "Sans Malice," i. e. Harmless; but, according to the custom of that age, he changed it to AKAKIA, a Greek word of the same meaning. He published a Latin translation of two books of Galen, "De Ratione Curandi," i. e. "Of the Method of Curing;" and illustrated it with a Commentary. He also translated Galen's "Ars Medica." He died in 1551.

#### ALBINUS (BERNARD)

Whose true Name was Weifs, Anglice White, born in 1653, at Dessau, in the Principality of Anhalt,

WAS one of the most celebrated physicians of his time. After being admitted M.D. in the university of Leyden, he travelled into the Low Countries, France, and Lorraine. On his return he was named professor at Frankfort on the Oder, in 1680; and in 1702, in the university of Leyden, where he died the 7th of December 1721, at the age of nearly sixty-nine. He was a great favourite of Frederic elector of Brandenburg, who gave him a canonry at Magdeburg; but our honest physician, unable to reconcile his place of professor with that of canon, resigned the latter to another with the approbation of the elector. He composed a great number of treatises on divers maladies, the list whereof may be seen in the "Bibliothèque de la Médecine, ancienne and moderne," by M. Carrère.

## ALBINUS (BERNARD SIGERED)

Son of the former, Professor of Medicine at Leyden, born in 1683, died in 1762.

AT the age of 73 he married a young girl. He was incontestibly one of the greatest masters in the science of anatomy the world has ever seen. Having applied early in life to dissection, he formed the design of giving plates of the muscles, imagined various methods of determining more precisely their ligaments, caused them to be drawn by the best artists, and far surpassed all that had been done before him. The fruits of his sagacity were three volumes, ornamented with masterly engravings. The first is an explication of the anatomical tables of Eustachius at Leyden, 1744, folio; the second presents the figures of the muscles of the human body, London, 1749, in folio; and the third exhibits the bones, Leyden, 1753, in folio. The explanations are in Latin. His younger brother was

## ALBINUS (CHRISTIAN BERNARD)

WHO no less distinguished himself in an uncommon proficiency in the study of medicine at the university of Utrecht, where he was made professor. He has given the world, 1. "The Natural History of Spiders and other Insects," London, 1736, in 4to. with Engravings. 2. "The Natural History of the Insects of England," London, 1749, in 4to.

## ALBRICUS,

WHO was born in London during the eleventh century, after studying some years at Oxford, travelled into foreign parts to make a further progress in learning. He was a great philosopher, a learned and able physician, and very well versed in all the branches of polite literature. He had a happy genius, born for the

the sciences, as appears by the excellent books he wrote, of which Bayle has given us a catalogue; but none of them were ever printed.

ALBUCASA, or ALBUCASSIS,  
An Arabian Physician of the eleventh Century.

HE wrote several excellent tracts, which are still extant; and, amongst others, a method of curing diseases, in three books. It is ornamented with cuts of surgical instruments. Whatever its merit might be when it was written, it is not of much service now. Those who wish to see more of this writer, are referred to Vander Linden de Script. Medic.

ALCENDI (JAMES) ALCHINDUS,  
An Arabian Physician.

WAS in great reputation about the year 1145. Perhaps he is the same with the famous Peripatetic of that name, who lived in the reign of Almanzor, king of Morocco; but he is certainly different from that Alchindus, likewise an Arabian physician and astrologer, who lived after the twelfth century; since Averroes makes mention of him, as being strongly suspected of magic. Divers works are attributed to them both; as may be seen, with their titles, in the Biblioth. de la Médecine, anc. & mod. de M. Carrère.

ALEXANDRINI de NEUSTAIN (JULIUS)

BORN at Trent, physician to Maximilian II, received considerable favours from that emperor, who permitted him to transmit them to his children, though they were not legitimate. He died in his native country, in the year 1590, at the age of 84. Alexandrini wrote several pieces both in prose and verse,



which shew that his judgment was sound, and his knowledge very general. 1. "De Medicinâ & Medico," Tiguri, 1557, in 4to. 2. "Salubrium, or De Sanitate tuenda, libri xxiii," Coloniae, 1575, in folio. 3. "Pædotrophia," Tiguri, 1559, in 18mo. This last is in verse.

ALMELOVEEN (THOMAS JANSEEN D')

A Dutch Physician,

PUBLISHED "The Description of the Plants of Malabar, in the Hortus Malabaricus," Amsterdam, 1678 & seq. 12 vols. folio; to which we must add "Flora Malabarica," 1696, folio.

ALSAHARAVIUS or ABULCASEM,

An ancient Arabian Physician,

COMPILED a treatise entitled Al-Tasrif, a Method of Practice, in 32 books, chiefly taken from Mohammed Rhazis. He is supposed to have lived about A. D. 1085; but Dr. Freind thinks he was later, and that he was the same person with Abulcasem, or Albucasis, because he found, at the end of the Arabic manuscript of Alsa-haravius, these words translated out of Arabic, and written in Latin thus, "Explicit hic Tractatus de Chirurgiâ, estque conclusio totius libri practices Medicinæ, cujus Author est A'bul-casem, &c. die primo mensis safar A. Heg: 807," which answers to A. D. 1404. He says the art of surgery was in his time almost lost, and he might have added that of physic, and all the other liberal arts also, especially in Europe, and they had then begun to decline in Asia also. "Hist. of Physic," vol. 2.

## AMATUS (LUSITANUS)

A celebrated Physician, flourished in 1550; his real Name was John Rod. de Castelbranco.

HE studied at Salamanca, and travelled into France and the Low Countries, where he acquired reputation. Some authors say, he turned Jew a short time before his death. He wrote Commentaries on Dioscorides, and Avicennæ Curationum medicinalium cent. vii.

## AMBROSINI (BARTHOLOMEW)

Professor in Medicine, and Director of the Botanical Garden at Bologna, his native Country, about 1620;

WAS at the same time appointed by the senate of that city, superintendant of the cabinet of natural history belonging to the republic. Beside several volumes of Aldrovandi, which he published, he also gave, 1. "Panacea ex Herbis que a Sanctis denominantur, Bononiæ, 1630, in 8vo." 2. "Historia Capficorum cum Iconibus," *ibid.* 1630, 12mo. 3. "Theodorica Medicina," *ibid.* 1632, 4to, &c. He died in 1657.

## AMBROSINI (HYACINTH)

BROTHER and successor to the foregoing in the direction of the botanical garden at Bologna, was author of the following works; 1. "Hortus Bononiæ studiosorum confitus, &c." Bononiæ, 1654, 1657, 4to. 2. "Phytologia, hoc est, de Plantis," *ibid.* 1664, 1666, folio. This last contains the different names and the synonimes, with the etymologies of the plants discovered in the xvii century. By the death of the author this work was left imperfect, which was designed to extend to several volumes.

## A M M A N (PAUL)

Of Breslau, Member of the Academy Naturæ Curiosorum, and  
Professor of Physic at Leipzig.

HE died in 1690. We have of him: 1. "Enumeratio Plantarum Horti Lipsiensis," Lipsiæ, 1675, 8vo.  
2. "Character Plantarum," 1676, 12mo. 3. "Hortus Rosianus quoad exotica descriptus," 1686, 4to, &c.

## A M M A N (JOHN CONRAD)

A Swiss Physician of the last Century,

DIED at Amsterdam; applied himself particularly to the teaching of those to speak who were born deaf. He acquired great reputation for this talent both in France and Holland, as well as in his own country. He published the method he had employed, in two small tracts, which are curious and much sought after, one under the title of "Surdus loquens," Harlemii, 1692, 8vo; the other "De Loquelâ," Amst. 1700, 12mo.

## AMPSINGIUS (JOHN ASSUERUS)

Professor in Medicine in the University of Rostock, at the Beginning of the 17th Century,

WAS author of several works on subjects in his practice.  
1. "Disputatio de Calculo," 1617, 4to. 2. "De Morborum Differentiis Liber," 4to, 1619, and 1623, 8vo. 3. "De Dolore Capitis Disputatio, 1618, 4to.

## A N D R O M A C H U S,

A Native of Crete, and Physician to the Emperor Nero, A. D. 65.

INVENTED Theriaca, and gave a description of that medicine in elegiac verses addressed to Nero.

## ANDRY (NICHOLAS)

At first Professor of Philosophy at Paris in the College des Grassins, then in the College Royal, and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,

WROTE on his art with considerable success. It was the fate of several of his literary pieces not to survive him. Those on medicine, which are still read, are, 1. "A Good Treatise on the Generation of Worms in the Human Body," 12mo. 2. "Orthopedia, or the Art of preventing and correcting the Deformities of Children." 3. "On the Aliments used in Lent, 1713," 2 vols. 12mo. 4. "Remarks on Phlebotomy, Purgations, and Drinks," 1710, 12mo. 5. "The Pre-eminence of Medicine over Surgery," 12mo. 1728, &c. He died in 1742, at an advanced age.

## ANGELI (BALDUS)

An Italian Physician, born in Romagna, in the 16th Century,

RAISED himself a name in the practice of his art. He is known in the republic of letters by a Latin tract on Vipers. This piece, in which the author treats of the nature of these reptiles, and of the disorders in which they may be administered, was printed in 1589, 4to. It is scarce.

AQUILANUS (SEBASTIANUS) or SEBASTIAN D'AQUILA,  
(his true Name being unknown) an Italian Physician,

BORN at Aquila, a town of Abruzzo, in the kingdom of Naples, professed his art in the university of Padua. He was in reputation at the time of Louis de Gonzague; bishop of Mantua, to whom he inscribed a book, and he died in 1543. We have of his, a treatise, "De Morbo Gallico," Lyons, 1505, 4to, with the  
works



works of other physicians; Boulogne, 1517, 8vo; and "De Febre sanguineâ," in the *Pratique de Gattinaire*, Basle, 1537, in 8vo; and Lyons, 1538, 4to. Aquilanus was one of the most zealous defenders of Galen.

### ARANTIUS (JULIUS CÆSAR)

A famous Italian Physician, and anatomical Writer,

WAS born at Bologna, in 1520. He was the pupil of Vesalius, as also of his uncle Bartholomæus Magus, who taught him the elements of anatomy, in the year 1548. His piece entitled, "*De humano Fœtu Opusculum*," was printed at Venice in 1571, Basil, 1579; 8vo; Venice, 1587, 4to. To this edition he joined a preface, and a book of anatomical observations, printed at Venice in 1595. He died about 1570.

### ARDERN (JOHN)

An early medical Writer of the English Nation,

WHOSE works come within the notice of Dr. Freind. It appears that he was a surgeon of great experience, and the first who is recorded as having become eminent in that branch in this nation. He was many years settled in the town of Newark, from 1348 to 1370, when he removed to London; but the exact time of his death is not known. Although much empiricism and superstition appears in his practice, yet many useful observations are to be found in his writings, and we must reckon him among those who have really improved their profession. A treatise of his on the *Fistula in Ano* was translated and published by John Read in 1588.

## A R G E N T I E R (JOHN)

WAS born at Castelnovo in Piedmont, made considerable progress in the study of medicine, and arrived at great distinction in the theory of his art. He died at Turin in 1572, in the 58th year of his age. His works were collected after his death in two volumes folio, and published at Venice. This physician was of little service to the world out of his library. When he was called upon to reduce his observations to practice, his memory failed in supplying them. He censured the writings of Galen with much acrimony, and this procured him the title of Censor Medicorum.

## A R T E D, I (PETER)

A Swedish Physician,

BORN in 1705, formed an intimate friendship with the celebrated Linnæus, assisted by whose attainments, he diligently employed himself in the investigation of nature. He was on the point of publishing his works, when, by accidentally falling into a ditch, he was drowned in 1735. Linnæus took the care of the publication, which he presented to the world under the following titles:

1. "Bibliotheca Ichthyologica," Leyden, 1738, 8vo.
2. "Philosophia Ichthyologica," Leyden, 1738, 8vo.

## A S E L L I U S (GASPAR)

A Physician of Cremona,

Who discovered the lacteal veins in the mesentery. He published a dissertation "De lacteis Venis," wherein his discovery is displayed, with plates in three colours.

colours. The first edition of this curious work is of Milan, where he died in 1626; but it was afterwards reprinted at Basle in 1627, 4to. and at Leyden. The author professed anatomy at Pavia, about 1620, with great success.

## A V E N Z O A R,

An Arabian Physician of the twelfth Century,

AUTHOR of a work entitled, "Al Thaiffer," containing all necessary rules for medicine and diet to be used in most diseases. And although the several sects in physic were in his time extinct, yet his mode of reasoning borders on that of the dogmatic or rational sect; he is also often influenced by the philosophical theory of Galen; as he lived, however, to the age of 135, and had seen a great deal of practice, he made many observations, and relates some things which are new. Dr. Freind says, that our author first described an abscess in the mediastinum, which happened to himself, which was cured by copious bleeding; also, an inflammation terminating in an abscess of the pericardium, neither of which, he says, are mentioned by any of the Greek or Arabian physicians before him; but the doctor must have overlooked Galen, who mentioned them long before. Vide Galen. de Admin. Anatom. lib. 7. cap. 13.

## B.

BAILLOU (WILLIAM DE)

An eminent French Physician.

His principal work is entitled, "*Gulielmi Bailloui Medici Parisiensis celeberrimi Epidemiorum et Ephemeridum libri duo studio et opera M. Jacobi Thevart Medici Parisiensis, digesti, scholiis aliquot illustrati, et in lucem primum editi: prodeunt secundo emendatissimi, et græcarum dictionum passim occurrentium interpretationibus insigniter aucti.*" This book was reprinted at Venice, 1734, 4to. He became dean of the faculty with universal approbation. He was a man conspicuous for knowledge both theoretical and practical, and not less remarkable for his true piety, his extensive charity, and the conscientious discharge of his office as physician. He died in 1616, in the 78th year of his age. The learned and ingenious Dr. Thevart, to whose care the correctness of this valuable book is owing, was nearly related to the author, and the heir, says the accurate writer of DE BAILLOU's life, not only of his writings, but of his virtues also.

It would contribute neither to the information nor amusement of our readers, to mention the several treatises collected in this volume; we shall, however, say, that as he has followed the method of Hippocrates and Galen, so he has in a great measure shared their spirit, and written with perspicuity and judgement. The Venetian printer inscribed this neat edition of our author's valuable work to Sir Hans Sloane.

BARRELIER (JAMES)

A Dominican Friar, and a considerable Botanist.

AFTER having gone through a course of study, and taken the degree of licentiate in medicine, he entered into the order of preaching friars. His talents and  
prudence



prudence were so conspicuous, that, in 1646, he was elected assistant to the general, with whom he made the tour of France, Spain, and Italy. Amidst the avocations of his post, and without neglecting his duties, he found the means of applying himself to the study of botany, to which he seemed to have a natural propensity. He collected a great number of plants and shells, and made drawings of several that had not been known, or but very imperfectly described. He had undertaken a general history of plants, which he intended to entitle, "*Hortus Mundi*;" or, "*Orbis Botanicus*." He was working at it with the utmost diligence, when an asthma put a period to his labours in 1673, at the age of sixty-seven. All that could be collected of this work was published by Ant. de Jussieu, under the following title, "*Plantæ per Galliam, Hispaniam, et Italiam observatæ, et Iconibus æneis exhibitæ*," Paris, 1714, folio.

## BARRERE (PETER)

Physician, of Perpignan, died in 1755.

HE was well versed in the theory and practice of physic, and had also the reputation of being an accurate observer. His works are the following, 1. "*Relation et Essai sur l'Histoire de la France équinoxiale*," 1748, 12mo. 2. "*Dissertation sur la Couleur des Nègres*," 1741, 4to. 3. "*Observations sur l'Origine des Pierres figurées*," 1646, 4to.

## BARTHOLIN (THOMAS)

Son of Caspar Bartholin, an eminent Physician,

BORN at Copenhagen the 20th of October, 1616. After some years study in his own country, he went to Leyden in 1637, where he studied physic for three years. He travelled next to France, where he resided two years at Paris and Montpellier, in order to im-

prove himself under the famous physicians of those two universities. He went from thence to Italy, and continued three years at Padua, where he was treated with great honour and respect, and was made a member of the Incogniti by John Francis Loredan. After having visited the principal parts of Italy, he went to Malta. Thence he returned to Padua, and next to Basil, where he received his doctor's degree in physic, the 14th of October 1645. The year following he returned to his native country, where he did not remain long without employment; for, upon the death of Christopher Longomontanus, the professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, he was appointed his successor in 1647. In 1648, he was named to the anatomical chair; an employment more suited to his genius and inclination, which he discharged with great assiduity for thirteen years. His intense application having rendered his constitution very infirm, he resigned his chair in 1661, and the king of Denmark allowed him the title of honorary professor. He retired to a little estate he had purchased at Hagested, near Copenhagen, where he intended to spend the remainder of his days in peace and tranquillity. An unlucky accident, however, disturbed him in his retreat; his house took fire in 1670, and his library was destroyed, with all his books and manuscripts. In consideration of this loss, the king appointed him his physician, with a handsome salary, and exempted his land from all taxes. The university of Copenhagen were likewise touched with his misfortune, and appointed him their librarian; and, in 1675, the king honoured him still farther, by giving him a seat in the grand council of Denmark. He died on the 4th of December, 1680, and left several works:

1. "*Anatomia Bartholini Parentis novis. Observationibus primum locupletata.*" L. Bat. 1641, 8vo.

2. "De Unicornu Observationes novæ. Accesserunt de aureo Cornu Olai Wormii Eruditorum Judicia," Patavii, 1645, 8vo.

3. "De Monstris in Naturâ & Medicinâ," Basil, 1645, 4to.

4. "Antiquitatum veteris Puerperii Synopsis, Operi magno ad Eruditos præmissa," Hafniæ, 1646, 8vo.

5. "De Luce Animalium Libri tres, admirandis Historiis, Rationibusque novis referti," L. Bat. 1647, 8vo.

6. "De Armillis Veterum, præsertim Danorum Schedion," Hafniæ, 1648, 8vo.

#### BAUHINE (JOHN)

A celebrated Physician of the 16th Century,

WAS a native of Amiens, but professed physic and surgery at Basil in Switzerland, whither he had retired on account of his religion, and died in high reputation in 1582, aged 71 years.

#### BAUHINE (JOHN)

His eldest Son, born at Basil in 1541,

WAS physician to the duke of Wirtemberg, and distinguished himself by many writings and discourses in physic, surgery, and botany. His principal works are, "A Treatise on Plants," in Latin, 3 vols. folio, Ebrod. 1650. "A Treatise on Bathing in Mineral Waters," 4to. and 12mo. 1605.

#### BAUHINE (CASPAR)

Born at Basil, Jan. 17, 1560,

WAS first physician to the duke of Wirtemberg. He professed medicine and botany at Basil, where he died in 1624, at the age of 65. He was a good scholar,  
but

but a man of great vanity and presumption. He wrote, 1. "Institutiones Anatomicæ, Basil, 1604, 8vo: 2. "Theatrum Botanicum," 1663, folio. 3. "Traité des Hermaphrodites," in Latin, 1614, 8vo, scarce. 4. "Pinax Theatri Botanici," Francfort, 1671, 4to. 5. Other works in Latin, justly esteemed in their time, and deserving to be so still. He is styled in his epitaph, "the phoenix of his age," for anatomy and botany. Riolan speaks of him as ignorant, injudicious, and presumptuous. He says, that in the year 1579, he observed the valve in the beginning of the ilium, or colon, before he read any author who made mention of it. But it is certain that Varolius, and many others, described it very accurately many years before. GASPAR left a son, John Gaspar, who pursued the same studies, professed at Basil, was consulted by a part of Europe, and published the "Theatrum Botanicum" of his father, and bore a great reputation in his profession as an able physician.

#### BECCARIA (JAMES BARTHOLOMEW)

A very eminent Physician,

WAS born in 1682, at Bononia. He received the first rudiments of education among the jesuits. He then proceeded to the study of philosophy, in which he made great progress; but cultivated that branch of it particularly which comprehends the contemplation and investigation of nature. Having gone through a course of philosophy and mathematics, he applied himself to medicine. Being appointed teacher of natural philosophy at an academy in Bononia, in consequence of his ardent pursuits in philosophy, his fellow citizens conferred on him the office of public professor.

His first step in this chair was the interpretation of the dialectics. He kept his house open to students;



students, who formed there a kind of philosophical society. Here it was his practice to deliver his sentiments on the different branches of science, or to explain such metaphysical subjects as had been treated of by Descartes, Malebranche, Leibnitz, and others of the moderns. Among the frequenters of this little society we find the names of John Baptist Morgagni, Eustathius Manfred, and Victorius Franciscus Stancarius, who, in concurrence with BECCARIA, succeeded in shaking off the old scholastic yoke, and formed themselves into an academy, adopting a new and more useful method of reasoning. In this institution it was thought fit to elect twelve of their body, who were called Ordinarii, to read the several lectures in natural history, chemistry, anatomy, medicine, physics, and mathematics. In which partition, the illustration of natural history fell to the share of BECCARIA, who gave such satisfaction, that it was difficult to determine which was most admired, his diligence or his ingenuity.

In 1712, he was called to give lectures in medicine; in which he acquired so great a reputation, that he found it scarcely practicable to answer the desires of the incredible number of those who applied to him for instruction. At the beginning of the year 1718, while entirely occupied in this station, and in collecting numberless anatomical subjects, to exhibit and to explain to his auditors, he was attacked by a putrid fever, which brought his life in imminent danger, and from which he did not recover till after a confinement of eight months; and even then it left him subject to intermitting attacks, and a violent pain in his side. But the vigour of his mind triumphed over the weakness of his body. Having undertaken to demonstrate and explain his anatomical preparations, he would not desist, and went on patiently instructing the students that frequented

frequented his house. On the death of Antonio Maria Valsalva, who was president of the institution, BECCARIA, already vice-president, was unanimously chosen by the academicians to succeed him; in which post he did the academy much signal service, and to this day it adheres to the rules prescribed by BECCARIA.

He now practised as well as taught the art of medicine, and in this he acquired an unbounded fame; for it was not confined to his own countrymen, but was spread throughout Europe. He communicated to the royal society of London several barometrical and meteorological observations; with others on the ignis fatuus, and on the spots that appear in stones. In acknowledgment for which he was chosen a member of that learned body in 1728. He confesses that in his constitution he was not without some igneous sparks, which were easily kindled into anger and other vehement emotions; yet he was resolved to evince by example what he had constantly taught, that the medicine of the mind is more to be attended to than that of the body, and that they are truly wise and happy, who have learnt to heal their distorted and bad affections. He had brought himself to such an equal temper of mind, that, but a few hours previous to his death, he wanted to mark the heights of the barometer and thermometer, which was his usual practice three times daily. Thus after many and various labours, died this learned and ingenious man, and was buried in the church of St. Maria ad Baracanum, where an inscription is carved on his monument. He published the following works:

1. "Lettere al Cavaliere Tommaso Derham, intorno la Meteora chiamata Fuoco fatuo. Edita primum in Soc. Lond. Transf. 1720.

2. "Differ-

2. " *Dissertatio metheorologico-medica, in quâ Aëris Temperies et Morbi Bononiæ grassantes Annis 1729, et sequenti describuntur.*"

3. " *Parere intorno al Taglio della Macchia de Viareggio, Lucca, 1739, 4to.*

4. " *De longis Jejuniis dissertatio,*" Patavii, 1743, folio.

5. " *De quamplurimis Phosphoris nunc primum detectis, Commentarius,*" Bononiæ, 1744, 4to.

6. " *De quamplurimis, &c. alter Commentarius.*"

7. " *De Motu intestino Corporum fluidorum.*"

8. " *De medicatis Recobarii Aquis.*"

9. " *De Lacte.*"

10. " *Epistolæ tres medicæ ad Franciscum Roncadium Pawlinum,*" Brixia, 1747, fol.

11. " *Scriptura medico-legalis,*" 1749. He also left behind him several manuscripts.

#### BECHER (JOHN JOACHIM)

Born in 1645, at Spire,

WAS at first professor of medicine, and then first physician to the elector of Mentz, and afterwards to the elector of Bavaria. He went to London, where his reputation had arrived before him, and where the malice of his rivals had forced him to seek an asylum. Here he died in 1685. His works are various, among which we may distinguish the following:

1. " *Physica subterranea,*" Frankfort, 1669, 8vo.

2. " *Experimentum chemicum novum,*" Frankfort, 1671, 8vo.

3. " *Character pro Notitia Linguarum universali. An universal Language, by Means whereof all Nations might easily understand each other.*" It is the fanciful idea of a man of genius.

4. " *Institutiones*

4. "Institutiones chemicæ, seu Manuduſtio ad Philoſophiam hermeticam," Mentz, 1662, 8vo.

5. "Institutiones chemicæ Prodromæ," Frankfort, 1664, &c.

6. "Experimentum novum ac curioſum de Minerâ arenariâ perpetuâ, Frankfort 1680, 8vo.

7. "Epiſtolæ chemicæ," Amſterdam, 1673, 8vo.

BECHER was reputed to be a very able machiniſt, and good chemiſt. He was a man of lively temper, impetuous and headſtrong, and therefore indulged in a thouſand chemical reveries. He was the firſt who applied the art of chemiſtry, in all its extent, to philoſophy, and ſhewed what uſe might be made of it in explaining the ſtructure, the combinations and the mutual relations of bodies. He pretended to have diſcovered a kind of perpetual motion. It is, however, beyond a doubt, that the world is indebted to him for ſome uſeful diſcoveries, and he attempted ſome improvements in the art of printing.

#### BECKER (DANIEL)

A Native of Koenigsberg, and firſt Phyſician to the Elector of Brandenburg,

DIED in his own country in 1670, in the 43d year of his age. He published

1. "Commentarius de Theriacâ: Medicus microſcosmus," Lond: 1660, 8vo.

2. "De Cultrivoro Pruffinio," Leyden, 1638, 8vo.

#### BEDREDDIN (BAALBEKI)

A phyſician, born at Balbec in Syria,

AND author of a book entitled, "Moſarrah al Refs," in which he treats of thoſe medicines which excite pleaſure, according to different conſtitutions of mind  
and



and body. He finds fault with Avicenna for classing the coriander among those simples which enliven the heart. He lived in the seventh century of the hegira.

### BERENGARIUS (JACOBUS)

An eminent Surgeon and Anatomist of Carpo.

CÉLEBRATED for being the first who cured the lues venerea with mercurial ointment, which carried it off by salivation, by which discovery he gained both riches and reputation. He flourished about 1520. The Arabians were the first that used either crude mercury, or a chemical sublimate from it, mixed with lard or other fat or oily substances, made into an ointment, with which they cured the itch, the morphea alba et nigra, the albaras, and asapha, several hundred years before; and it is probable that he took the hint from them, as Paracelsus afterwards stole it from him, and acquired so much riches and fame, as made him write an insolent and brutish letter to the king of Spain and the pope, when they sent for him to cure some persons of great distinction at the courts of Spain and Rome, and he refused the mandate; for which and his drunkenness the pope threatened to excommunicate him. The curious reader is referred to Fracast. in Aphrodisiac. p. 200.

### BERKENHOUT (Dr. JOHN)

WAS born about the year 1730, at the town of Leeds in Yorkshire, and educated at the grammar school. His father, who was a merchant, and a native of Holland, intended him for trade, and with that view sent him at an early age into Germany to learn the foreign languages. After continuing a few years in  
that

that country, he made the tour of Europe, in company with one or more English noblemen. On their return into Germany, they visited Berlin, where Mr. BERKENHOUT met with a near relation of his father's; the baron de Bielfeldt, a nobleman then in high estimation with the late king of Prussia, distinguished as one of the founders of the royal academy of sciences at Berlin, and universally known as a politician and a man of letters. With this relation our young traveller fixed his abode for some time, and regardless of his original destination, became a cadet in a Prussian regiment of foot. He soon obtained an ensign's commission, and in the space of a few years was advanced to the rank of captain. He quitted the Prussian service, on the declaration of war between England and France, in 1756, and was honoured with the command of a company in the service of his native country. When peace was concluded in 1760, not choosing, we suppose, to lead a life of inactivity on half pay, he went down to Edinburgh, and commenced student of physic. During his residence at that university, he published his "*Clavis Anglica Linguae Botanicae*," a book of singular utility to all students of botany. This book has been long out of print. It was the only botanical lexicon in our language, and particularly expletive of the Linnæan system.

Having continued some years at Edinburgh, Mr. BERKENHOUT went to the university of Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor of physic. This was in the year 1765, as we learn from the date of his thesis, which we have seen. It is entitled "*Dissertatio medica inauguralis de Podagrâ*," and dedicated to his relation, baron de Bielfeldt. Returning to England, Dr. BERKENHOUT settled at Isleworth in Middlesex, and soon after published his "*Pharmacopœia medici*,"

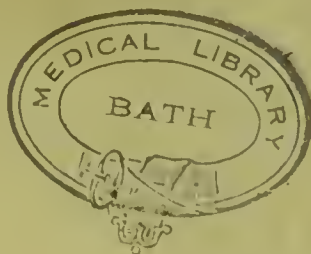
dici," the third edition of which was printed in 1782. In 1778 he was sent by government with the commissioners to America. Neither the commissioners nor their secretary were suffered by the congress to proceed further than New York. Dr. BERKENHOUT, however, found means to penetrate as far as Philadelphia, where the congress was then assembled. He appears to have remained in that city for some time without molestation, but at last they began to suspect that he was sent by lord North for the purpose of tampering with some of their leading members. The doctor was immediately seized and committed to prison.

How long he remained a state prisoner, or by what means he obtained his liberty, we are not informed; but we find from the public prints, that he rejoined the commissioners at New York, and returned with them to England. For this temporary sacrifice of the emoluments of his profession, and in consideration of his having, in the service of his sovereign, committed himself to the mercy of a congress of incensed republicans, he obtained a pension.

Many years previous to this event (viz. in 1769, or 1770) Dr. BERKENHOUT published his "Outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland," in 3 vols. 12mo. a work which established his reputation as a naturalist. This very useful book was also long out of print; but we are informed that a new edition has been lately published. In the year 1773 he wrote a pamphlet, entitled, "An Essay on the Bite of a Mad Dog," in which the claim to infallibility of the principal preservative remedies against the hydrophobia is examined. This pamphlet is inscribed to Sir George Baker, and deserves to be universally read. In the year following Dr. BERKENHOUT published his "Symp-

tomatology," a book which is too universally known to require any recommendation. His last publication, which appeared at the beginning of the year 1788, is entitled, "First Lines of the Theory and Practice of philosophical Chemistry." It is dedicated to Mr. Eden, afterwards ambassador to the court of Spain, now lord Auckland, whom the doctor accompanied to America. Of this book it is sufficient to say, that it exhibits a satisfactory display of the present state of chemistry, and that it is the only systematical book on this subject in the English language. These, we believe, except a learned preface to the translation of Dr. Pomme's treatise on hysteric diseases, are all Dr. BERKENHOUT's writings in the line of his profession; but he is not less known as the author of other valuable works, particularly the "Biographia Literaria," published by Doddsley. We have also good reason to suppose him the author of certain humorous publications, in prose and verse, to which he did not think fit to prefix his name. We likewise remember to have seen a translation, from the Swedish language, of the celebrated count Tessin's letters to the late king of Sweden. It is dedicated to the prince of Wales, his present majesty of Great Britain, and was, we believe, Mr. BERKENHOUT's first publication.

THE END.

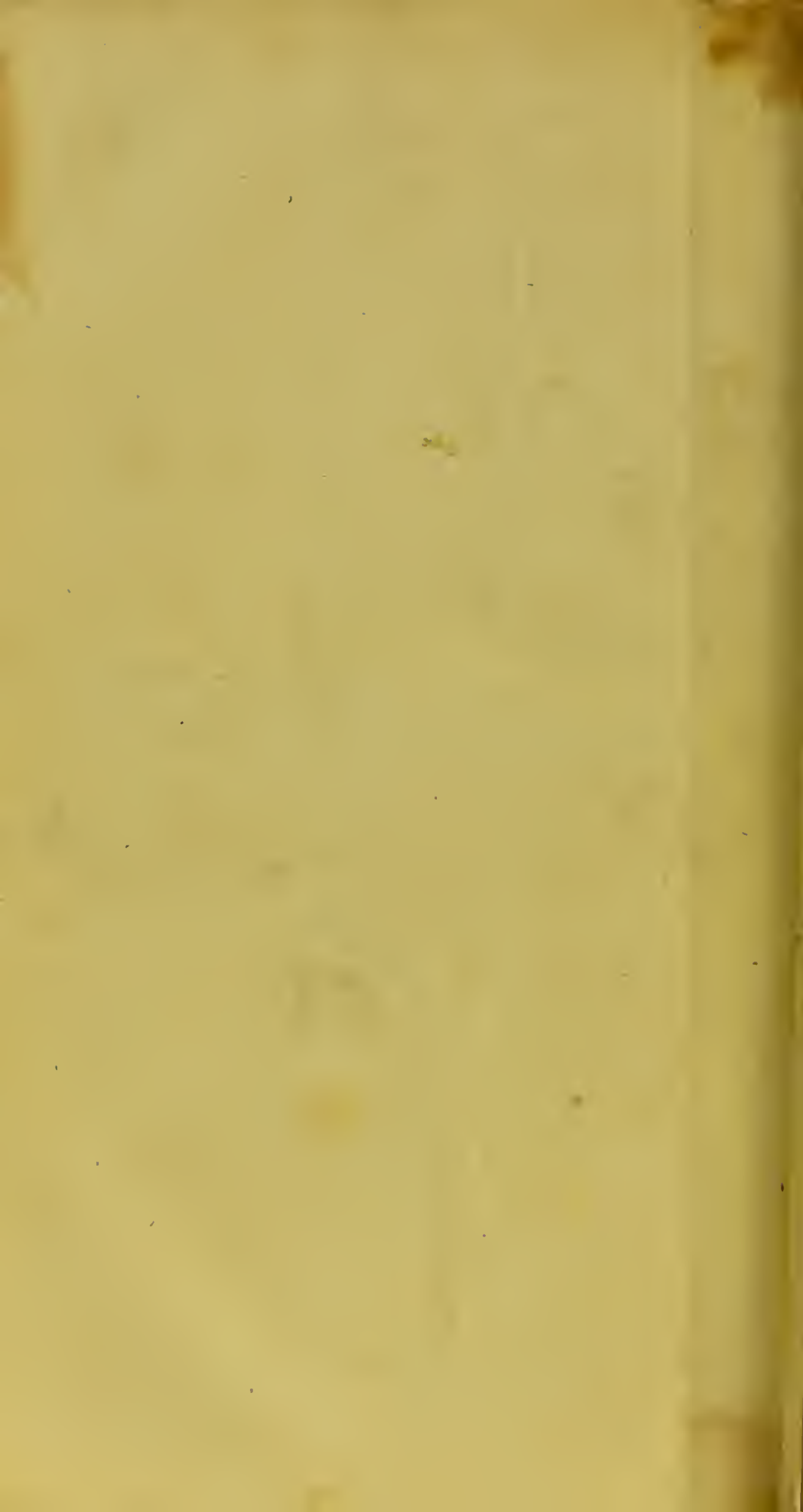














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